滿洲國



MANCHOUKUO

A Comprehensive Pictorial Presentation

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Manchoukuo:
The Growing Giant

Deriving its robust life from the parental stock of five Asiatic races, the Manchoukuo of today claims a rapidly-expanding population of more than 38,000,000, of which an overwhelming more than 80% are Chinese, while the so-called genuine Manchoukuoans most intimately fused with the country both historically and traditionally, number approximately 800,000. The remaining three nationalities composed of Japanese, Koreans and Mongolians are rather evenly represented, numbering about 830,000, 900,000 and 770,000 respectively. Furthermore, an exotic color pervades in the form of 70,000 Russians.

The steady assimilation and cooperation among these different racial groups promises the young country a growing importance in happy living and a secure place in world affairs.



五色旗の下
永遠樂土の實現へ

滿洲三千七百萬人と目せられる住民の主體は滿·漢·蒙·日·鮮の諸民族で,このうち漢民族は絕對多數の八割以上を占め滿洲國と歷史的、傳統的に最も因緣深い滿洲族所謂女眞族は約八十萬に過ぎない。蒙古族は七十七萬朝鮮人は九十萬,日本內地人は約八十三萬(關東州を含む)と見られてゐる諸民族が混凝土のごとく一體となるところ,大東亞永遠の樂土の誕生は間近かであらう

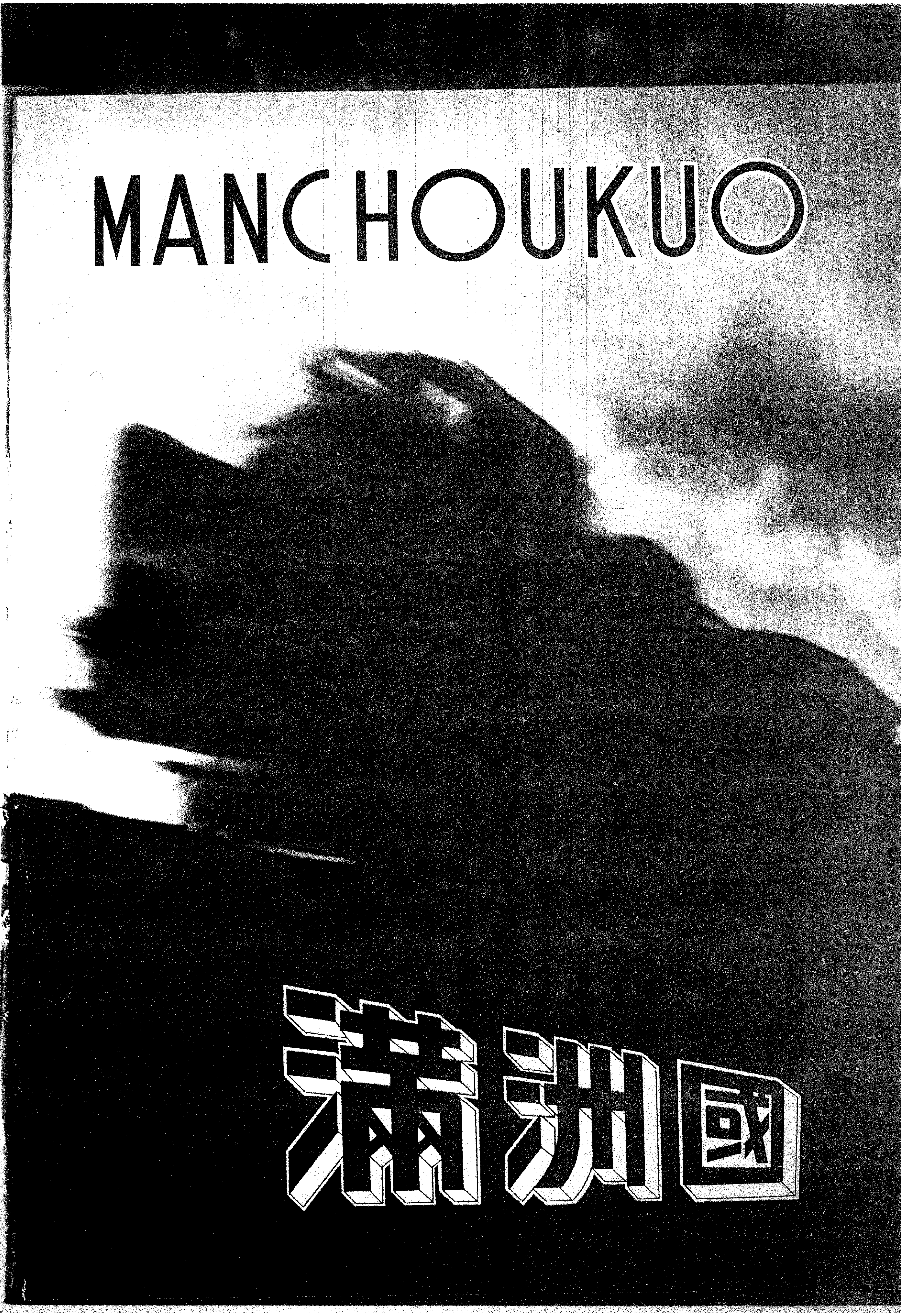
なほ滿洲にはこの他に約七萬の露西亞人が安住してゐる

複合民族國家滿洲帝國包括滿漢蒙日鮮諸民族人口數占百分之八十滿洲女眞族不過八十萬蒙古族七十七萬鮮人九十萬日本內地人約八十三萬一心一德共同努力建設新東亞



伸び行く滿洲國

GROWING MANCHOUKUO


MANCHOUKUO
滿洲國

BRINGING HOME THE APPLE HARVEST

Autumn in Manchoukuo lingers for only a fleeting month or so, hence its days are cramped with a bustling of harvesting activities. Pictured here is a group of maidens bringing home the basketsful of fine apples they had helped to pick.



滿洲の四季を通じて秋ほど短命の季節はない。いつの間にかやつて來ていつの間にか去つてしまふ。まるで夏から冬へ一足跳びのやうに秋は瞬く間に過ぎてしまふ。九月中旬頃から十月下旬頃までの僅か一ケ月餘りの短期間ではあるが、"滿洲の秋、にもエキゾチツクな詩が繪が感覺が豐富にある。
開拓村に働く鍬の戰士たちは大豆高粱米など農産物の收穫に忙しく牛も馬も羊も豚も肥えるのに忙しい。澄み渡つた蒼穹には雲一つなく太公望は連日のやうに川や池の畔に坐り込んで短命の秋を貪るのだ。陽脚は次第に短かくなつて朱のやうに眞紅の夕陽が地平線の彼方にかくれるころ駱駝や羊の群が牧人の鞭に追はれて廣漠涯しなき大平原を悠々とさ迷ふ姿は"滿洲の秋、ならでは味はへぬ牧歌的情緒だ。
寫眞は林檎を捥ぐ姑娘を慈しむ秋の陽差し

秋天是最有牧歌情緒的期間僅々一個月使人有相見恨晚相別[illegible]遽之感秋天的短命也許是因為大[illegible]大變化的緣故吧

秋

SKIING REIGNS IN WINTER

Though the housing facilities of Manchoukuo are adequately equipped to keep out the bitter, sub-zero cold of winter and to keep in comfort the older people, the young and energetic, as shown here, go out in droves to indulge in the tremendously popular sport of skiing.

〝滿洲の冬〟は短命の秋からバトンを受けつぐのが十月半ごろとして四月はじめごろまで續くのだから相當長い。滿洲の冬の寒さはピリッと小氣味のよい寒さでもある。今までの滿洲の最低氣温は一九三六年一月五六兩日にわたるハイラルでの零下四十六度しかし〝滿洲の冬〟も人間の征服力の前には抗すべくもなく滿ソ國境の第一線に働く大和撫子たちが張りつめた氷の松花江で雪橇を樂しんだり都會の子供たちがスケーテイングをやつて酷寒を征服する姿はたのもしくも又ほゝえましい

酷寒に入ると人々は重い毛皮の外套(シユーバー)を着防寒帽を冠つて外出する家では二重窓を閉めきり温水煖房やペーチカそれにスチームなどで部屋を極度に温める。だから戸外は零下二十餘度の極寒で馬の鼻につらゝが下つても屋内では浴衣がけでビールを呑むことも出來るといつた季節はずれの生活を愉しむことも出來る

寫眞は冬の樂土吉林北山スキー場

冬天是滿洲的特色嚴寒的長期抗戰一直延長到三月底我國人對於冬天的適應性眞可謂人類征服自然界的偉大表現。



MELTING-POT OF LANGUAGES

北京官話調の滿語で"謝々""再見"

Although more than 80% of the population of Manchoukuo is composed of Chinese, speaking, mainly, the Peking and Shantung dialects, people of all classes are rapidly learning the Japanese language, as witness the fact that there are now more than a hundred public and private Japanese language schools throughout the country.

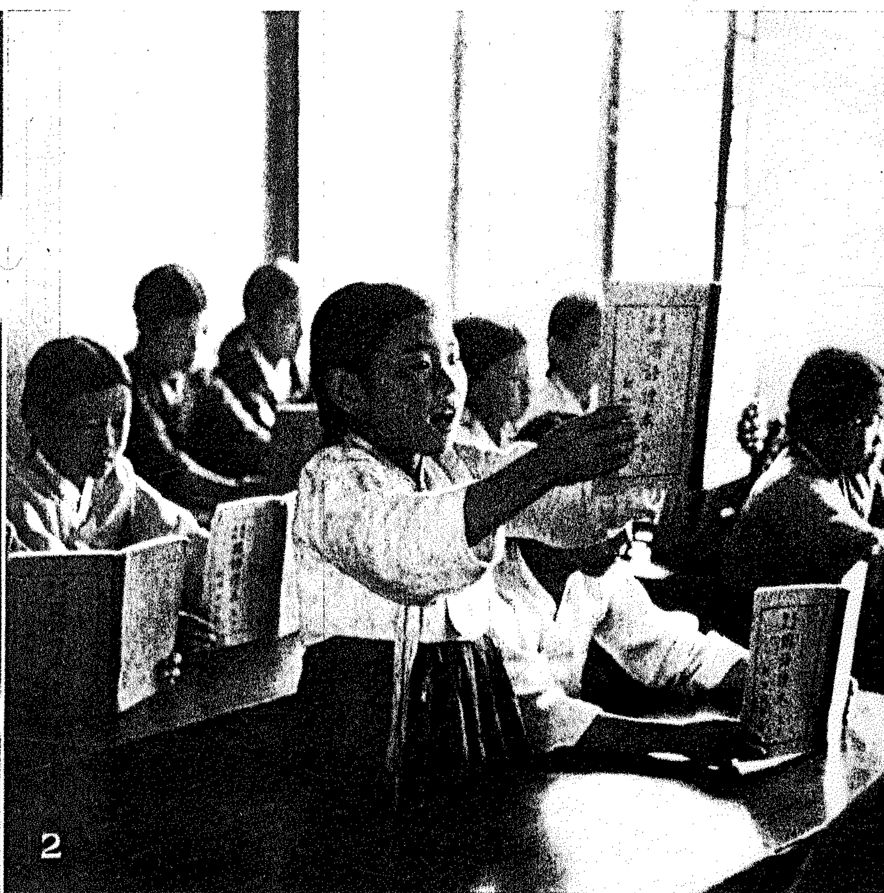
1. Junior-high school students reviewing their lessons.
2. Korean pupils reciting from a standard Japanese Reader.
3. Choir of White-Russian students.
4. Children of a Japanese kindergarten frolicking with their teachers in early Spring.

住民の八割以上が漢人で、それも北方人が多いので言語は一般に北京、山東訛りが用ひられてゐる。有難うは〝謝々〟左樣ならには〝再見〟有る〝有〟無い〝沒有〟等々北支と同じである。近頃各階級を通じて日本語熱が盛んで、全滿には百數十の公私立の日語學校がある。なほ日本語と滿洲語とは公用語となつてゐる

1・明るい朝の光線が知的な陰影を落す、セー



1



2



3



4

ラー服の滿人女學生のむつび
2・甘い韻律で國語讀本を讀む朝鮮人小學生は可愛い
3・碧眼の女學生はみんな「早春」のエレーヌかババに見える。白系露人の女學生は敬虔な態度で〝アヴエマリア〟を歌ふ
4・日本の幼稚園兒は內地と同じ服裝で、お手手つないで〝兵隊さんよ有難う〟の歌
最も進步的な滿洲孃型、滿映女優張敏。愛嬌たつぷりに簡單な日本語を喋るといふ

滿洲人大部分是來自山東、所以言語是同華北無大差別、民族協和的國家、對於語學的獎勵、特別重視、日人的滿語、滿人的日語、在國家試驗就職試驗時、成爲最重要一項。
1・翻閱課本的滿系女學生 2・念國語讀本的鮮系小學生 3・唱 Avia Maria 的白俄女學生
4・日本的幼稚園遊戲的風景。



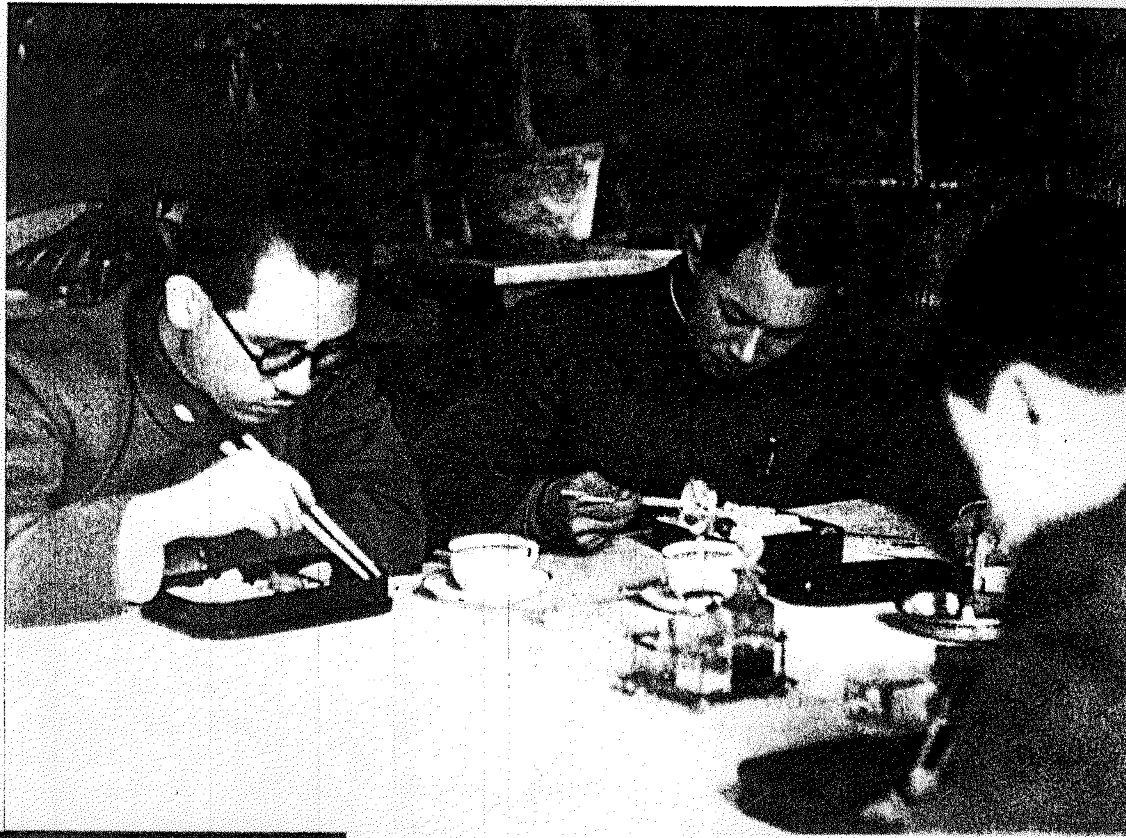


FOOD

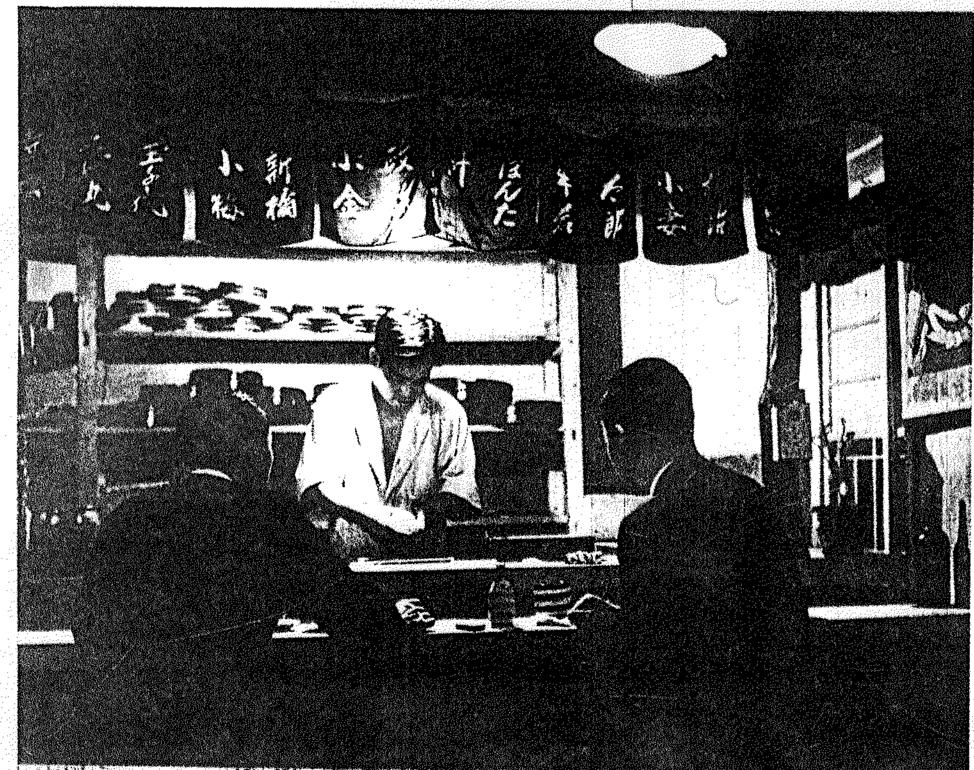
FOR ALL TASTES

To appease the varied palates of different nationalities, characteristic foods of almost every kind of cooking can be easily had in Manchoukuo.

1. Those who work for Greater Asia eat heartily. Both Japanese and Manchoukuoan in Concordia uniforms partake a "rising Asia" lunch. It is an inspiring sight of Manchoukuo-Japanese co-operation.
2. Japanese "sushi" and "sake" for those who wish to get a taste of their homeland.
3. Grocery store stocked with all the table necessities of a Japanese.



1



2



3

美味い滿米に 増える日本料理店

滿洲國の米の生産は年々増加し質も次第に良くなり、中には日本米に遜色ないものも相當産出されてゐるが、人口の增加も著しいので日本米、朝鮮米を輸入して不足分を補つてゐる。昨年末からこゝでも日本同樣節米を斷行、七分搗、代用食が登場してゐる。野菜、肉類など風味は内地ものと大差なく、日用食品の輸入も頻繁なので、品不足の新鮮な魚肉類も賞味出來るやうになつた。滿人の食物は上流、下流によつて非常に異つてゐるが、主食物は米、高粱、小麥、粟などで、副食物は動物性食品が多い

現在では在滿日人の數がめつきり殖えたゝめ、おでん、天麩羅、すし、そばなどの飲食店が都會はもとよりかなり邊僻の地まで普及してゐる

1・興亞の氣力潑剌と、よく働く者はウンと食べる、日本人も滿人も同じ協和服で、つゝくは同じ興亞辨當、日滿一如ともいふべき微笑ましい情景

2・主人がウンとワサビをきかせて滿洲で味へるお江戸情調

3・大都會の食料品店では海の幸、山の幸、漬物から乾物まで内地の食物は殆んど事缺かない

4・滿洲にゐる日本娘は滿語が上手、滿洲娘も日本語をおぼえて、日滿娘の友情はますます濃やかになる

滿人的主要食物是大米、高粱、小麥、小米、副食物是肉類食品。日人的主要食物如天婦羅、壽司、蕎麥麵等在滿洲各地也很普及。

1・穿着協和服的官吏正在食興亞飯盒(?) 2・江戸風味雖在滿洲亦可飽償口福 3・大都會食料店日本内地食物應有盡有 4・日滿少女親善風景

4



Cup of Friendship Tea drinking for a Japanese girl and her visiting Manchoukuoan friend.

THE IDEAL DRESS
OF MANCHOUKUOANS



Recently, the Concordia uniform has become very popular in Manchoukuo. All members of the Concordia Association, regardless of class or rank, wear the same uniform apparel. As this official Concordia uniform may be worn even on ceremonial occasions, a person requires the ownership of only one winter and one summer outfit to be appropriately dressed for any occasion.

1. Though simple and rather awkward in appearance the clothes of a Manchoukuoan is said to have many valuable points of adaptability and advantage. Only two different suits, one for summer and the other for winter, are considered sufficient to make him properly dressed for almost any occasion. The ladies, however, cannot be expected to dress as economically as the men; they are, like women of evéry race, always with an eye on the latest fashions.
2. The clothes of a Manchoukuoan is considered ideal, especially from the economic and sanitary standpoints.
3. The concordia uniform.
4. The simply-cut but beautiful and comfortable Manchoukuoan costume.

在國民組織建設中衣服也是亟應改善而求合理化的協和服就是唯一的理想的國民服上自顯官下至庶民無身分職業階級之別一律着用僅此一點也可見民族協和之一般矣。

1・滿人僧侶　2・大人的服裝　3・萬人着用的協和服　4・姑娘衣裳

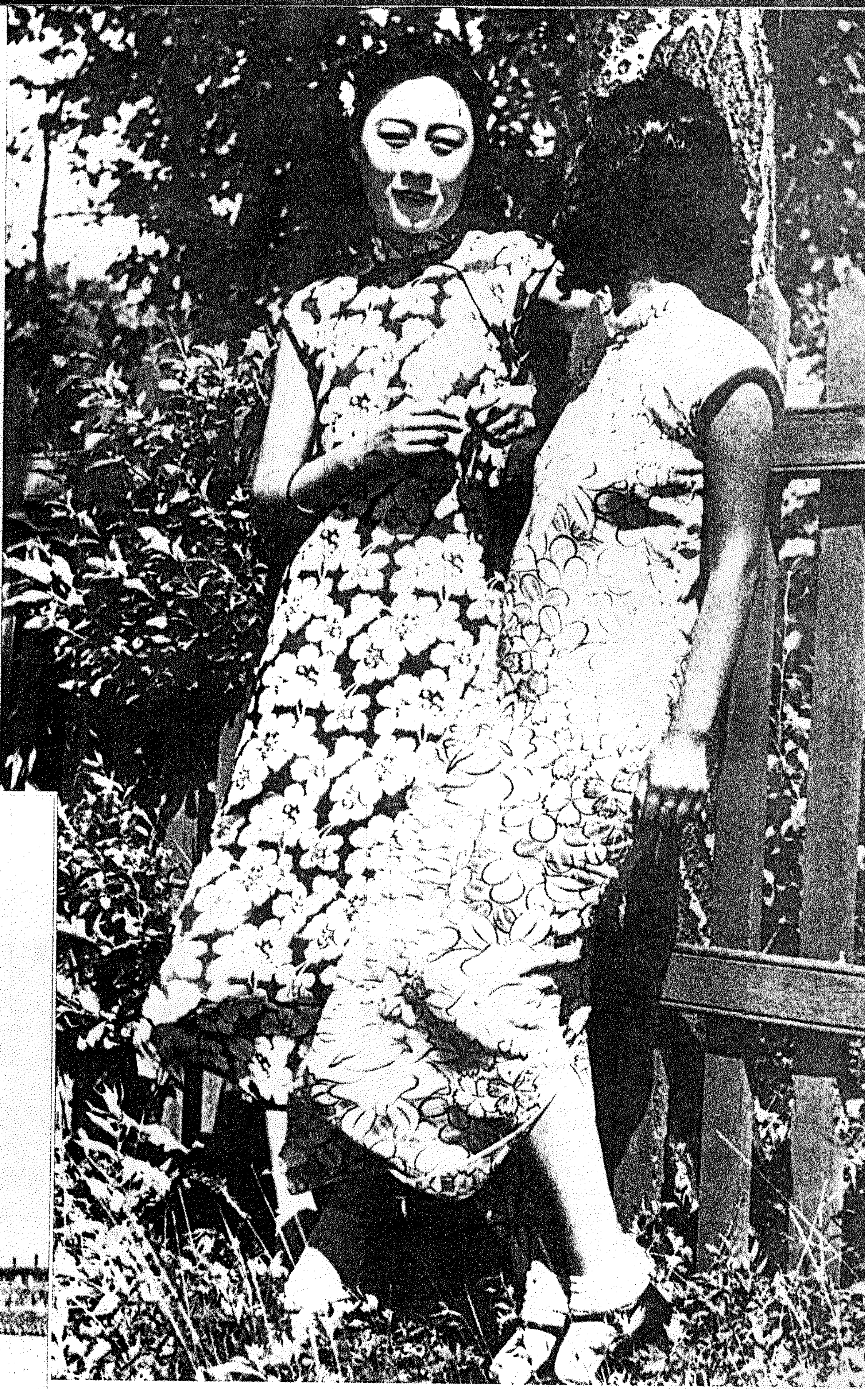
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衣服は至極合理的な協和服

在滿日本人の服裝は殆ど日本と變りはないが、たゞ冬季に外出する際シユーバー(毛皮か眞綿を裏につけた厚手の外套)を着、防寒帽を冠る。滿洲人の使用してゐる滿洲服は、寒暑に對して最も理想的に作られた衣服で、衞生上からも日本服に勝る點が多いといはれてゐる。だが日本人で滿洲服を常用してゐる人は少い

滿洲國では國防色の協和服が國民の制服として全滿に普及してをり、協和會員たるものは身分、職業、民族を超越して悉く協和服を着て勤務してゐる。協和服は國民服であるのみならず、禮服としても一般に使はれてゐるので、夏冬二着あれば萬事間に合ふといつた簡單さで、服裝改善運動の徹底は相當なものである

1・手に珠數を人の夏ささうな僧侶　2・袍子(上衣)に馬掛子を羽織つてどつしりと、どう見ても大人(たいじん)といふ落着き　3・國防色で輕快な滿洲官吏の協和服　4・短いスリーヴからキメ細やかな腕がスルリと垂れ、滿洲服の花模樣との調和は美しい

採煖設備理想的な住居

滿洲の生活は冬が長く、半年にわたつてゐるので防寒、保温、採煖設備は必要缺くべからざるもの、日本人の住居は何れも煉瓦か石造で、入口のドアも窓ガラスもすべて二重になつてゐる。そして室内はスチーム、温水煖房、ペーチカ、ストーヴなどでぬくぬくと温まつてゐるのが常だ。滿式居宅では炕が常用されてゐる。日本人の住居は疊に床の間、押入などすべて和式に作られてゐる。すばらしき人口增加に對應して、住居の建築も大馬力で進捗されてきてゐる

1・邦人勤人のある文化住宅街 2・遊牧と砂漠の嵐に最も理想的な蒙古包 3・堊も整然と、日射しのいゝ中庭があつて滿洲上流の家屋 4・無駄なく內容充實が目標の協和住宅 5・協和住宅設計圖 6・〝ホーラお父ちやんのお歸りよ、日本人アパートでは、遠く協和服で歸るパパを迎へるのが日課だ 7・代用官舍に住む滿洲國官吏の團欒風景 8・新綠薰る代用官舍附近



1

Durable Houses

For adequate protection against the chilling of a long winter extending practically one-half of the year, the problem of heating and anti-cold is of paramount importance to those living in Manchoukuo.

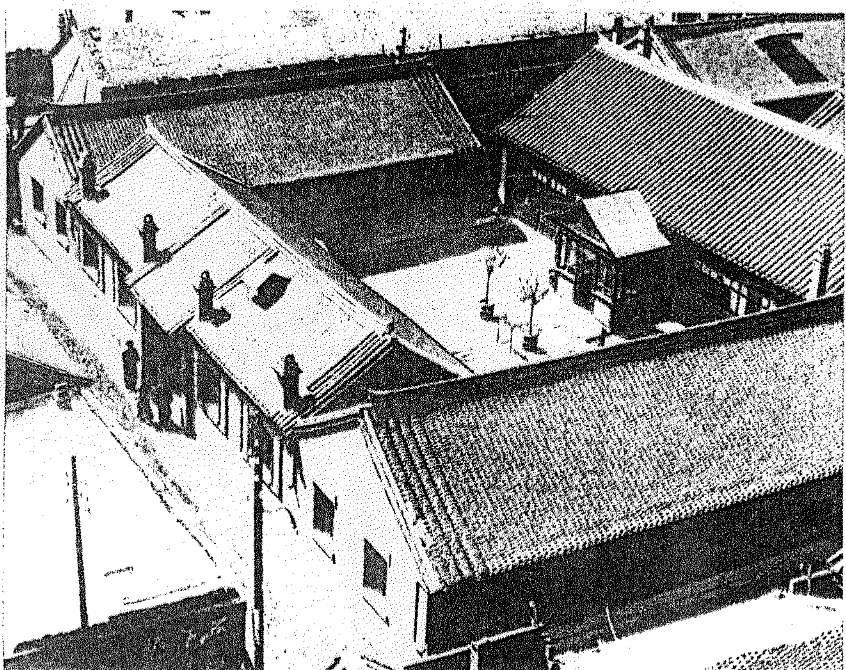
The houses of Japanese residents here, therefore, are of durable brick or stone construction, with double entrance doors and windows and such internal heating facilities as steam radiators, hot-water pipes and stoves. The interior design of these houses, however, follow the pattern of the conventional Japanese style, having floor mats and "tokonoma" or alcove.

Though houses have been erected with feverish activity during the past few years, construction still lags behind increasing population and the tremendous inflow of newcomers.

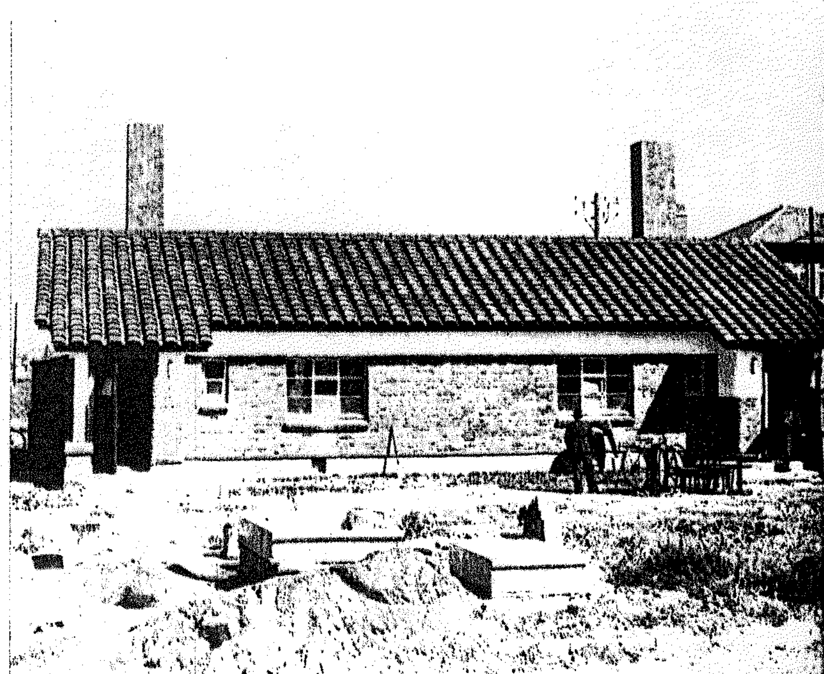
1. Residential section of Japanese businessmen.
2. The Mongolian abode is built so that it can easily be dismantled for moving, but it must also be able to withstand the frequent sandstorms.
3. An interesting architectural layout of a higher class of Manchou.
4. The cooperative houses are designed with a view to eliminating non-essentials without sacrificing comfort.
5. The residential section of a privileged Japanese businessmen, in Hsinking.
6. Japanese family living in an apartment.
7. The happy home life of a Manchoukuoan government official.



2



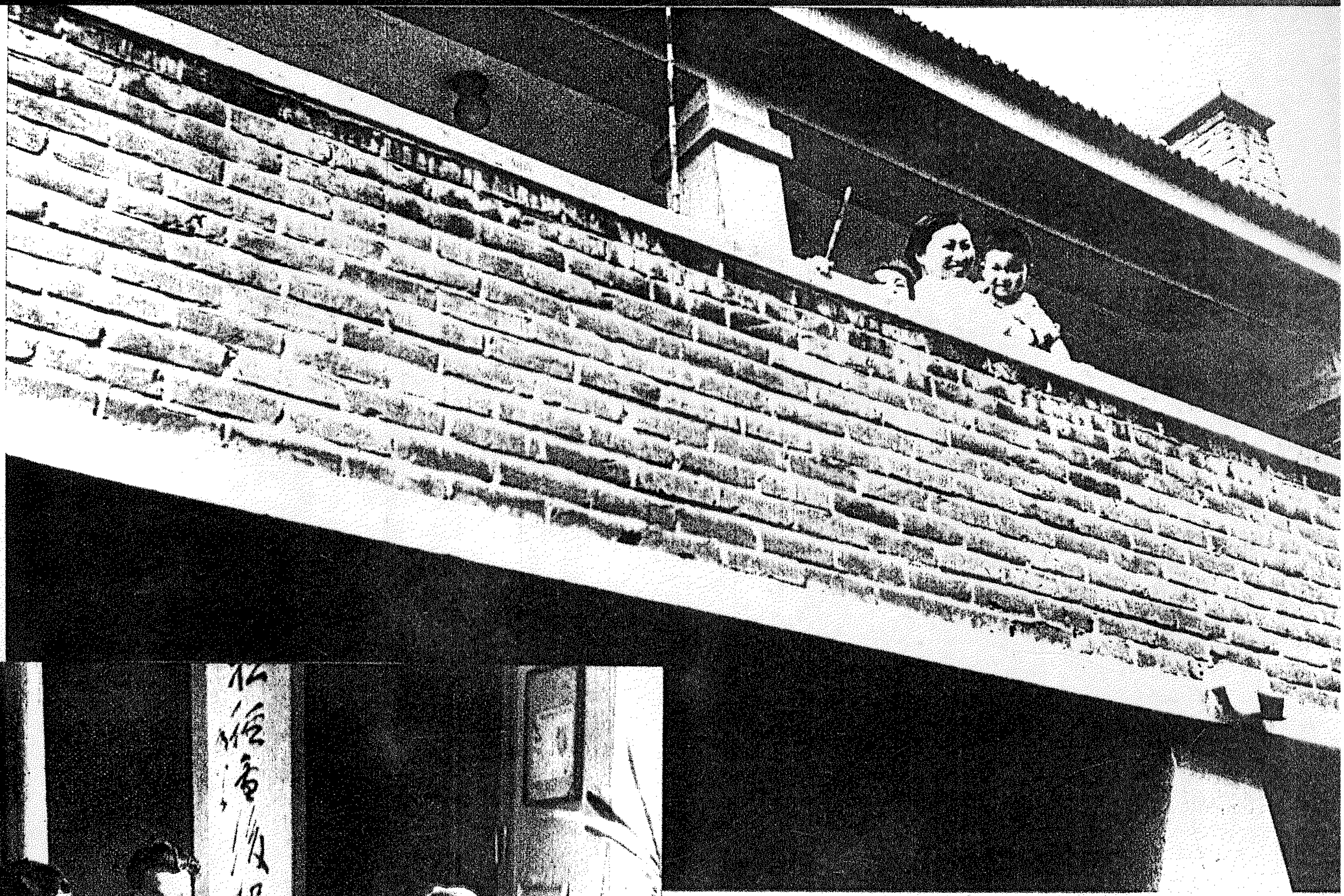
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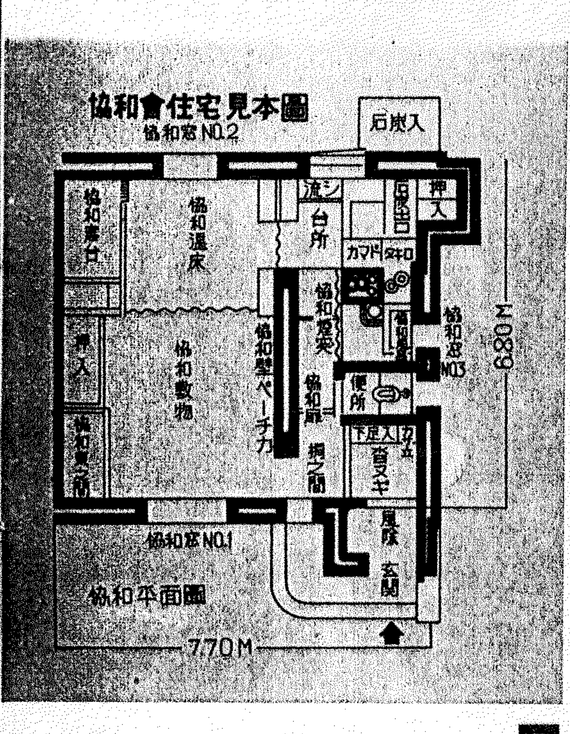
滿人住宅中多用熱炕,日人的住宅大都有暖氣火爐門及窗都是二重的。

1・日系文化住宅街　2・遷移便利蒙古包　3・滿洲上流家屋　4・協和會住宅　5・協和會住宅設計圖　6・合理化的日系新式公寓　7・住在代用官舍內的團欒風景　8・代用官舍附近風景

8



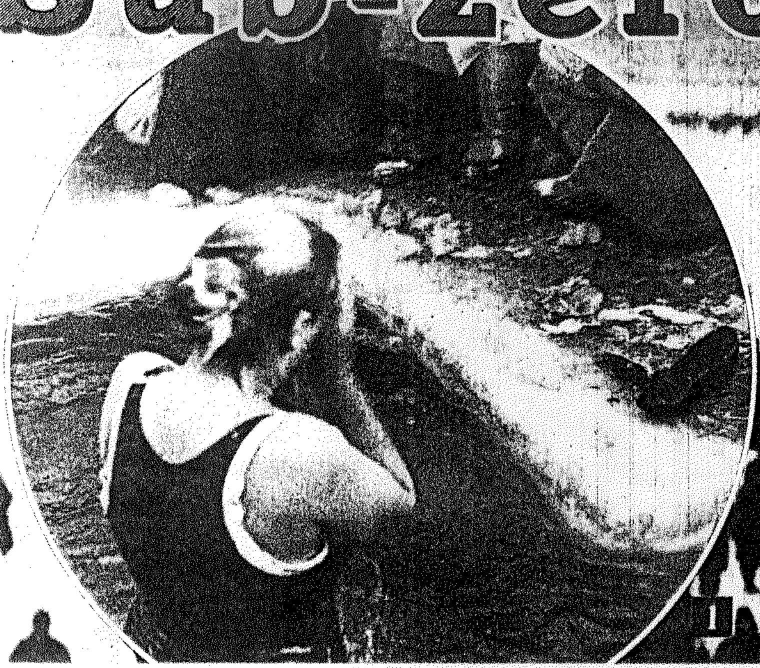
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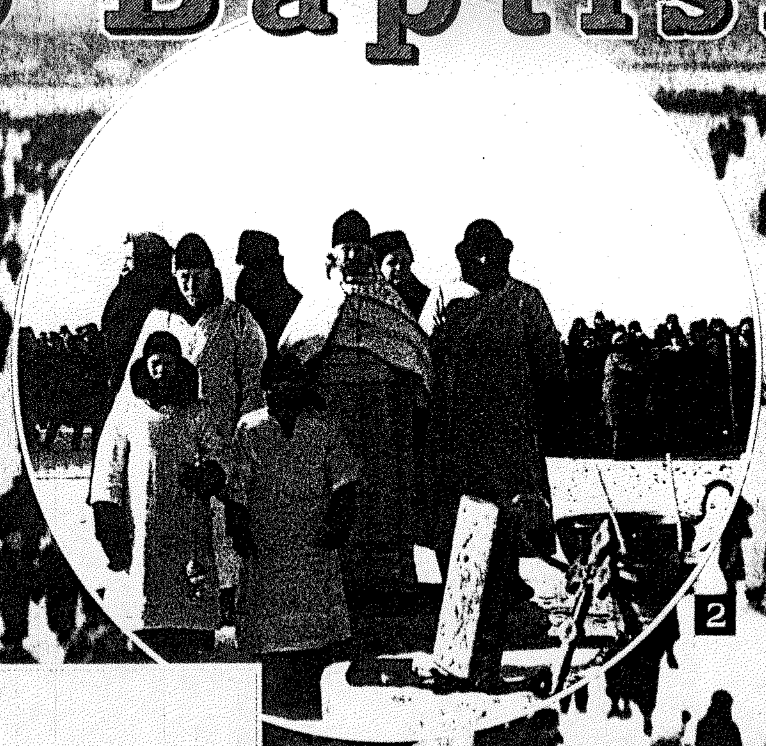
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Sub-zero Baptism



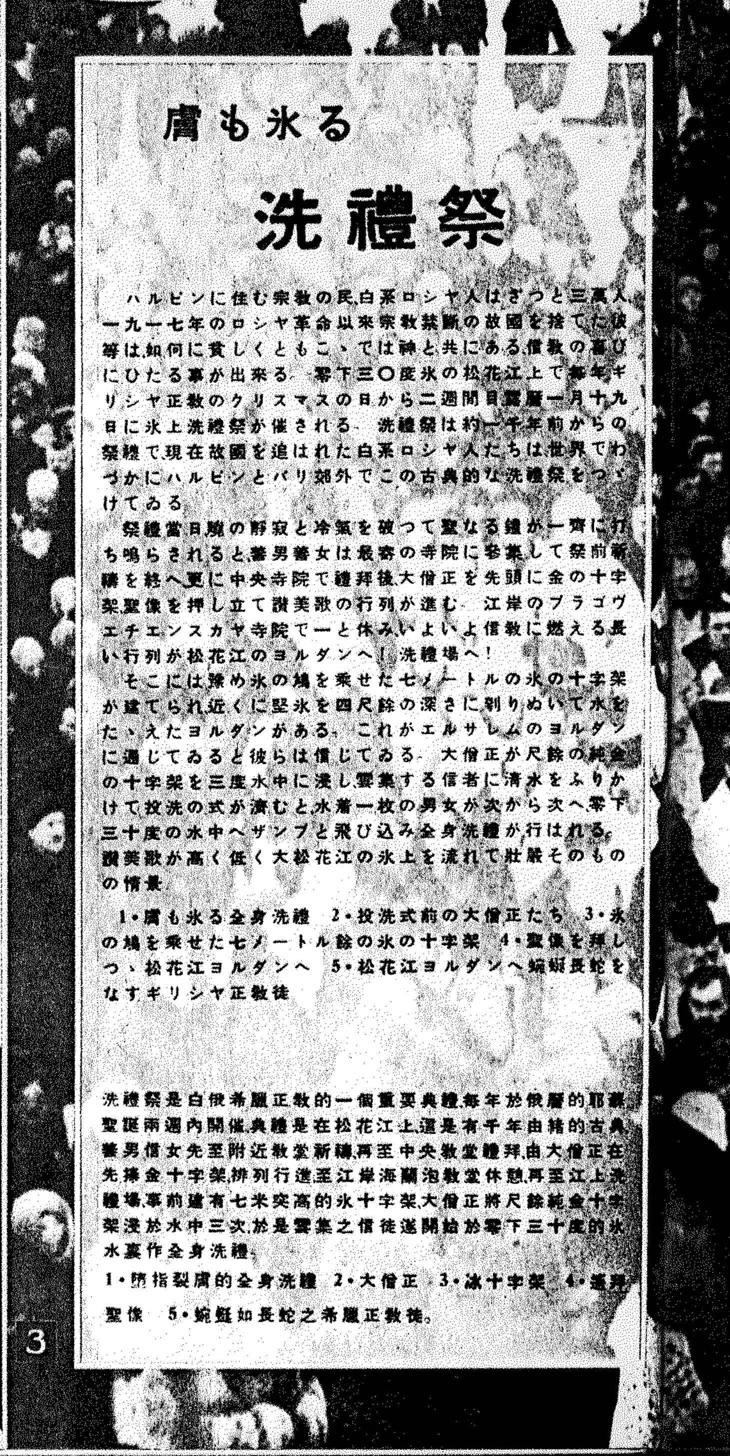
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2



3



膚も氷る

洗禮祭

ハルビンに住む宗教の民白系ロシヤ人はざつと三萬人一九一七年のロシヤ革命以來宗教禁斷の故國を捨てた彼等は如何に貧しくともこゝでは神と共にある信教の喜びにひたる事が出來る 零下三〇度氷の松花江上で毎年ギリシヤ正教のクリスマスの日から二週間目露曆一月十九日に氷上洗禮祭が催される 洗禮祭は約一千年前からの祭禮で現在故國を追はれた白系ロシヤ人たちは世界でわづかにハルビンとパリ郊外でこの古典的な洗禮祭をつゞけてゐる

祭禮當日曉の靜寂と冷氣を破つて聖なる鐘が一齊に打ち鳴らされると善男善女は最寄の寺院に參集して祭前祈禱を終へ更に中央寺院で禮拜後大僧正を先頭に金の十字架聖像を押し立て讃美歌の行列が進む 江岸のブラゴヴエチエンスカヤ寺院で一と休みいよいよ信教に燃える長い行列が松花江のヨルダンへ！洗禮場へ！

そこには豫め氷の鳩を乘せた七メートルの氷の十字架が建てられ近くに堅氷を四尺餘の深さに割りぬいて水をたゝえたヨルダンがある これがエルサレムのヨルダンに通じてゐると彼らは信じてゐる 大僧正が尺餘の純金の十字架を三度水中に浸し雲集する信者に清水をふりかけて投洗の式が濟むと水着一枚の男女が次から次へ零下三十度の水中へザンブと飛び込み全身洗禮が行はれる 讃美歌が高く低く大松花江の氷上を流れて壯嚴そのものの情景

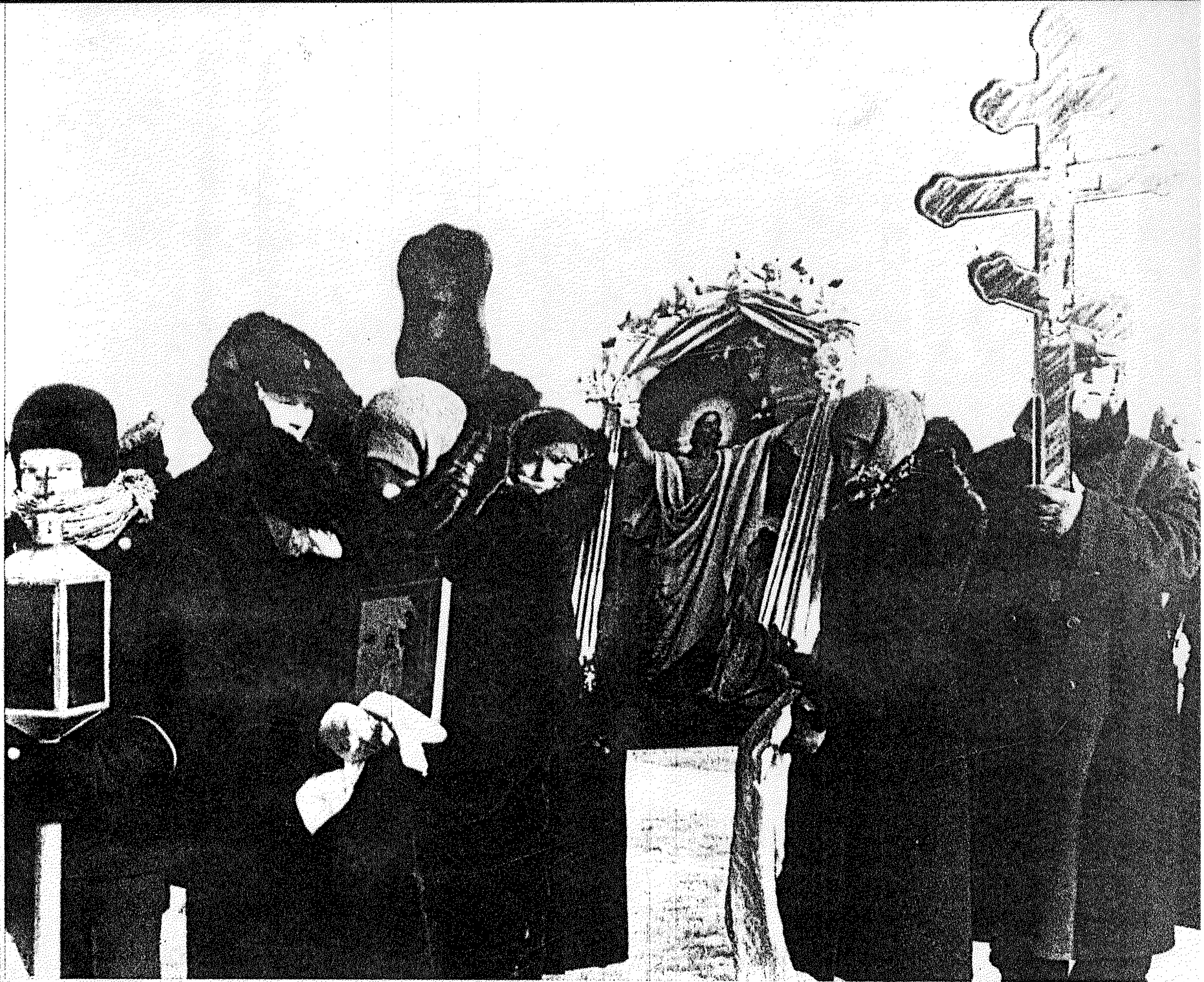
1・膚も氷る全身洗禮　2・投洗式前の大僧正たち　3・氷の鳩を乘せた七メートル餘の氷の十字架　4・聖像を拜しつゝ松花江ヨルダンへ　5・松花江ヨルダンへ蜿蜒長蛇をなすギリシヤ正教徒

洗禮祭是白俄希臘正敎的一個重要典禮每年於俄曆的耶蘇聖誕兩週內開催典禮是在松花江上還是有千年由緒的古典善男信女先至附近敎堂祈禱再至中央敎堂禮拜由大僧正在先捧金十字架排列行進至江岸海蘭泡敎堂休憩再至江上洗禮場事前建有七米突高的氷十字架大僧正將尺餘純金十字架浸於水中三次於是雲集之信徒遂開始於零下三十度的氷水裏作全身洗禮

1・堕指裂膚的全身洗禮　2・大僧正　3・冰十字架　4・遙拜聖像　5・蜿蜒如長蛇之希臘正敎徒。



4





Driven from their beloved homeland, which has barred all forms of religion since the Russian Revolution of 1917, the 30,000 or so White Russians now living in Harbin happily enjoy absolute religious freedom.

These faithful religionists, braving usually 30 degrees below zero weather, perform each year on January 19, two weeks after the Greek Orthodox Christmas Day, the solemn but spectacular ice-baptismal ceremonies which their ancestors had initiated about a thousand years ago. Today, the ostracized White Russians continue this classical rite in only two parts of the entire world; one in Harbin and the other in the outskirts of Paris.

With the break of dawn on this sacred day, scores of church bells peal through the biting air to call the people to worship. Following the prayers, a long hymnal procession led by the archbishop and bearing gold crosses and icons of Christ, proceed to the Sungari River, where a 7-meter high ice-cross has been set up at an appointed place. Nearby is a sizable hole cut through the 4-feet or more of solid ice; these people firmly believe that the waters of this river are connected with the River Jordan in Jerusalem.

The archbishop, thrice dipping in the water his solid gold cross of more than a foot in length, sprinkles the purified water among his thronging flock. Following this sacred rite, men and women stripped to bathing suits jump into the icy water to be baptized, while all the while a chorus of hymns fill the air.

1. Full immersion for sub-zero baptism.
2. The council of high priests who officiate at the baptismal ceremonies on the Sungari River.
3. The 7-meter high ice cross, around which is performed the scared rituals.
4. The procession to the "Jordan" (Sungari) carrying crosses and icons.
5. A general view of the famed outdoor baptism in Harbin.

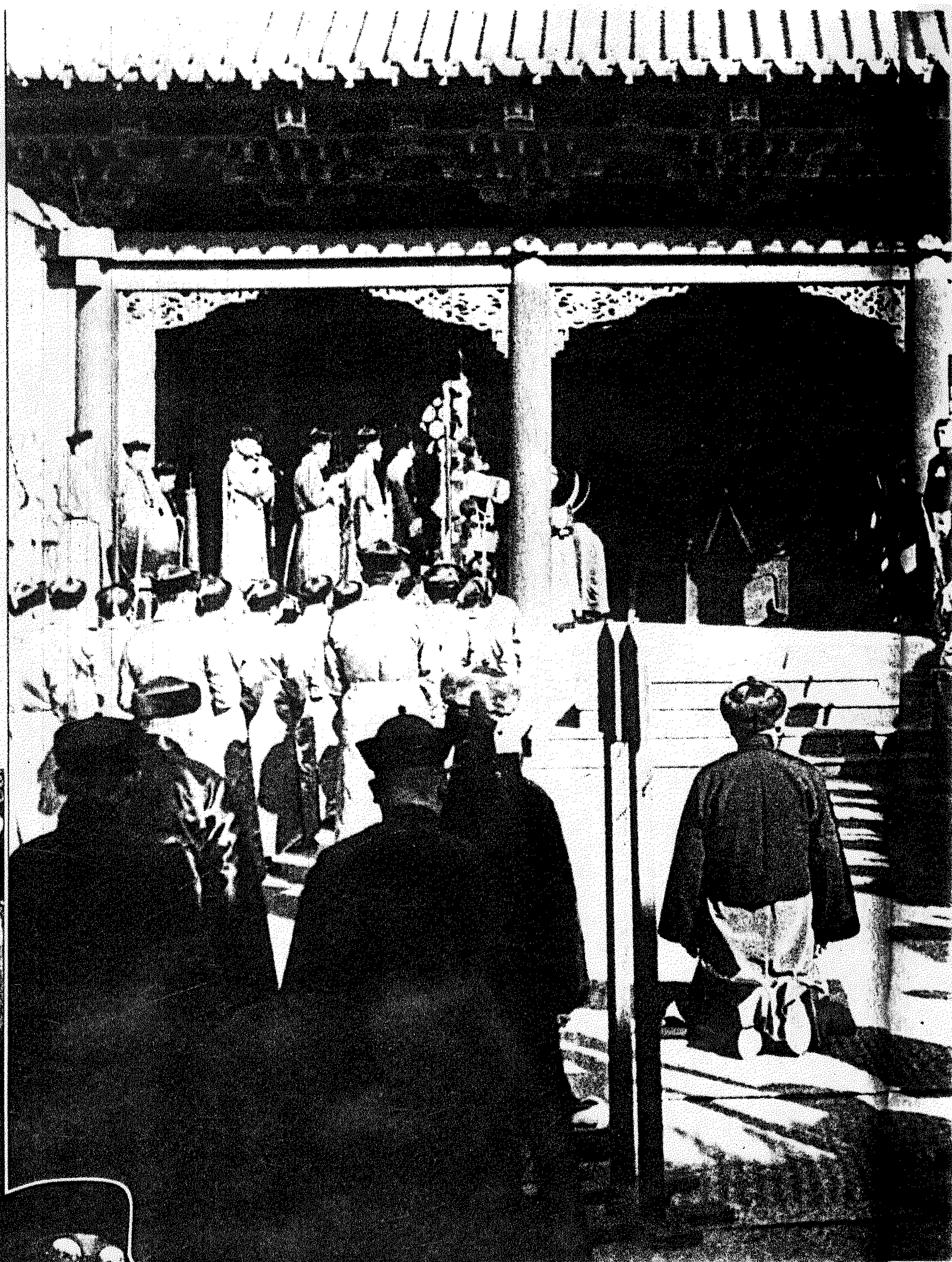
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いまも仰ぐ
孔子の徳

王道に則る滿洲國では祀孔(スーコーン)又は祭孔(チーコーン)といつて春秋二回孔子祭が全國的に行はれる。何れも舊曆二月と八月の丁巳の祀孔日で國家的行事となつてゐる。孔子廟は金州、奉天、吉林、新京、哈爾濱、齊々哈爾、熱河、錦州と全國各縣に建てられてをり、祭禮は新京では滿洲國皇帝陛下御親祭の下に嚴肅に營まれる

この日は國務總理大臣をはじめ各部大臣、參議等大官が參列、官吏はことごとく新京南關の孔子廟に參集して壯嚴な古樂のうちに參拜をなし孔子の德を偲ぶのである。なほこの年に二回の孔子祭の他舊曆八月二十七日の孔誕は滿洲國の祝日とされ、全國は仕事を休んで孔子の生誕を祝ふのである

1・孔子祭に張總理の三跪九叩
2・祀子開始の大太鼓　3・孔子祭に滿洲國大官連の參拜





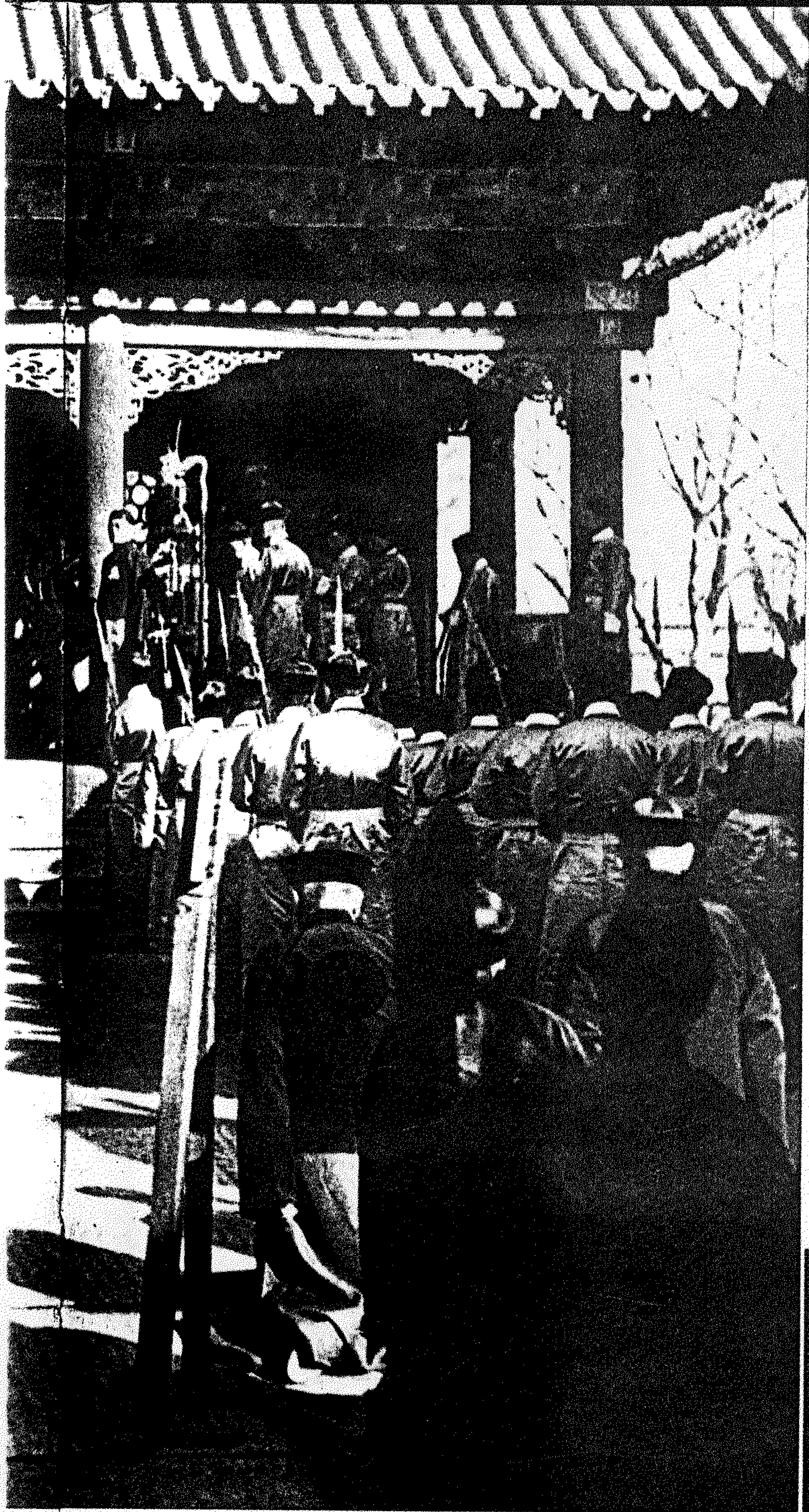
高山仰止　景行行止
萬世師表　大哉孔子

滿洲國每年春二月、秋八月、丁巳祀孔、孔子廟分布於金州、奉天、吉林、新京、哈爾濱、齊々哈爾、熱河、錦州。新京祀典由皇帝陛下親臨擧行、八月二十七日孔子誕生日全國皆放假、以表慶祝

1・張國務總理祭孔　2・祭孔之大鼓
3・滿洲國大官之祭孔

2





The Festival of Confucious

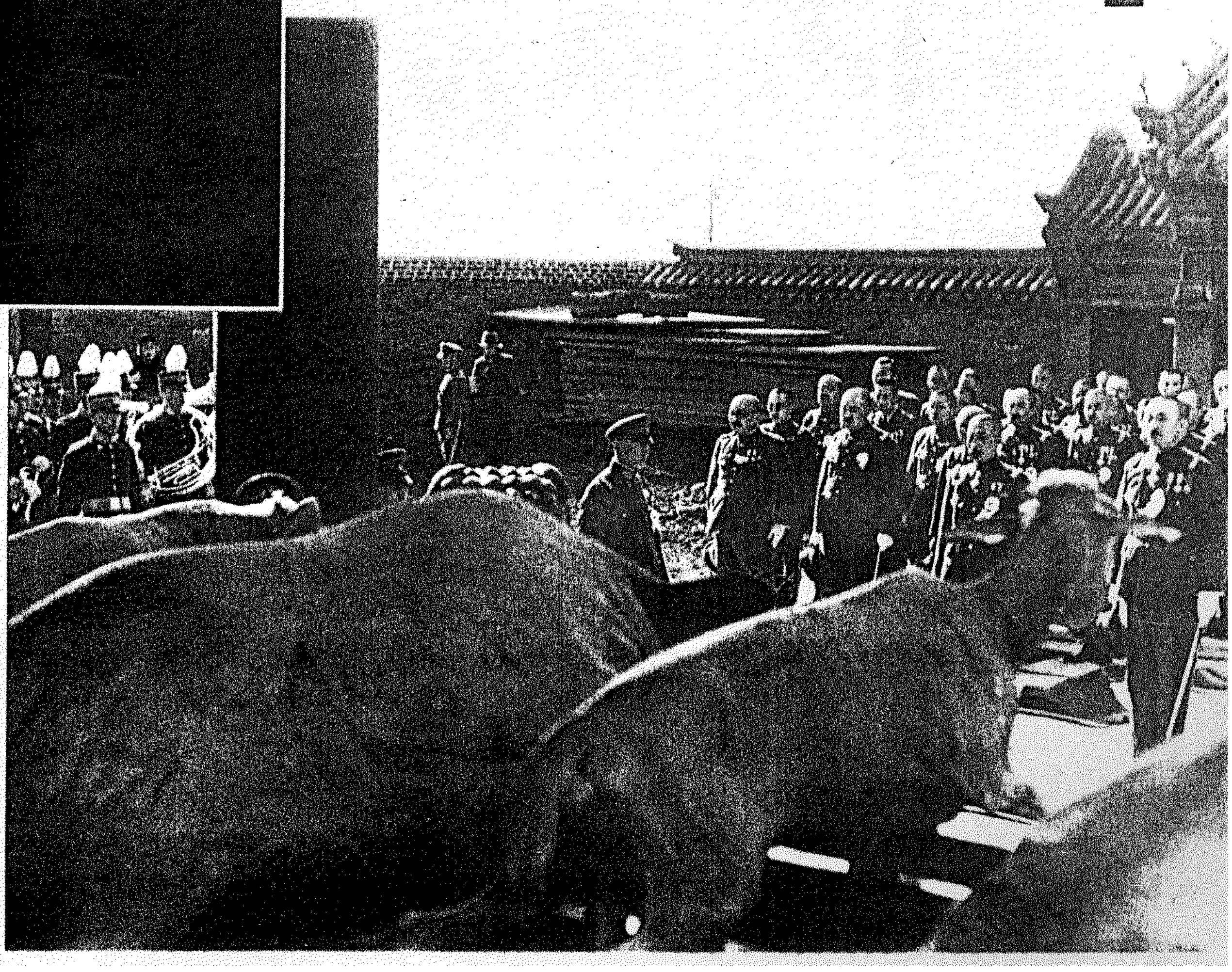
To honor the revered memory of Confucious, the great Chinese philosopher, grand festivals of a national character are held twice every year, in spring and autumn throughout the country.

Mausoleums commemorating the spirit of Confucious stand in every province of the country, but the state function is solemnly carried out in the capital of Hsinking. On this occasion, led by the Emperor of Manchoukuo, all state officials assemble at the Confucious Mausoleum in Hsinking to offer prayers and recall the virtues of the Great Sage, amid the solemn droning of ancient music.

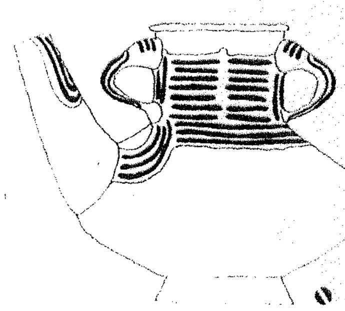
Besides these two great fetes, another annual event in autumn observes the birthday anniversary of Confucious, and on this day the entire populace stop work to join in the spirit of gala celebrations.

1. Marshal Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, kneeling before the shrine of Confucious.
2. The beating of drums to announce the beginning of Confucian ceremonies.
3. High Manchoukuoan officials pay their respects to the memory of Confucious. The animals lined up in the foreground are sacrificial offerings.

3

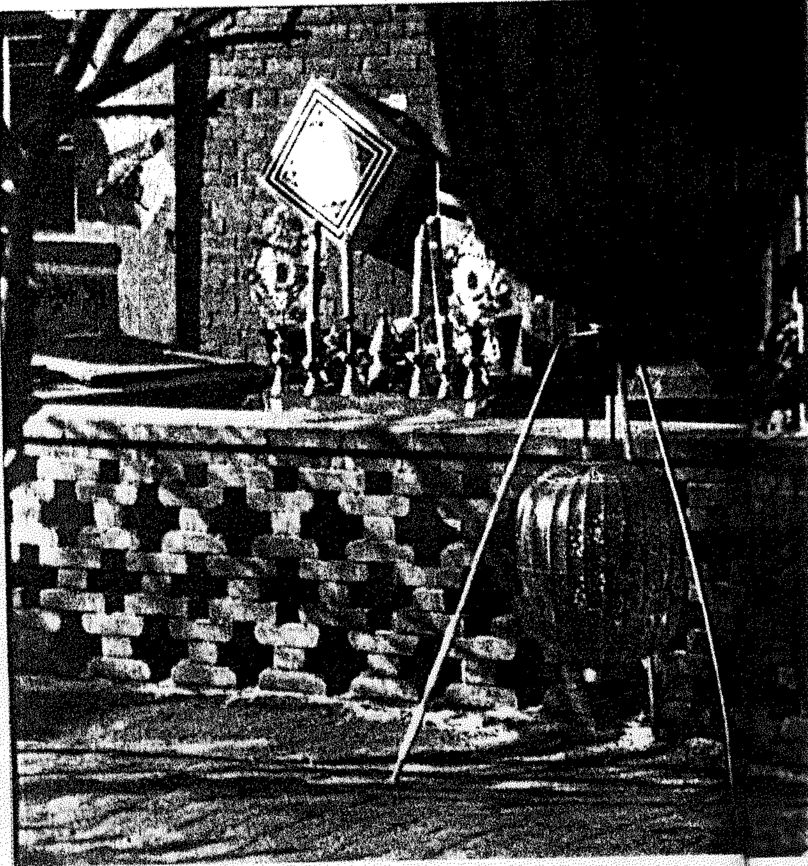


1



Happy New Year





Similar to the general customs of all other countries, Manchoukuoans greet the New Year in their holiday best and enjoy a round of feasting on plenty of rich foods.

To start the New Year right the people follow the ancient custom of giving prayers of thanks and hopes to sundry gods and ancestors.

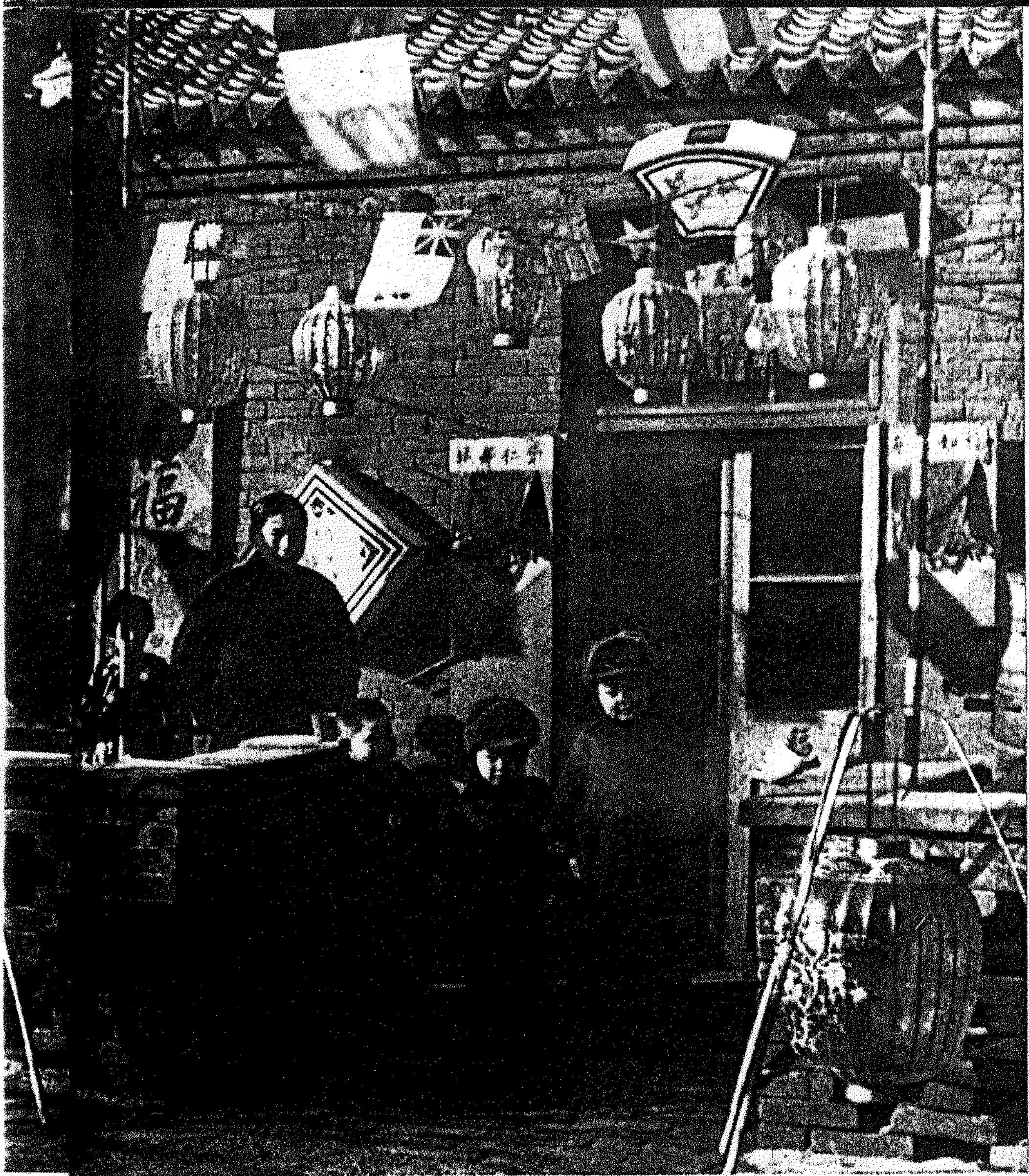
Some peculiar greetings are:

> Happy New Year! I hope you make a lot of money this year; Wear your best on New Years and eat good things.

While the young tease each other wearing masks, others are booming long strings of ear-splitting firecrackers, and this merry-making goes on for days and days with each day having its own particular significance.

1. All dressed up for the New Year, this tiny Manchoukuoan is wistfully wondering whether he could play without soiling his best clothes.
2. Giant and tiny lanterns of all shapes decorate the homes to show that New Year is here.
3. Dressed in her very, very best.
4. The "lantern festival" is held on January 15, every year.
5. Followed by laughing crowds, these stilt dancers give their stiff performances from one section to another.





2

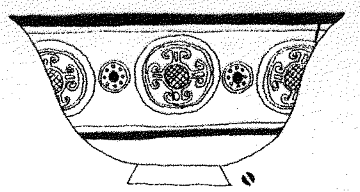


3

過大年から曉闇に爆竹はぜる正月

〝過大年〟又〝除夕〟ともいふ滿洲の所謂大晦日の夜、一家團欒のうちに徹宵して舊曆新年を迎へる風習があるのは日本と同じである。やがて鷄鳴曉を告ぐれば曉闇のうちに家長を主とする祭神の儀式が始まる。天地、四方、祖先、竈神、土地廟、家業の神々を拜んで、この國の人々は康德帝の聖恩に感謝をさゝげることを忘れない。廻禮相互の挨拶にはふるつたのがある「おめでたう、今年はお金が儲かりますやうに」——

お正月に晴着を着飾つて、うまい物を食べ、音樂芝居を見聞きするのはいづこも同じ。滿洲名物爆竹は晩から朝までボンボン、パチパチ鳴らされてゐる。二日は財神詣で、三日神送り、五日は破五、六日破門、七日七草、八日は穀日、九日玉皇廟の祭り、十日莊稼會などといろいろ曰くがあつて、十五日の元宵節まで全くお正月氣分である



1・便帽兒を被つてチーンとすました小孩　2・提灯を飾つた正月風景　3・リボンを兩髮につけて襟飾りとも見まがふ姑娘の正裝　4・元宵節(一月十五日)の爆竹　5・滿洲名物高脚踊

今我不樂、日月其除、新年是滿洲農家、一年之中唯一的燕飲爲樂的時期、初一日的敬神崇祖、重要典禮完畢、二日接財神、三日送神、五日破五、六日破門、七日七草、八日穀日、九日玉皇廟、十日莊稼會、十五日元宵節、一直到二月二日龍抬頭尚存着正月的風味。

1・穿新衣戴新帽的兒童　2・正月之不夜城　3・將要出門拜年的盛裝小姐　4・爆竹聲中的元宵節　5・高蹺會。

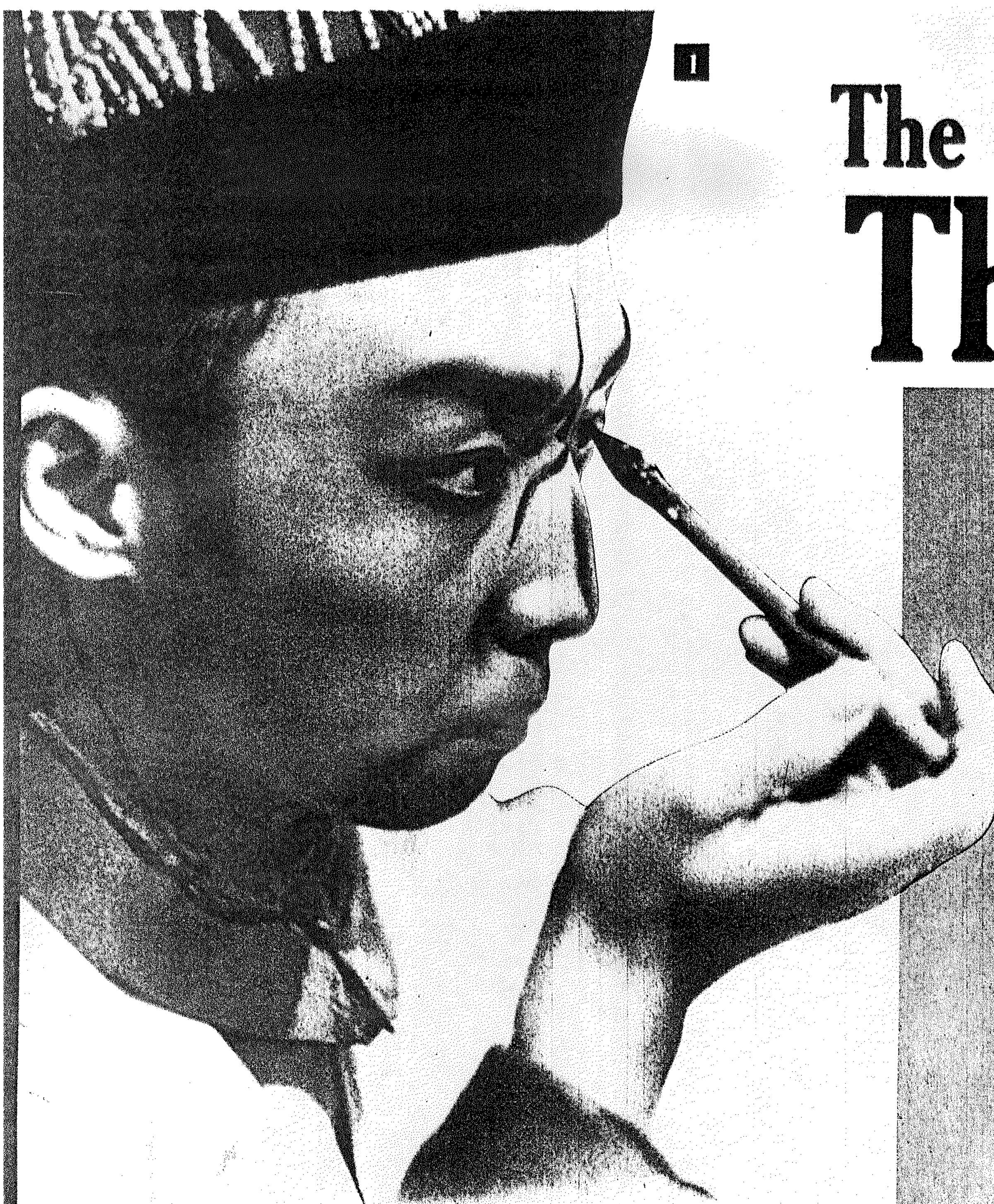
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The Manchurian Theatre



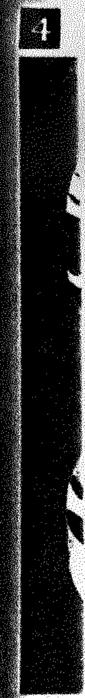
Shining in brilliant-colored costumes and fantastic masks, the classical theatrical performances of Manchoukuo are descended from the Peking stage. The plays are symbolic and suggestive, hence hardly any stage property or background are utilized. An actor holding a whip in hand signifies that he is astride an imaginary horse; sitting on a chair indicates that he is in a room; walking with a red flag in hand means that the wind is blowing; etc. The speaking lines and songs accompanied by noisy string and brass instruments and drums are considered sufficient to evoke the appreciation of the audience. Play themes are generally based on legends of hero worship and the tragic dramas of beautiful heroines.

The now-dying shadow-picture plays are an old popular art of China exceedingly rich in the beauty of rustic life. They are performed to the accompaniment of songs and music by richly colored dolls cut out of donkey skins, which are manipulated on a set behind the screen on which their silhouettes are cast.

1. The gorgeous headdress of an actor taking the role of a woman.
2. An ancient hero about to perform the coup d'grace to his enemy.
3. Courtiers bringing a message to the emperor.
4. Painted faces of the players of a Manchoukuoan drama.
5. Carefully applying make-up in his dressing room.
6. A packed audience witnesses a classical drama at the Manchoukuo Theater in Harbin.









古典味溢る丶滿洲の舊劇

臙脂青黛のあくどい隈取り、金銀赤青黄など原生色の衣裳、胡琴銅鑼太鼓などでガヤガヤドンドンと喚き踊る。滿洲の芝居は北京劇の流れを汲む所謂支那劇と同巧異曲である。演出法は象徴的約束的、従つて舞臺裝置背景などを用ひず、例へば演者が鞭を持つて歩けば馬に乘つてゐることになり、椅子にかければ室内にゐる、赤い旗を持つて歩けば風が吹き、黒い旗は雲降りをしめす、人物の性格もチヤンと約束事があつて型のごとく動くばかりだが、民衆は笑ひ緊張して見てゐるから面白いに違ひない。テーマは大體英雄禮讃に美女の悲劇が主で複雜な動きなしに歌と臺詞で萬事解決がつくのだから日本の能のやうなものでクラシカルな妙味が深い

支那内地で發生した「影戲」は滿洲では「驢皮影兒」といふ。原始的な人形芝居の一種で、いまは縁日、露店の一隅に名殘をとどめてゐるに過ぎない存在となつてゐる

1・滿洲舊劇武生扮裝情形の一斷面で 2・3 滿洲影戲 4・滿洲芝居の隈取り 5・滿洲舊劇青衣(女形)扮裝の情形の二斷面で 6・哈爾濱滿洲芝居場の晩景

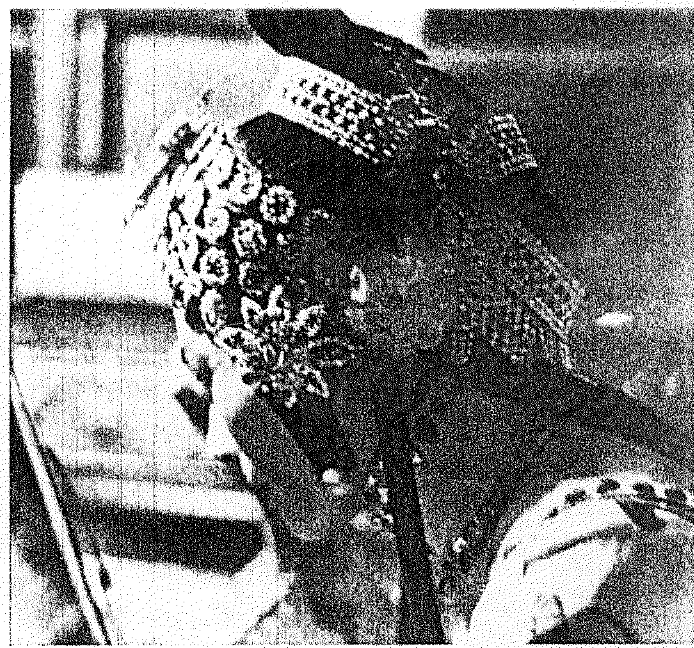
舊劇是富有古典味象徵的藝術、用鞭子可以代表騎馬、用紅旗可以代表颳風、人物的性格由他的臉譜可以看出、演劇的場所叫戲院、戲院在滿洲爲民衆唯一的消遣地方、影戲在滿洲叫驢皮影兒、是原始的戲劇之一種、很富於鄉土風味的

1・舊劇武生搽臉譜情形 2・3・滿洲影戲 4・舊劇 5・舊劇坤伶扮裝情形 6・哈爾濱舞臺舊劇之晚景

4



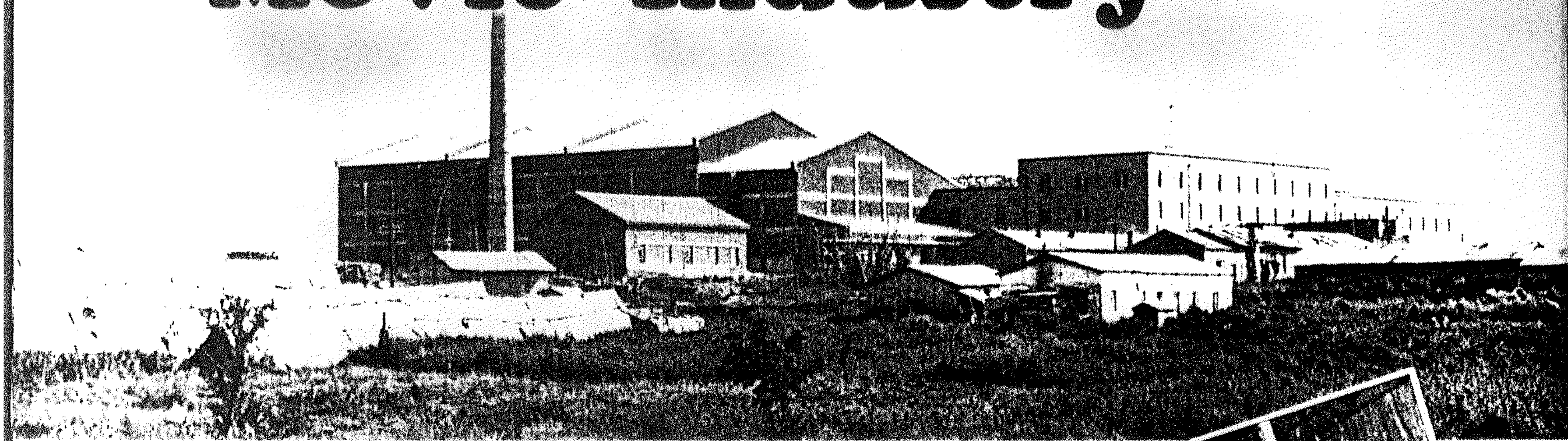
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Movie Industry



As late as 1937, Manchoukuo had no movie industry of its own, having been entirely dependent for this important phase of amusement on film imports chiefly from China and the United States.

August of that year, however, saw the birth of the government-subsidized Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation.

The object of the Corporation is to control the exportation, importation and distribution of movies and to carry on enterprises relating to the production of educational, cultural and entertainment films with a view to contributing to the exaltation of the national spirit and to the promotion of national education.





2



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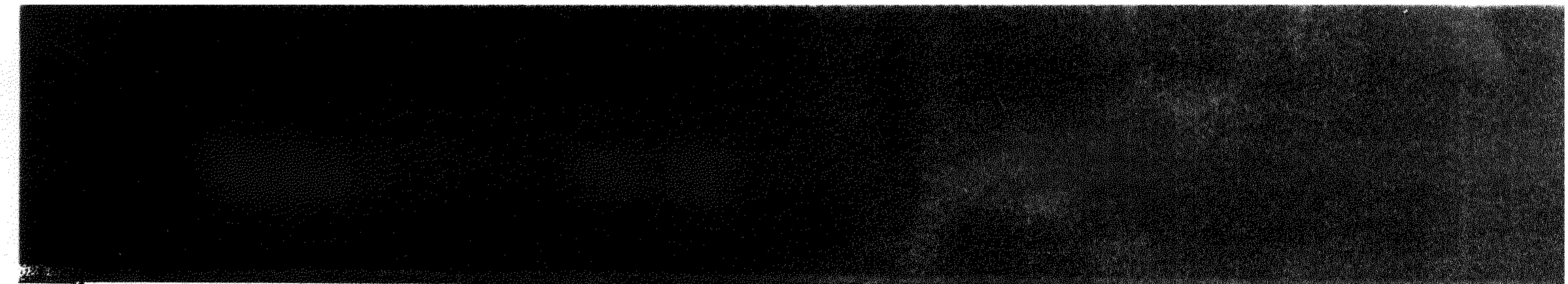




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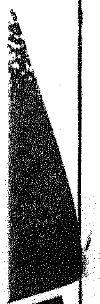


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6



7

SHINING STAR OF THE FAR EASTERN FILM FIRMAMENT

Miss Li Hsiang-lan, one of the most popular screen stars of Manchoukuo, is not only endowed with an orchid-like beauty but she also has a splendid singing voice.

Described as the "Danielle Darrieux of Manchoukuo," Miss Li has great versatility as proven by her recent overwhelming success in Japanese motion pictures and the stage. She speaks fluent and perfect Japanese.

滿　映

滿洲映畫協會は映畫の製作と映畫の國內配給統制を目的に昭和十二年(康德四年)八月資本金五百萬圓で新京に設立された。それまでは國產は皆無で日本映畫も滿鐵附屬地以外では殆ど上映されず大部分はアメリカ映畫中國映畫によつて占められてゐた。ところへ滿映が設立され積極的に國民に健全なる娛樂を與へ文化の促進につとめてゐる。従つてその事業は單に映畫の製作のみならず配給輸出入興行の管理などおよそ映畫に關する事業百般にわたつてゐる

はじめは假スタヂオを寬城子に置いてゐたが昭和十四年(康德六年)十一月三百萬圓の工費で新京南郊黃龍公園に隣接する五萬坪の廣大な丘陵地に東洋一をほこる新社屋大撮影所を竣工陣容を整備して作品製作に映畫事業等に一大飛躍を遂げるに至つた

1・滿映新スタヂオ　2・女優白玫　3・女優孟虹　4・女優李明　5・女優姚鶯　6・スター李香蘭の演伎　7・セツトでアクトをつける監督

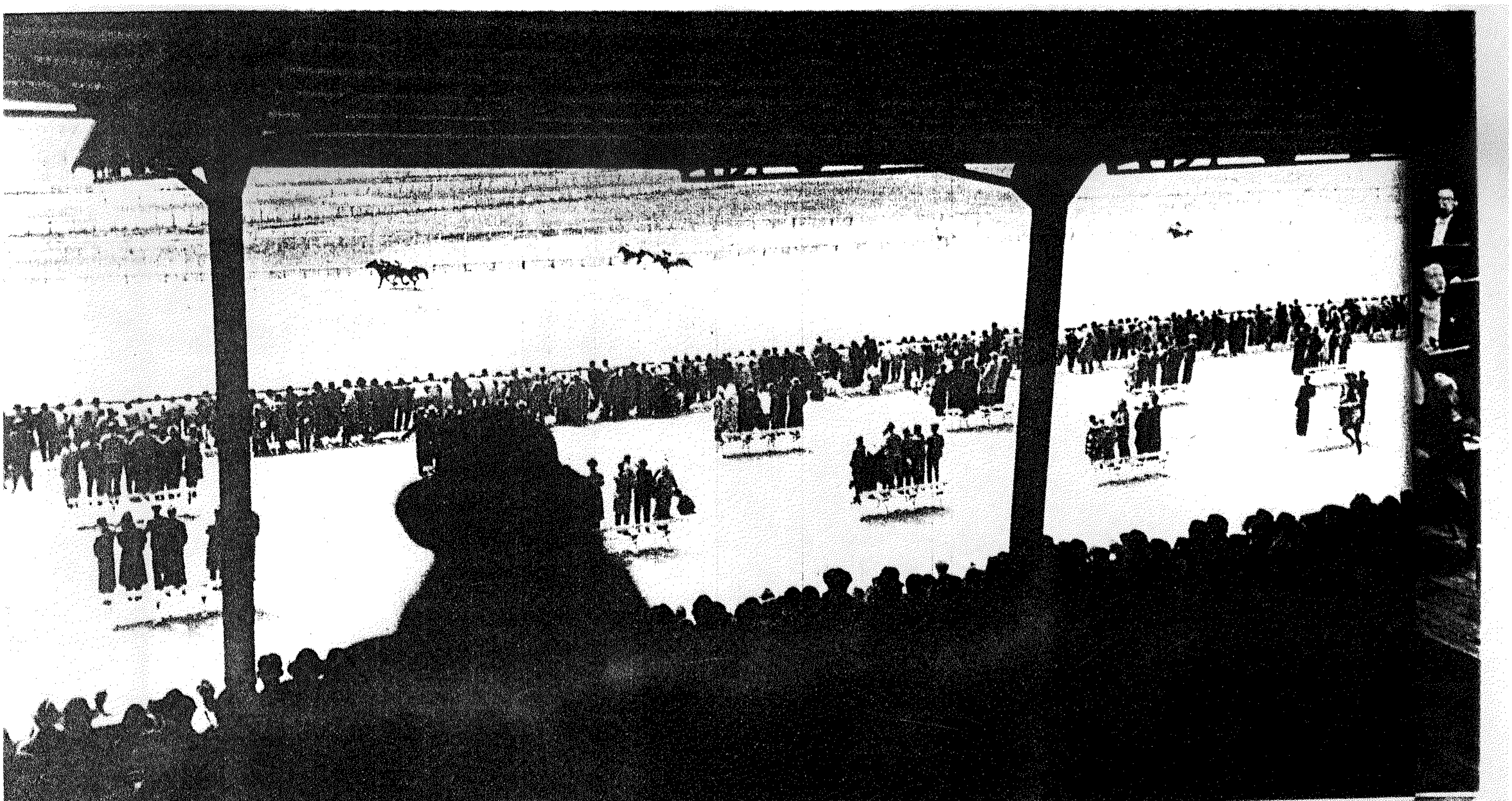
滿洲沒有可著名的海洋漁業僅有淡水漁業年產淡水漁約五百五十萬圓海洋高約二百五十萬圓尚不能完全供國內需要

1・大賚城附近嫩江帆船　2・順風出帆捕魚情形　3・賚江流域生產之鯉魚　4・大賚縣城內鮮魚販賣商人　5・大賚縣城內露天售魚市場　6・營口漁夫捕魚後修理魚網情形

1. The Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation's new ¥3,000,000 studio in Hsinking.
2. Miss Pai Wei, featured player of the Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation.
3. Miss Mong Hong, cute box-office attraction of the Manchuria Films.
4. Miss Li Ming, popular in ingenue rôles.
5. Miss You Ru, attractive star popular in modern roles.
6. Miss Li Hsiang-lan, the glamor girl of Manchoukuo filmdom, in a beautiful classic costume.
7. Rehearsing a scene.



李　香　蘭



1

Horse-Racing

As horse-racing in Manchoukuo is run by the government, the profits resulting from the holding of lotteries, etc. constitute a good source of revenue to the government. Under the government's national turf system, horse-racing is placed under the administration of the Minister of Public Peace, and all turf rules are laid down under order of the Horse Administration Bureau. Both the single and double horse tickets cost ¥10.00. In addition, there is another kind of lottery ticket selling for ¥1.00 which returns a dividend of nearly ¥2,000 to the holder of a winning first-prize ticket. As is the case in any other part of the world, horse-racing in Manchoukuo is enjoying immense popularity.

Hsinking Musical Institute

The Hsinking Musical Association was organized in October 1937, but in April 1939 a reorganization was effected and the name was changed to the present Hsinking Musical Institute. The former Hsinking Musical Association was composed of government officials and businessmen who were interested in music, and its purpose was to contribute what it could to the cultural movement of Manchoukuo. Following the change of name, the Manchoukuo Music Department was added to the already existent Wind Instrument, String Instrument, Chorus and Musical Composition departments, while invitations were extended to leading musicians in Japan and also efforts were made to improve the technique of the members by making them permanent players. The Institute gives regular concerts.

One of its most noteworthy developments is the establishment of a musical training school, where vocal music, instrument playing and musical compositions are taught. In August 1939, the Institute took on the aspect of a national musical school when it was commissioned by the Civil Department to compile musical text books for middle schools. This year, the Institute has various ambitious plans in view, such as the establishment of a musical-physical training school by merging the present two separate courses, the building an ideal training school and a large musical hall, and the founding of musical villages.

Theatrical Plays

In August 1937, the Daido Dramatic Society was established in Hsinking for the double purpose of developing the culture of the country and of bringing better understanding to the general populace regarding Manchoukuo's national policies through the medium of theatrical performances. Since then, numerous large and small dramatic organizations have cropped up in all parts of the country.

Although it is true that a number of dramatic organizations were already existent prior to formation of the Daido Dramatic Society, they were all not developed sufficiently to warrant being called dramatic movements. The Daido Dramatic Society was organized as a separate body of the Concordia Association in order to meet the country's musical needs as evidenced by the tremendous enthusiasm shown by the people towards plays given by the Japan-Manchoukuo Young Men's Association, which has been giving performances since the establishment of Manchoukuo. As the so-called national policy theatrical body, the Society's sphere of activities extend throughout the country. In April 1939, the Society undertook to make all play scripts uniform under the Manchoukuoan language, but this spring it has been decided to add a Japanese language department. During the spring of last year, the members of the Daido Dramatic Society accompanied and entertained the troops engaged in fighting bandits in Tungpientao. They also gave open-air performances before audiences of 2,000 to 3,000 people even in such adverse weather conditions as snowfall when the temperature stood at more than 30 degrees below zero.

National Art Exhibition

The first National Art Exhibition was held in 1938 following dissolution of the art exhibition which was held in anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript governing the Emperor of Manchoukuo's visit to Japan, and since then it has been held once every year as an undertaking of the Civil Department. The aim of the national art exhibition is to build up the arts and culture of the new nation in order to uphold the spirit of the founding of the Empire and to manifest the ideals of the people's concordia. This art exhibition of Manchoukuo is comparable to the Imperial Art Exhibition of Japan, and its resultant effects are just as brilliantly successful as that of the latter.

2

1・賽　馬

滿洲の競馬は國營である。彩票富くじとともにその純益は國の收入の一部となつてゐる。すなはち國立賽馬場官制により治安部大臣の管理に屬し馬政局訓令をもつて國立賽馬場分科規定を設けてゐる。馬券は單複ともに十圓、このほかに搖彩票(ガラ)といふのがあつて一圓で一等二千圓近い配當が行はれる場合があり人氣の焦點となつてゐる。場內の興奮は世界どこでも共通だ

賽馬爲國營事業馬票與彩票之純益定爲國家收入之一部於全國大都市皆有國立賽馬場每屆春秋賽馬期間頗呈人滿之患

2・新京音樂院

前身は新京音樂協會といつて昭和十二年十月結成されたが昨年四月に內容を擴充して新京音樂院に改組された、そもそも新京音樂協會は音樂に趣味をもつ官吏、サラリーマンの集りでその目的は國家的に或ひは藝術的に滿洲の文化運動に少しでも寄與しようといふ程度のものであつたが、改組と同時に協會時代から設置されてゐた管絃樂部、吹奏樂部、合唱部、作曲部などに更に滿洲樂部を新たに加へ、內地から優秀樂人を招聘專門員制として技術の向上をはかり、定期で奏演會を開いてゐる。殊に注目されるのは、音樂講習所を設け、聲樂、樂器、樂典などの教授をしてをり、昨年八月には民生部から中等學校音樂教科書の編纂を委囑されるなど國立音樂學校の役割まで果してゐる。本年は音樂科と體操科の二科を併合した音樂體操學校の設立計畫や、理想的練習所と東洋一の大ホールを建築し、音樂村を作る計畫である

新京音樂院係由新京音樂協會改組而成者、內容組織分管絃樂部、吹奏樂部、合唱部、作曲部等、最近又新加入滿洲樂部、由日本內地招聘優秀樂人、定期舉行演奏會、同時該院尚設有音樂講習所、教授聲樂、樂器、樂典等科目、本年又有擬將音樂之外添設體操科而合併爲音樂體操學校、並建築理想的練習所之東洋唯一大音樂堂及音樂村等計畫、果能早日實現誠堪稱慶者也

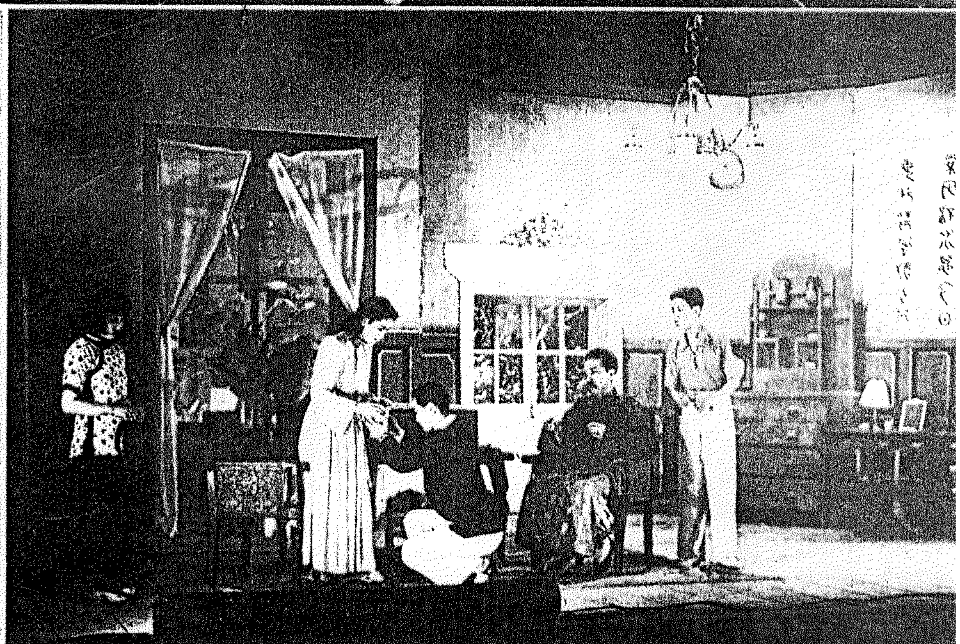


2

3·新　劇

演劇を通じて滿洲の國策を一般大衆に理解させると同時に文化の向上をはかる目的で昭和十二年八月新京に「大同劇團」が誕生した、それ以來全滿各地に多くの大小劇團が生れた、大同劇團の前にも幾つかの劇團があつたが、これらは何れも演劇運動と名づけるほどのものではなかつた、大同劇團は滿洲建國以來日滿青年層の演劇に對する燃えるやうな熱望を一つの運動にとりあげ協和會の外郭團體として結成されたもので、いはゆる國策演劇團體としてその活動範圍は全滿に及んでゐる　昨年四月滿洲唯一の專門劇團として科白を滿語に單一化したが、今春から更に日本語部を設けることになつた、昨春は東邊道の匪賊討伐隊に從軍して宣撫の任を盡したり或ひは降雪零下三十餘度の野天で二、三千の民衆を集めて公演したり雄々しい活躍をつゞけてゐる

由於演劇可使一般民衆理解國策更可謀文化之向上,自康德四年八月大同劇團,於新京誕生以來,全滿各地大小劇團因之遂見出現大同劇團自定爲國策演劇團體以來陣容實質大加整備並讓團演員全部皆係矢志演劇報國之日滿青年,昨春從軍於東邊道匪賊討伐擔任宣撫工作,於嚴寒零下三十度曠野,集合民衆築台公演,轟國熱誠令人欽佩

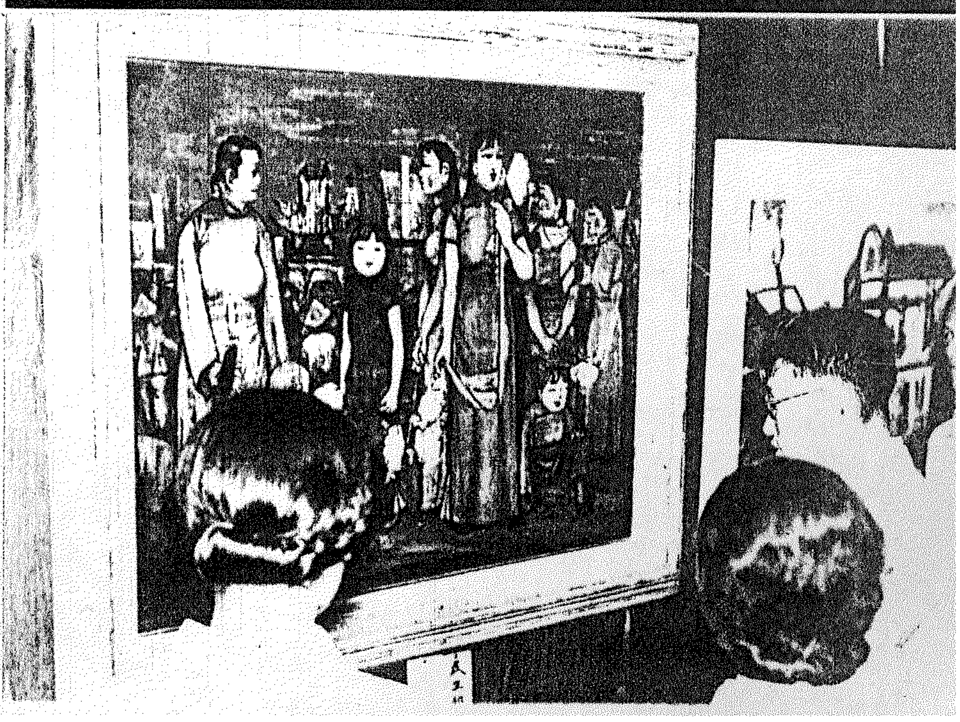


3

4·國　展

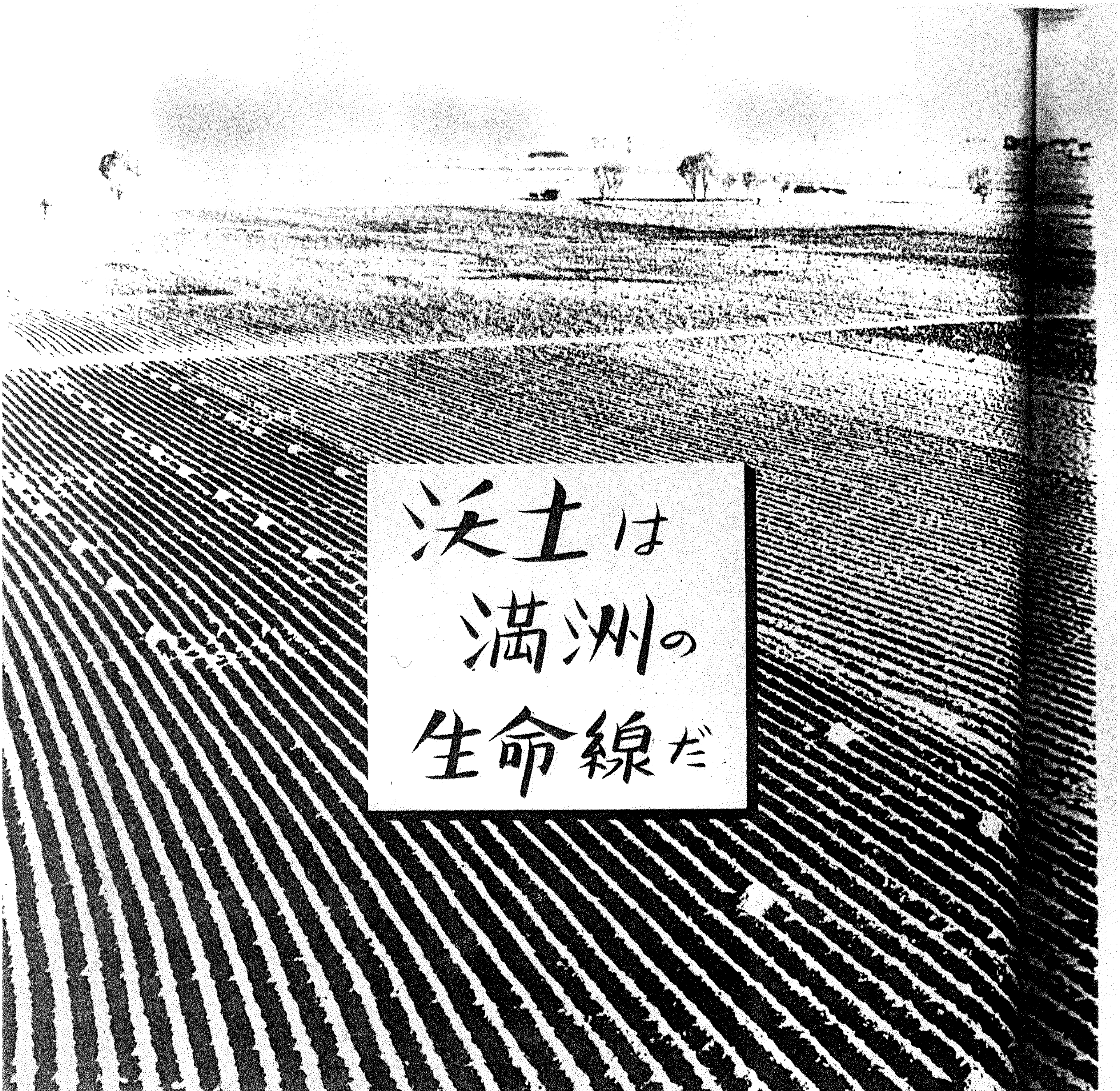
昭和十三年度に訪日宣詔記念美術展覽會を解消して第一回國展を開催したのが始めで、今日まで民生部の事業として每年一回開催される滿洲建國精神を揮持し、民族協和の理想を顯現すべき新國家の美術文化建設を目標として進んでゐる、日本の帝展に比すべきもので絢爛たる成果を收めつゝある

國展爲民生部年中行事之一,每年揮期主辦一次,藉以宣揚建國精神,謀民族協和之理想顯現,爲新國家美術文化建設之目標,較之日本帝展亦不減其絢爛之成效也



4

沃土は滿洲の生命線だ

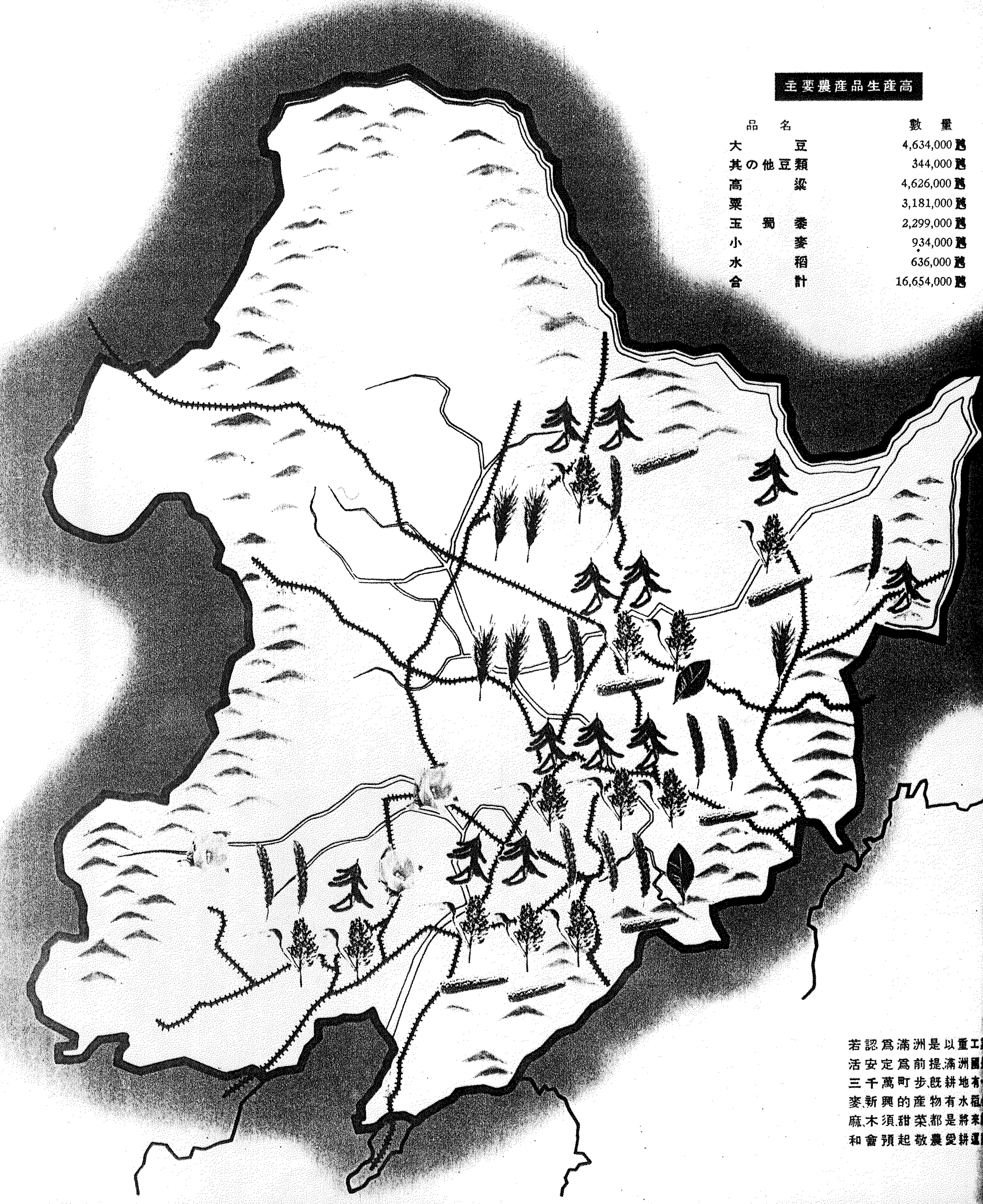


With shovel in hand, these opportunists are gazing across the vast horizon of fertile fields awaiting their cultivation.

Land of Opportunity



Where Agriculture Reigns



主要農産品生産高

品名	數量
大豆	4,634,000 瓩
其の他豆類	344,000 瓩
高粱	4,626,000 瓩
粟	3,181,000 瓩
玉蜀黍	2,299,000 瓩
小麥	934,000 瓩
水稻	636,000 瓩
合計	16,654,000 瓩

若認爲滿洲是以重工[illegible]中心、卽就
活安定爲前提、滿洲國[illegible][illegible]放置、全
三千萬町步、旣耕地有一[illegible][illegible]萬町
麥、新興的產物有水稻[illegible][illegible]豆、[illegible]麥
麻、木須、甜菜、都是將來[illegible][illegible]待的、康
和會預起敬農愛耕運[illegible][illegible]豆食糧

Though the metropolitan centers of Manchoukuo are apt to give the visitor the impression that the country is industrial, agriculture still reigns supreme as the backbone of the nation.

Three-fourths of the population are engaged in farming, and the five major agricultural products are soya-beans, kaoliang (sorghum), millet, corn and wheat. Rice and fodder, however, are receiving increasing attention, while a great future is expected of cotton, tobacco and hemp growing. Commercial and industrial oils from red beans, hemp seed, cotton seed and peanuts are rapidly developing into big business.

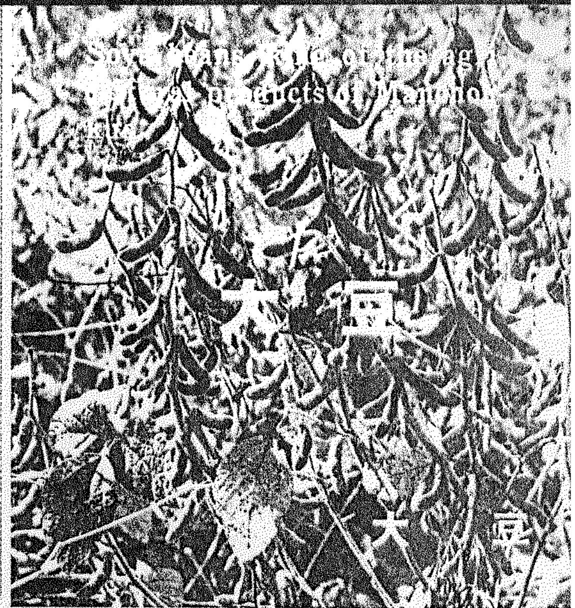
Approximately 80% of the entire exports of the country comprise agricultural products.

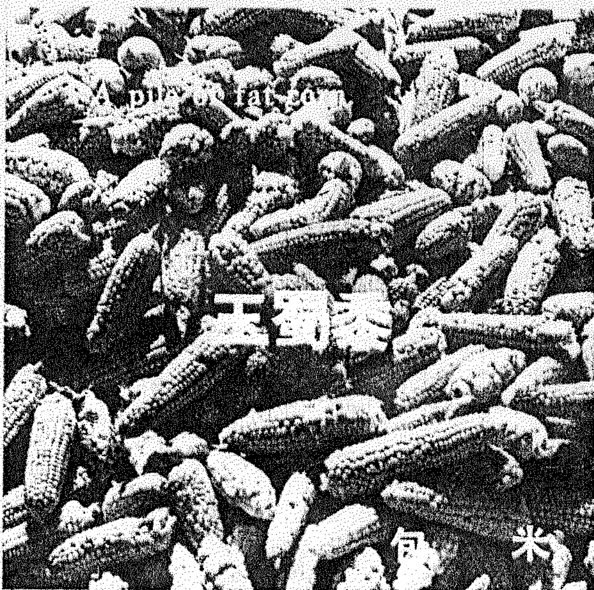
沃野を素材に
發展途上の
「東洋の穀倉」

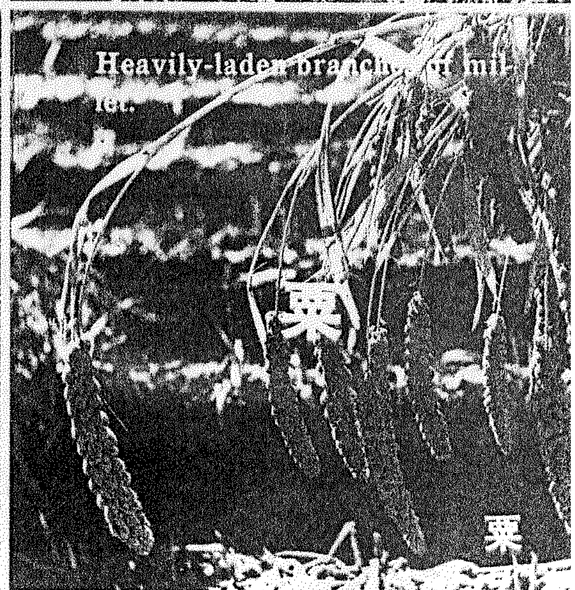
總人口の四分の三がお百姓だ、一寸見た眼には重工業中心のやうに錯覺される滿洲の生産擴充も、實は農民大衆の安生を前提としてをり、建設計劃のことごとくがこの礎石の上に築き上げられねばならないのである廣漠三千萬町步の可耕地面積(既耕地一千五百萬町步)の沃野に展開される近代的な農産こそ、或ひは最も潑剌たる滿洲建設の分野である。 滿洲の五大農産物は大豆、高粱、粟、玉蜀黍、小麥だ、このほかに新興作物として目覺しい發展を見つゝある水稻、小豆、綠豆、蕎麥、柞蠶糸及び稗麻子、麻實、荏胡麻、棉實、落花生などの油料子實があり、この他、將來を期待されてゐる棉花、煙草、麻類などの特用作物、新興の果實ルーサン、忽布及び甜菜など「東亞の穀倉」とはよくいつた、現に農産物は總輸出額の八割を占める

工業爲中心即就錯誤了滿洲的重工業是以農民大衆生
國是工農並重全人口四分之三是農民、可耕地的面積有
有一千五百萬町步、五大農産物是大豆、高粱、小米、包米、小
稻、小豆、綠豆、蕎麥、柞蠶糸、稗麻子、落花生等其他綿花、煙草、
來頗堪期待的、康德七年起政府確立農産物增産計劃、協
運動爲東亞食糧政策的先驅

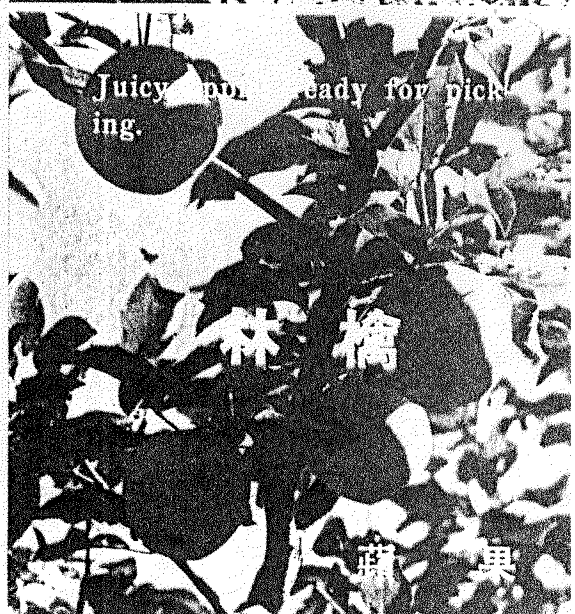


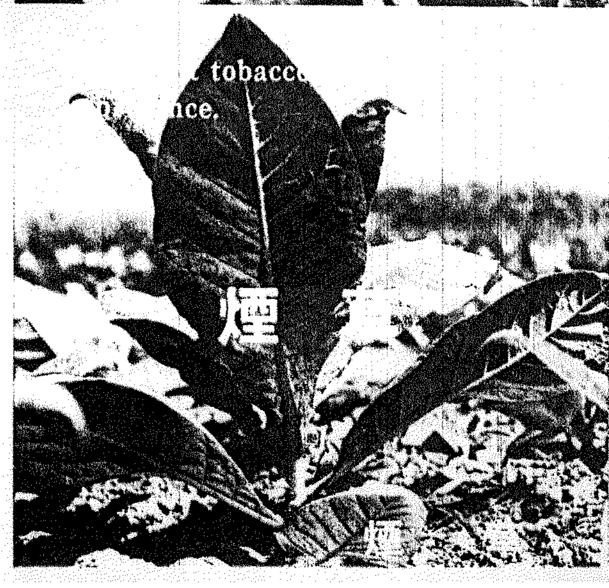
















2

特產物滿洲大豆

大豆は石炭とともに古くから滿洲の象徴であつた重要輸出品で、その栽培面積は滿洲全耕地の約三割を占め、生産高は約五百萬瓲、世界生産額の六割に當る。大豆のお蔭で滿洲建設の資材が歐米からどんどん購入出來るのだ。今物資利用合理化を叫ぶ時代に大豆から何でも作れる性質に鑑み、「滿洲大豆」の眞價はこれから發揮されやうといふところ

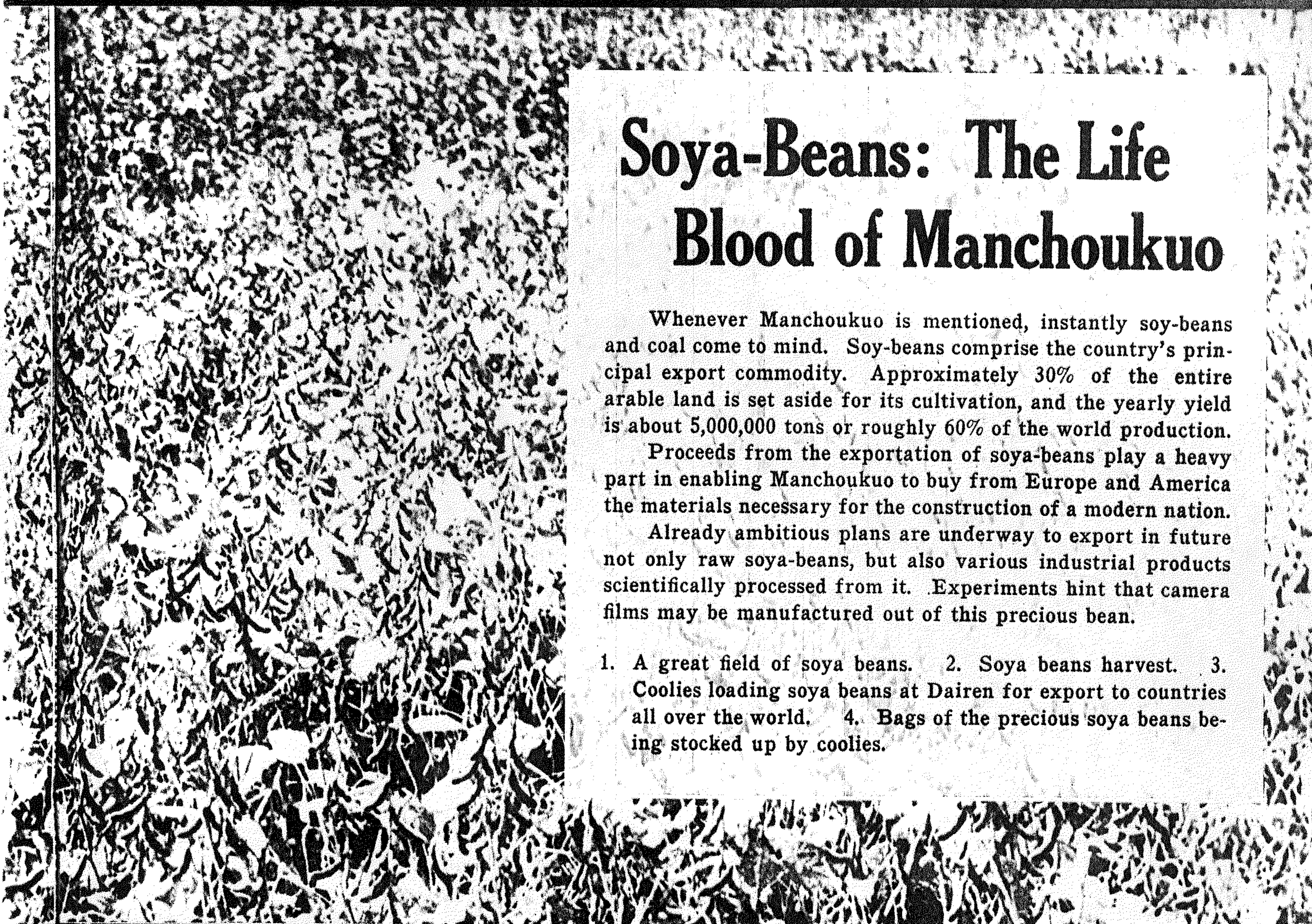
1・見渡す限りの大豆畑　2・大豆の刈取り　3・大豆の積込み　4・苦力に擔がれる大豆袋

滿洲大豆之種植面積爲三百五十萬町步占既耕地面積之五分之一其生產額爲四千萬石占世界生產額之六成爲食料及工業用原料等用途頗廣

1・一望無邊之大豆　2・大豆之成熟　3・將輸出到海外各國之大豆　4・堆積如山之大豆

1

Soya-Beans: The Life Blood of Manchoukuo



Whenever Manchoukuo is mentioned, instantly soy-beans and coal come to mind. Soy-beans comprise the country's principal export commodity. Approximately 30% of the entire arable land is set aside for its cultivation, and the yearly yield is about 5,000,000 tons or roughly 60% of the world production.

Proceeds from the exportation of soya-beans play a heavy part in enabling Manchoukuo to buy from Europe and America the materials necessary for the construction of a modern nation.

Already ambitious plans are underway to export in future not only raw soya-beans, but also various industrial products scientifically processed from it. Experiments hint that camera films may be manufactured out of this precious bean.

1. A great field of soya beans. 2. Soya beans harvest. 3. Coolies loading soya beans at Dairen for export to countries all over the world. 4. Bags of the precious soya beans being stocked up by coolies.

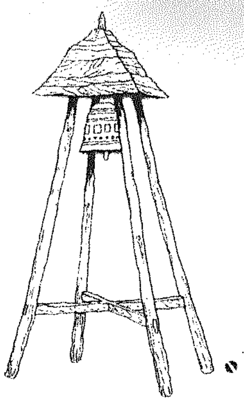


3



4

MANCHOUKUO, AN AGRICULTURAL PARADISE



With a total area of 1,303,143 square kilometers, of which approximately 37 per cent is arable, Manchoukuo undoubtedly is one of the largest and richest agricultural countries in the world. At present, approximately 15,000,000 hectares or nearly 50 per cent of the entire arable area is under cultivation. The principal crops are soya beans, kaoliang, millet, maize, wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco and cotton. The pictures on this page depict the peaceful life of farmers contentedly at work.

1. This Japanese wife of a colonizer happily cradles the first crop of vegetables she had helped to plant.
2. Gathering fodder to feed his horses.
3. Gently picking cotton to fill the bag tied to her waist.
4. The Manchoukuoans' age-old method of thrashing their harvest.
5. Sifting the chaff from the seed by heaving the kaoliang high into the air.
6. Ripe kaoliang crop of a model agricultural farm in Nungan, Kirin province.
7. Joyfully sifting their bountiful kaoliang harvest.
8. Water buffaloes ambling along home after doing their plodding bit in the fields.
9. Tractors busily plowing up the miles and miles of rich black soil, the treasure-ground of abundant Manchoukuoan crops.
10. Tanned to the core by working under the long summer sun.



1



3



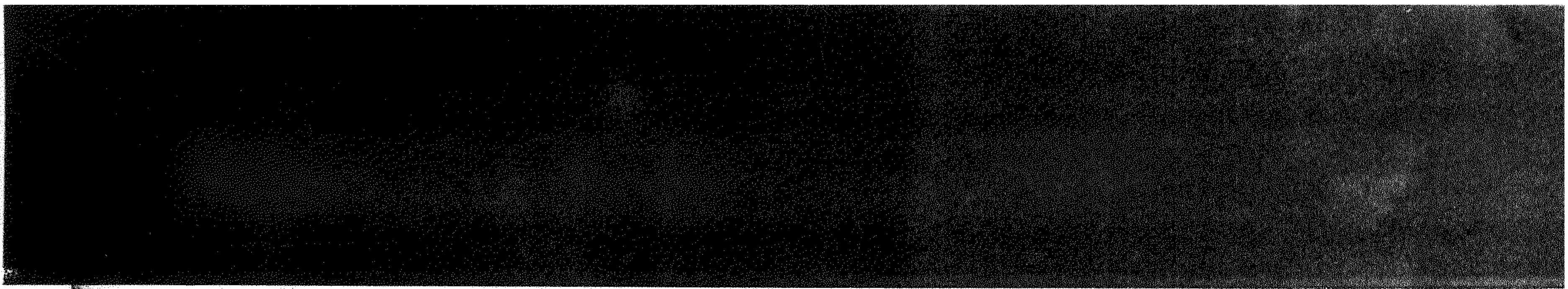
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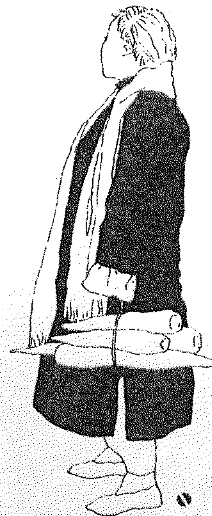
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5



農　村　に　働　く　人　々



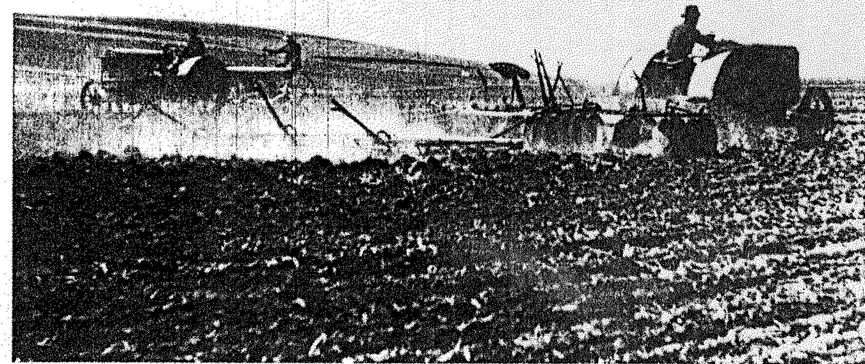
1・この白菜は大陸の大和撫子のやうに新鮮だ。いや新鮮な野菜以上に、土に根を生やし大陸の花嫁となる彼女を祝福しよう何故ならこれら野菜は彼女らによつて培はれやうから
2・自然をこよなく尊重しながら、人間と機械とのコンビは天産を合理的に自家薬籠中のものとする。これは機械の秣刈り晴れ空にのどかな口笛がひゞく
3・廣い棉畑は高粱畑とともに滿洲の特徴を最もよく現はすもの。棉の實のほゝけた白さは少女のやは肌を匂はせて、しかもやはらかく摘られて入れる綿袋はその胸のごとく温くふくらんで行く
4・穀熟れて思ふことなし、扶襪はポカポカ秋の陽を吸ひ込んで收穫てしまへばこつちのものといつた、まるでのどかな國民性まる出しの農民たち
5・曠野の涯に流れる白雲風は相當强い。"ホーイホーイ"と滿語の掛け聲もそんなに聞えるのだが、自然の理法によりモミと穀を風選する、まるでスポーツのやうにすさまじい農民のポーズ
6・基本農法は勿論大農法だが、最後はやつぱり鋤、鍬、鎌に手頼らねばならない。大陸に鍛へられた耕人の一鍬は、ザクリ！と頼もしい音を立てゝ大地に喰入る。ここ吉林省農安の模範農場
7・耕地の收穫秋は黄金一色に彩られる。"どうだ、今年の高粱の出來榮えは"とスコツプを弧狀に泳がせてエイツ！と高粱を大空へ投げる、風選の農夫たちは白い齒を見せて破顔一笑
8・曠野は斜陽、黄ばむ牧草を反芻する水牛のスロモーは千古不易、牧童の小孩も漫々的
9・トラクターの轟音一過とゝもに濕氣を帶びた土が黑い腹を見せる。沃土萬里はかうして日增しに生育して行く
10・大陸灼けの膚、馬の毛並とどちらが黑いか。日中の長い曠野を終日收穫と四つ相撲をとつて歸へれば家には豐醇な高粱酒が待つてゐやう

1・新鮮的白菜都是如們所種植的　2・割馬糧的機械　3・白如少女肌膚之棉花　4・秋陽以曬之悠々自適的農民　5・播散高粱之情形　6・吉林省農安模範農場　7・望着收穫破顏一笑的農夫　8・曠野斜陽下反芻慕草的水牛與牧童皆悠然自得　9・曳引車的駕音一過帶了濕氣的土頓變成黑色　10・終日勞苦於收穫家有旨酒茶候一飲

3

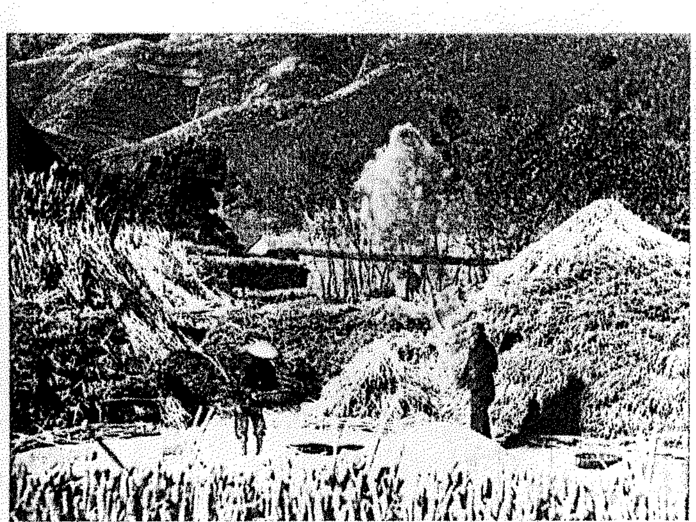


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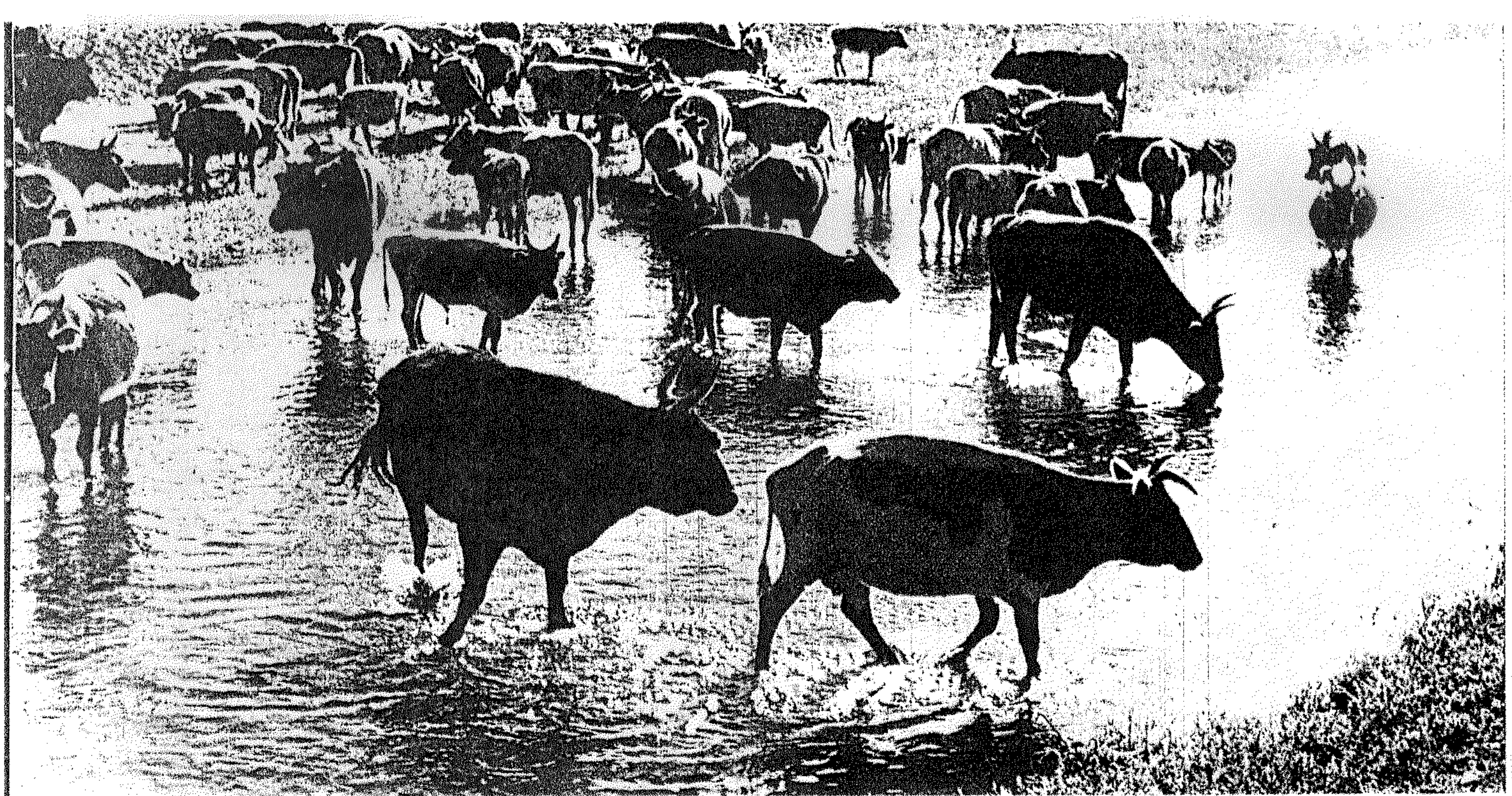


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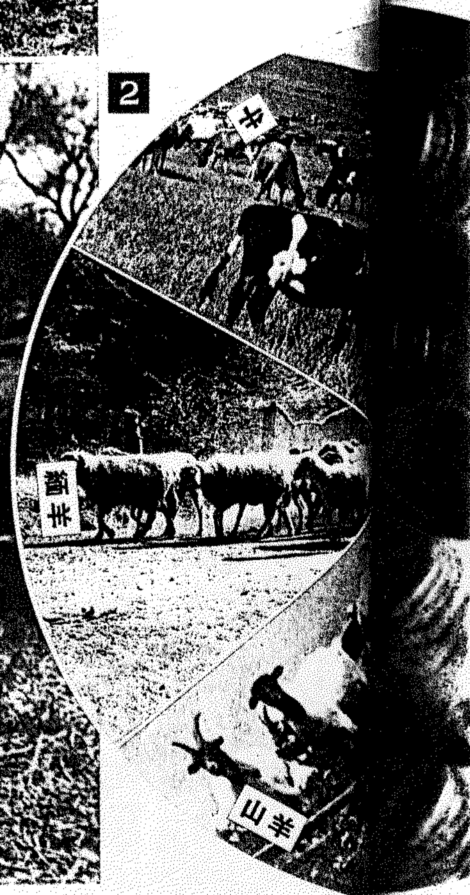
8



1



2



主要家畜
1937年の頭數

牛	1,683,000
緬羊	1,965,000
山羊	1,243,000
豚	5,335,000
駱駝	12,000

廣い原野に增える家畜

滿洲に於ける畜產經營型態は農耕地帶と牧畜地帶とに大別される。農耕地帶に於ては主として有畜農業が行はれてゐるため畜產は農業の一部門として發達し農家は農耕に必要なる牛馬驢騾等の役畜を飼養すると共に緬羊山羊豚鷄等の用畜をも飼養してゐる。牧畜地帶としては興安各省が擧げられこゝでは牧畜が主たる生業をなし家畜類は蒙古人の無二の財產であるのみでなく食料衣料等殆どがこれに依存してゐる

1・新鮮な草あり清冽な水あり牛の放牧　2・豚は豚でも逞しい滿洲豚　3・山懷ろに抱かれて緬羊の毛も豐か　4・牧童の意のまゝに柔順い山羊の群

畜產經營狀態可分爲農耕及牧畜地帶農耕地帶大都爲農家因農耕必要而飼養牛馬驢騾畜產成爲農業一部門牧畜地帶則爲興安各省以牧畜爲主要職業 '問人之富數畜以對、蒙人現狀仍是如此並且代們的食料衣料皆依賴於這牧畜上

1・新鮮的草兒清碧的泉水牛　2・養豬之頁果　3・肥大的緬羊
4・在熱河及興安等省之平原地的山羊群

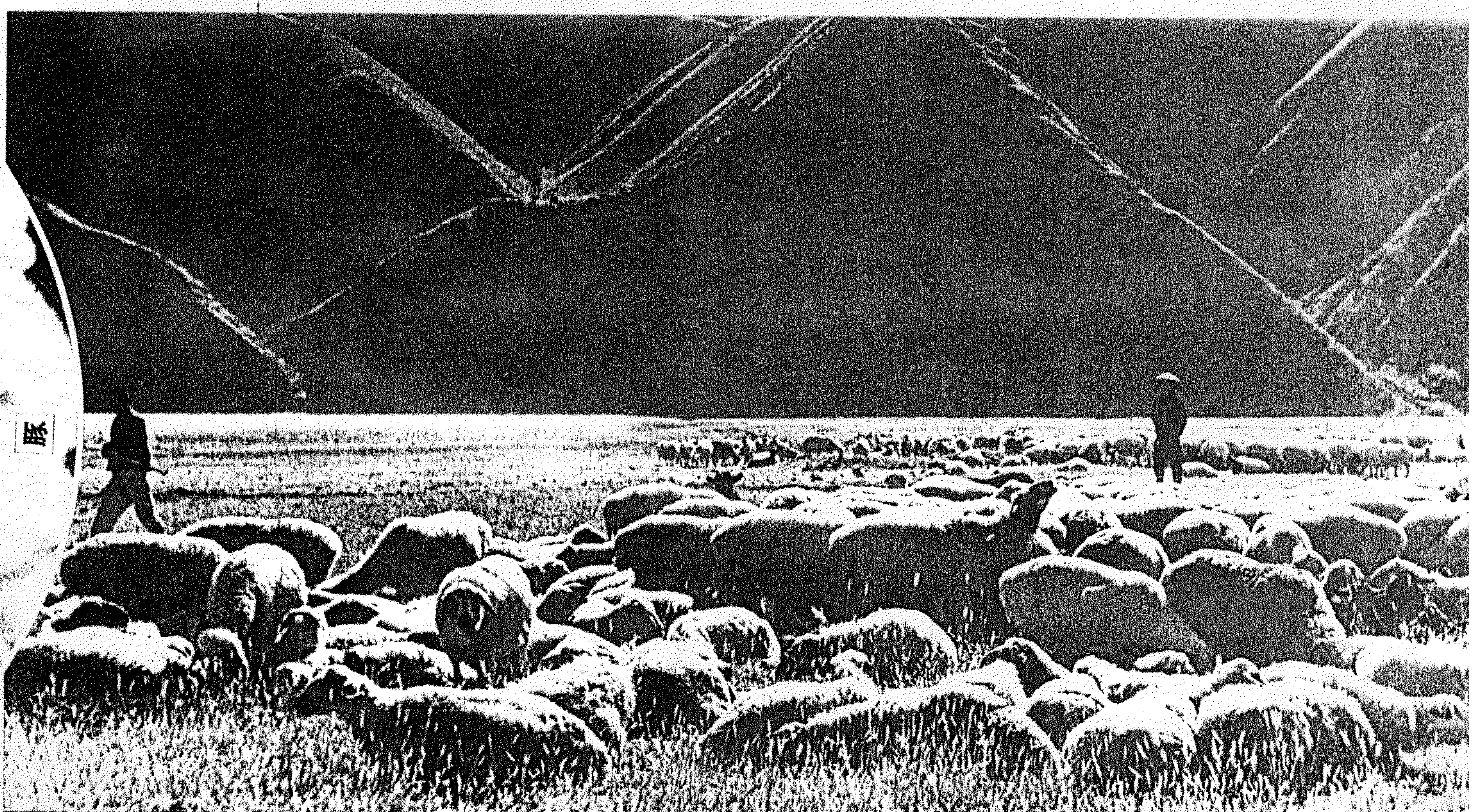


STOCK-BREEDING PARADISE

Possessing large areas of unsurpassed pasture lands, Manchoukuo's stock-breeding industry holds a vital place in the economic development of the country. The Government is exerting efforts to introduce scientific methods of stock-breeding and of the improvement of the stock. As of August 1937 domestic animals in Manchoukuo numbered 1,683,000 heads of cattle, 1,965,000 heads of sheep, 1,243,000 heads of goats, 5,335,000 heads of swine and 12,000 heads of camel.

1. As milching cows, the Holstein breed is being bred widely within the Kwantung Leased Territory.
2. Hogs of a stock-breeding farm in Kungchuling, Mukden province. Recently successful results have been obtained by crossing the imported Birkshire and native Manchurian breeds.
3. Experiments directed to improving the wool quality of Mongolian sheep have resulted in the successful creation of new and better breeds—Merino-Mongolian cross breeds.
4. The largest number of goats are raised in Jehol and in the Hsingan plateau region.





3



4

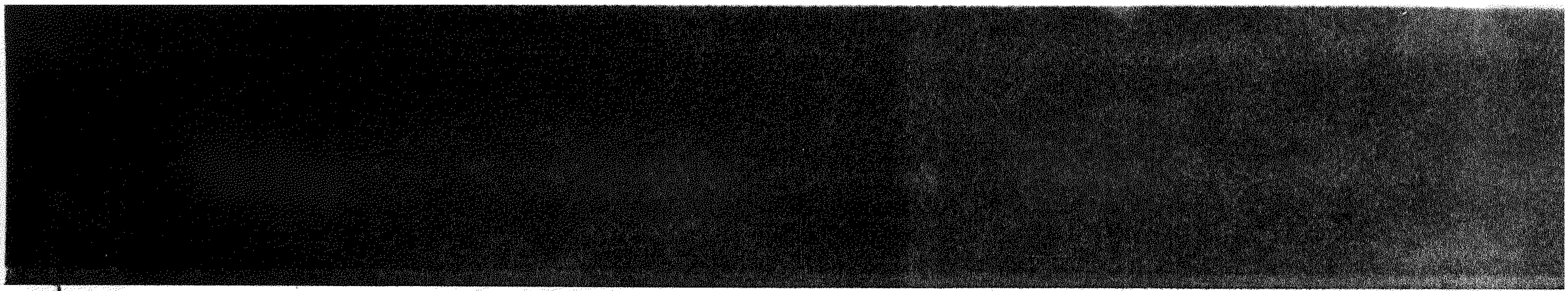


1





2





5

Come and Get It

伐採と造林とを竝行に

In answer to the majestic challenge of the timber country to "Come and get it!", the lumber industry of Manchoukuo has phenomenally developed to contribute greatly to the rapid growth of the young nation.

The entire 3,500,000,000 square meters of timberland dotting the country was transferred to government ownership simultaneous with the establishment of the new State in 1932.

Prior to the Manchurian Incident, Manchoukuo showed an excess of lumber exports, but the tremendous domestic demand, brought on by the gigantic building program following the birth of the new State, quickly altered the situation to an excess of imports. Lumber exports for 1937 totalled ¥3,117,000, while imports soared up to ¥14,887,000. To remedy this unfavorable balance, the government has set up long-range afforestation programs on the one hand while opening up the virgin forests in the northern part of the country on the other.

1. Horse-drawn rail carriages bring out the felled timber of the lumber region in the north.
2. Logs of timber awaiting the cutting saw of the lumber mill.
3. Timber tied into a raft being guided downstream to the lumber mill.
4. The great lumber yard of the Mutanchiang Lumber Company.

滿洲の木材總蓄積は三十五億立方メートル百三十億石でわか國の一四六％に當る　建國と同時に森林全部を國有としたか康德四年昭和十二年度の生産額は六百二十三萬石に達した　滿洲事變前は木材は出超を示してゐたか建國後需要か急激に增加し生産量の增加も追つかす入超に逆轉　金額にすると康德四年は輸出三百十一萬七千圓輸入一千四百八十八萬七千圓である　政府は北滿の森林を開發して年産五百四十萬六千石の素材を大部分官行伐採し國內に於て年産二十三萬噸のパルプ增産をはかり現在の産額と合せて三十萬噸の實現を期しまた農業開拓民入植地の造林二十ケ年計劃をも樹てゝゐる

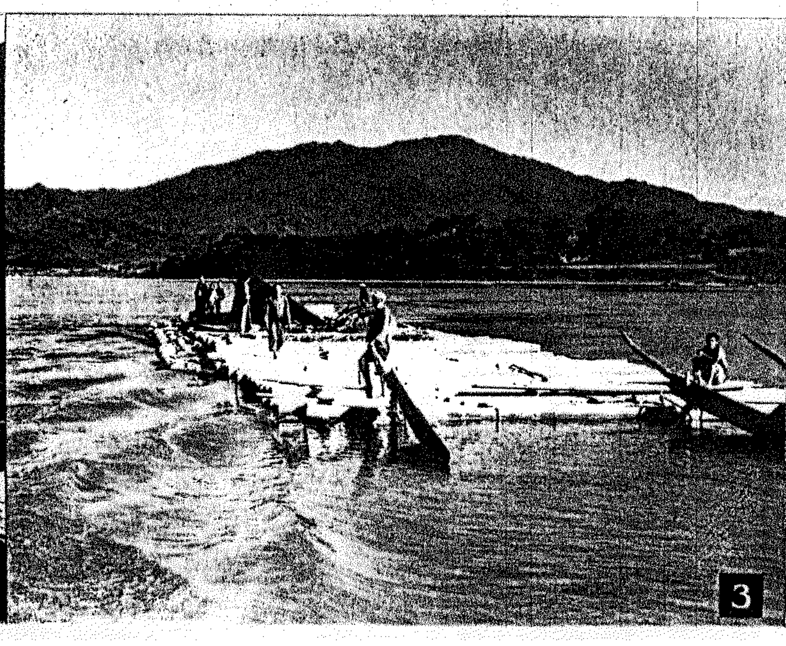
1・レール馬車も完備せる北滿の林業　2・木材貯藏場　3・筏師はどこにでもゐる　4・牡丹江材木會社全景　5・鬱蒼たる密林地帶

滿洲木材總蓄積三十五億立方米突百三十億石建國當時卽將森林全部歸爲國有政府近來爲對應激增木材需要積極的開發北滿森林竝在農業開拓民入植地樹立二十年造林計劃將來森林之發展可指日而待也

1・運輸完備北滿之林業　2・木材貯藏場　3・利用河流運輸木材　4・牡丹江材木會社全景　5・密林地帶



2



3



4

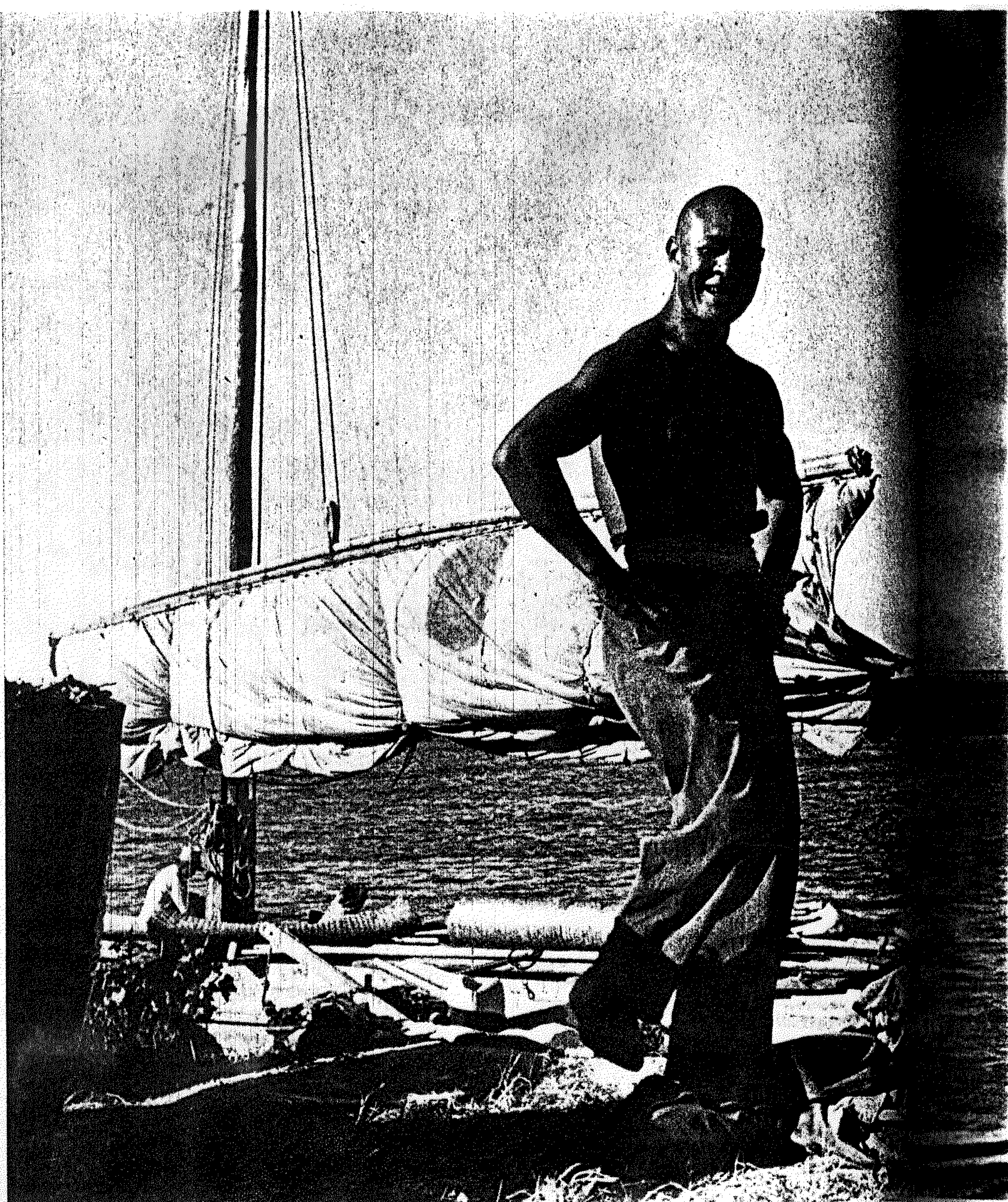
水産の王者は淡水漁業

滿洲には海洋漁業として見るべきものがない、僅かに湖沼、河川を利用する淡水漁業がある。その年産額も淡水漁獲高約五百五十萬圓、海洋漁獲高約二百五十萬圓見當である。從つて國內需要を充たすために年に相當の輸入を仰がねばならない

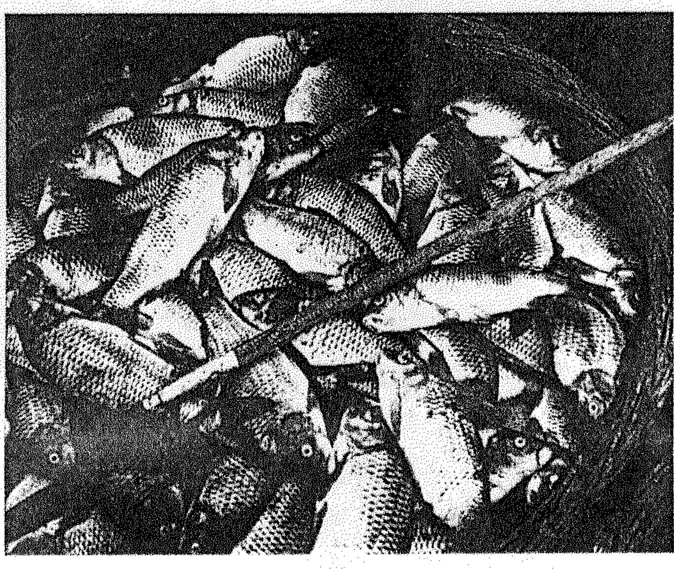
1・くろがねの膚に莞爾と笑む大賚城附近嫩江の漁夫　2・順風に帆を上げて出漁に　3・嫩江流域の鯉　4・大賚縣城內の鮮魚の露天商人　5・大賚縣城內の露天魚市場　6・營口の漁夫の綱つくろひ

滿洲沒有可著名的海洋漁業、僅有淡水漁業、年產淡水漁約五百五十萬圓、海洋高約二百五十萬圓、尙不能完全供國內需要

1・大賚城附近嫩江帆船　2・順風出帆捕魚情形　3・賚江流域生產之鯉魚　4・大賚縣城內鮮魚販賣商人　5・大賚縣城內露天售魚市場　6・營口漁夫捕魚後修理魚網情形



1



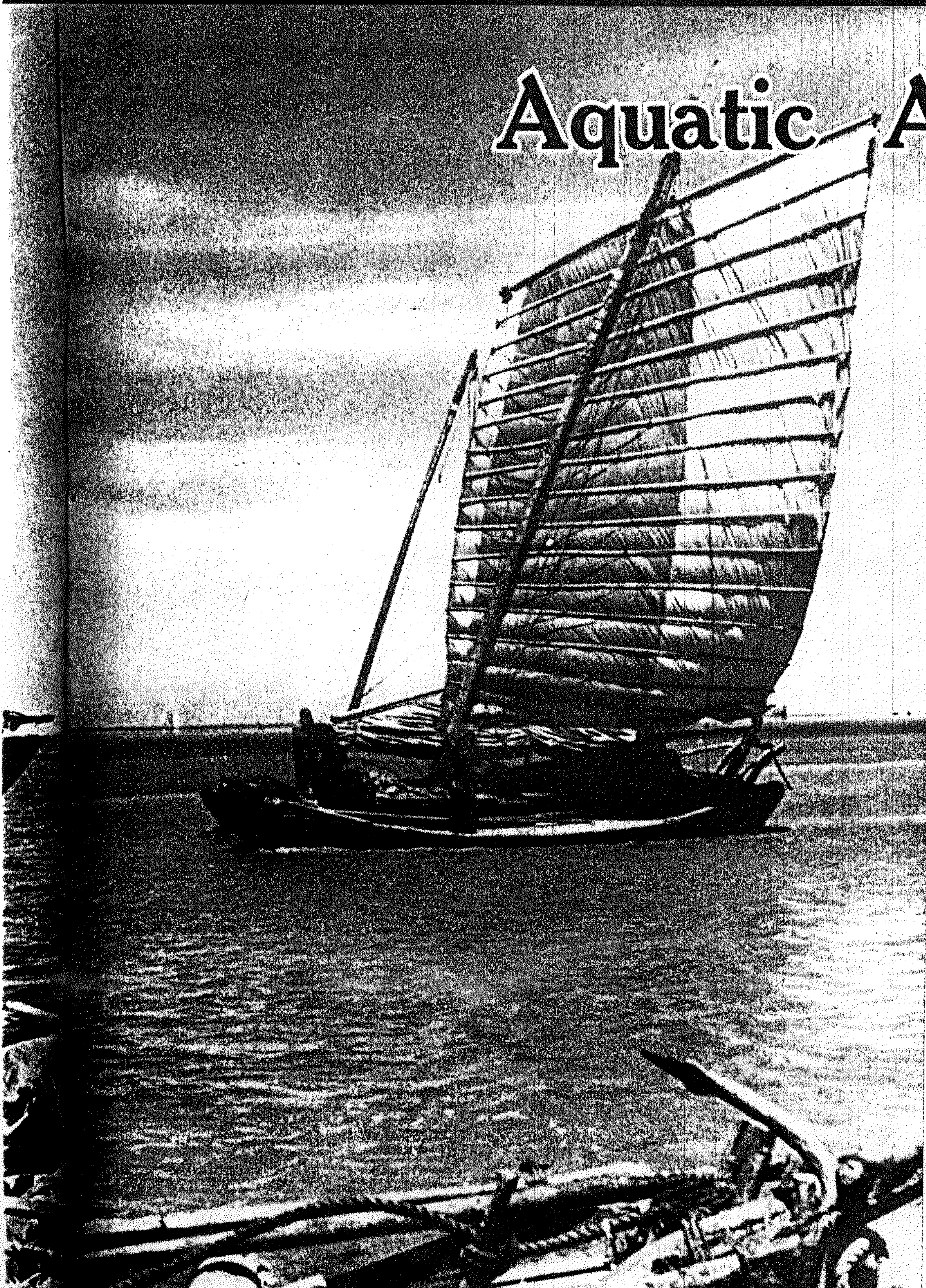
3



4



Aquatic Appetizers



2

Due largely to its geographical position, Manchoukuo has no noticeable deep-sea fishery enterprises. Fresh-water fishes caught mostly on a small scale by individual fishermen constitute the major portion of the country's own fish supply. The yearly value of fresh-water catches approximate ¥5,500,000, while fish taken from the deep-seas amount to only about ¥2,500,000. Consequently, a good deal must necessarily be imported to meet the domestic demand.

1. A well-built, jovial Manchou fisherman poses against the background of the Nonni River.
2. Sailing junk going out on a fishing expedition.
3. A basketful of carp caught in the Nonni River.
4. A Talai fish peddler sits down to gossip while his baskets of fish are getting less fresh every minute.
5. Fresh-fish stall in Talai.
6. A Yingkou fisherman basking in the sun to repair his fishing net.

6





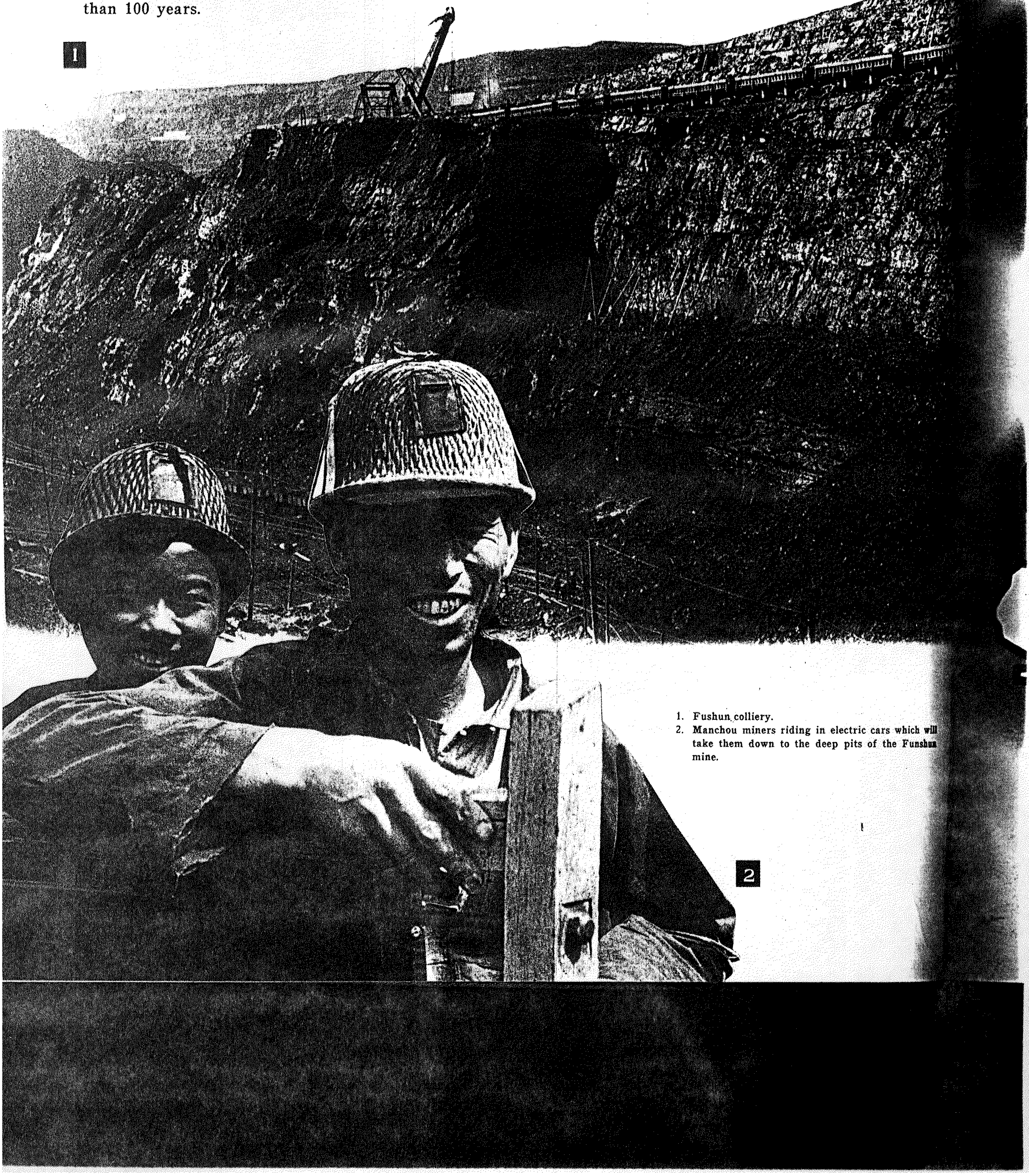
5

A Great "Have" Count

With estimated deposits of 20,000,000,000 metric tons, coal is king of the underground treasures of Manchoukuo. Next in importance is iron. Buried along the Antung-Mukden belt, principally in Anshan and Penhsihu, and also in the Tungbien-Tao area are estimated 200,000,000 metric tons of rich iron deposits and 1,700,000,000 metric tons of a lesser quality. These deposits alone are sufficient to furnish the country with 5,000,000 metric tons of pig iron annually for more than 100 years.

Alluvial gold in the north is placed at an estimate of 1,500,000 metric tons while the mountains along the east are believed to hold deposits approximating 5,000,000 metric tons. Then there are 10,000,000 metric tons of copper ores, 15,000,000 metric tons of lead and zinc ores, 38,000,000 metric tons of aluminum ores, 5,000,000,000 metric tons of magnesium ores, 300,000 metric tons of asbestos, etc.

1

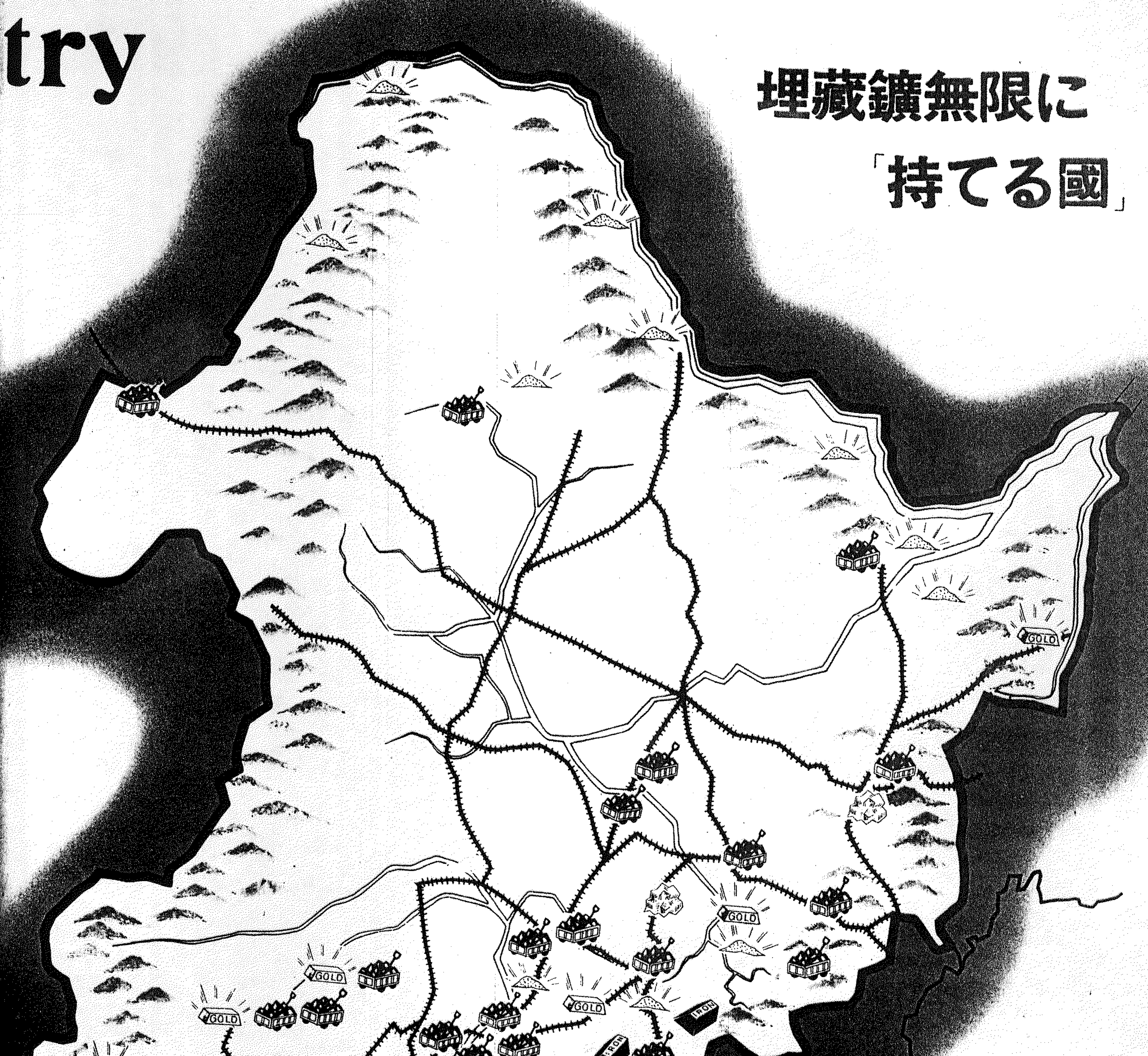


2

1. Fushun colliery.
2. Manchou miners riding in electric cars which will take them down to the deep pits of the Funshun mine.

ıntry

埋藏鑛無限に「持てる國」



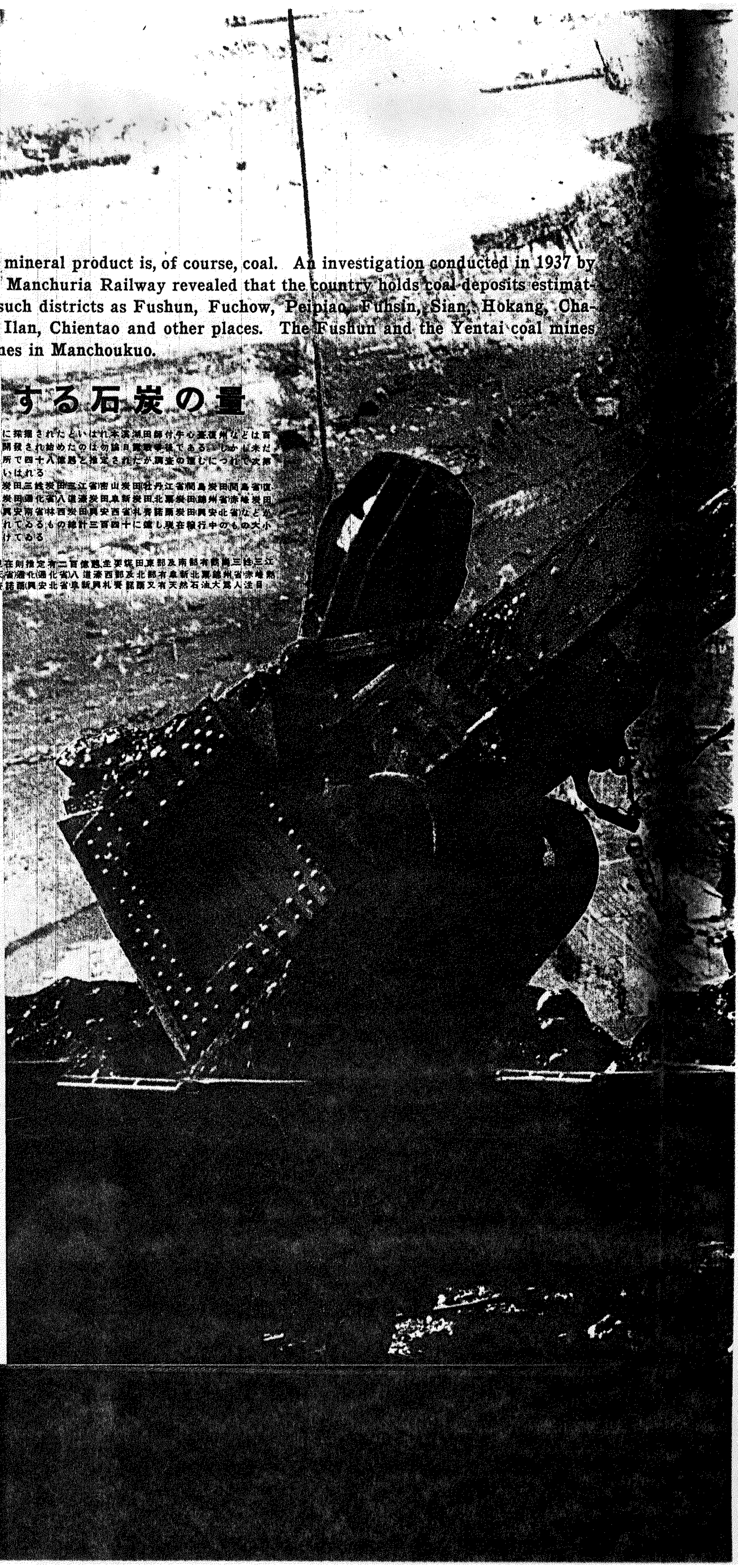
滿洲の鑛物ではやはり石炭が筆頭に上げられる。埋藏量約二百億瓩、次は鐵だ。鞍山及び本溪湖を中心とする安奉線附近竝に東邊道一帶にわたり貧鑛約十七億瓩、富鑛約二億瓩と推定されるが、これだけでも年額五百萬瓩の銑鐵を優に百年以上にわたつて生產しうる。このほか金は北滿地方の砂金、埋藏量百五十萬瓩、東滿地方の山金約五百萬瓩、銅鑛石一千萬瓩、鉛、亞鉛鑛石一千五百萬瓩、アルミニウム鑛石三千八百萬瓩、マグネシウム鑛石五十億瓩、油母頁岩六十億瓩、石綿三十萬瓩等々百花繚爛である。これらがまた調查の進捗に伴つてその埋藏推定量を增加してゆくのだから「持てる國」の强味を痛感せざるを得ない

1・撫順炭坑の露天掘　2・受持坑區へ汽關車で運ばれる滿人坑夫父子

滿洲鑛物資源、有安奉線及東邊道的煤鐵、北滿的砂金東滿的山金都是世界羨慕的、至於銅鑛石、鉛、亞鉛、鑛石、油母頁岩、白雲石、石綿、也是應有盡有一旦開發事業進展、國富民足、前途頗可期待

1・撫順煤鑛　2・滿人採煤工人之父子

Coal Mining



Manchoukuo's most important mineral product is, of course, coal. An investigation conducted in 1937 by the Research Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway revealed that the country holds coal deposits estimated at 11,437,265,000 metric tons in such districts as Fushun, Fuchow, Peipiao, Fuhsin, Sian, Hokang, Chalainor, Mishan, Shulan, Penhsihu, Ilan, Chientao and other places. The Fushun and the Yentai coal mines are, however, two of the richest mines in Manchoukuo.

調査の度に増大する石炭の量

煙臺は千餘年前唐時代に、撫順の石炭は二千年前漢時代に採掘されたといはれ本溪湖田師付牛心臺復州などは百年乃至二百年前すでに開發されてゐる。しかし本格的に開發され始めたのは勿論日露戰爭後である。しかし未だに埋藏量は調査終了してゐない、昭和七年滿鐵地質調査所で四十八億噸と推定されたが、調査の進むにつれて次第に增大してゆく。現在では確實なもので百八十三億噸といはれる

その分布狀態を見ると、主要炭田としては東南部に鶴崗炭田、三姓炭田(三江省)密山炭田(牡丹江省)間島炭田(間島省)復州炭田、撫順炭田、西安炭田、煙臺炭田、本溪湖炭田(奉天省)通化炭田(通化省)八道濠炭田、阜新炭田、北票炭田(錦州省)赤峰炭田(熱河省)などがあり、西北部には甘河炭田(興安東省)索倫炭田(興安南省)林西炭田(興安西省)札賚諾爾炭田(興安北省)などがある。しかしこれらの炭田において炭鑛區として設定されてゐるもの總計三百四十に達し現在稼行中のもの大小合して百數十。殊に阜新と札賚諾爾から天然石油が出かけてゐる

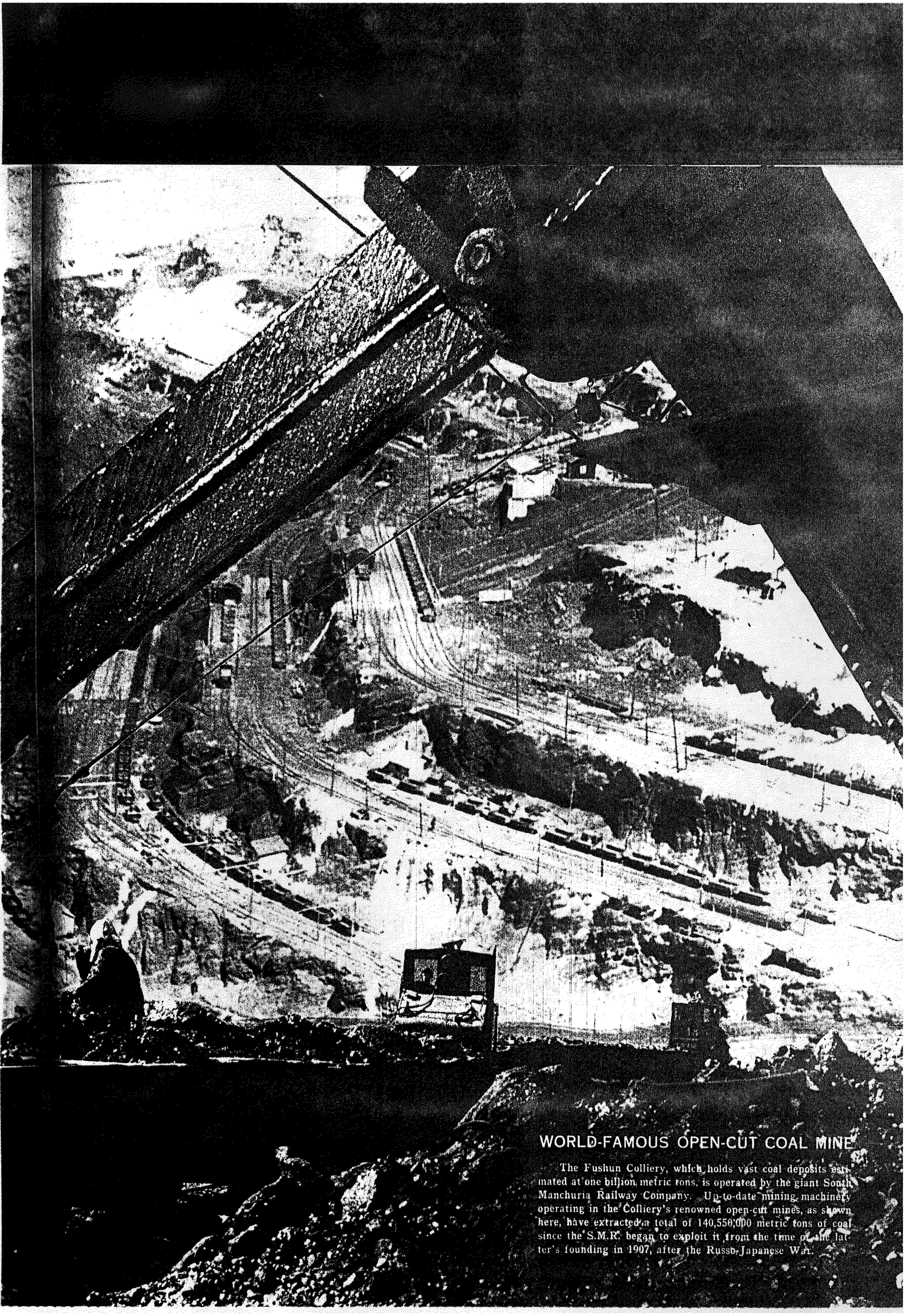
大同元年滿鐵地質調査所調査煤的埋藏量爲四十八億噸、現在則推定有二百億噸、主要煤田東部及南部有鶴崗三姓(三江省)密山(牡丹江省)間島(間島省)復州撫順西安、煙臺、本溪湖(奉天省)通化(通化省)八道濠西部及北部有阜新北票(錦州省)赤峰(熱河省)西北部甘河(興安東省)索倫(興安南省)林西(興安西省)札賚諾爾(興安北省)阜新與札賚諾爾又有天然石油大爲人注目

世界無比の露天掘撫順炭鑛

撫順炭はすでに二千年前漢時代から使用されてゐたらしい。日露戰爭の際日本軍によつて占領され、明治四十年四月滿鐵創立經營して今日に至る。當時は千金寨、楊柏堡及び老虎台の三坑のみで一日の出炭も三、四百噸に過ぎなかつたが、明治四十四年、大山、東鄉の兩竪坑が完成し、大正四年には萬達屋及び古城子舊露天掘、同七年龍鳳、同九年新屯及び今日の大をなせる古城子露天掘の採炭が開始され、また塔連炭坑を東洋炭礦會社から引つぎ、十二年には東ケ岡露天掘を始めた。

かくて次第に出炭增加し、昭和十三年の出炭量は雜炭を除いて七百九十五萬噸、滿鐵繼承以來の出炭總量は一億四千五十五萬噸であるが埋藏推定量十億に對してやうやく一割を採炭したところ。古城子と楊柏堡を合併した大露天掘は世界無比を誇り、一日一萬余噸の出炭をつゞけ日々約五萬立方メートルの土砂炭石を剝離してゐる。その最終の深度は地表下三百五十メートル、東西延長約七キロ、南北一キロ、その全容積はパナマ運河開鑿容積の數倍に當る。これらの豐富な石炭に附帶して電氣事業、製油事業が始められた。就中オイルシエル工業は昨年すでに第一次五十萬噸增產計畫に成功し、本年より更に第二次增產計劃に着手することになつた

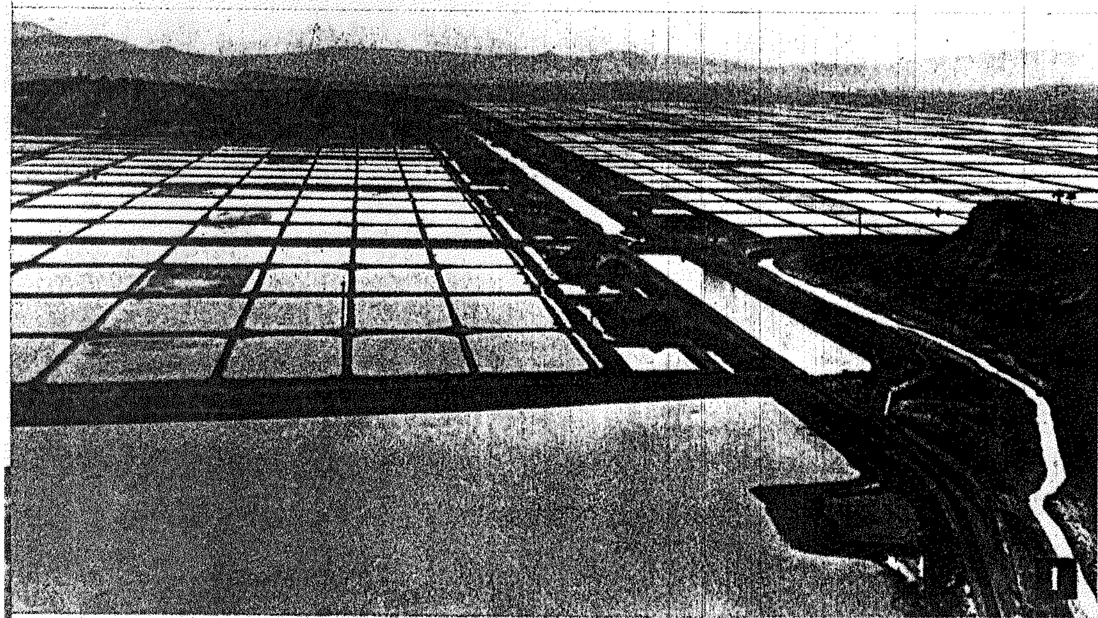
撫順煤自漢朝時代既開始使用滿鐵創立當時僅着手千金寨楊柏堡及老虎台三處其後完成大山東鄉兩處第一次歐戰時又着手萬達屋及古城子露天掘古城子及楊柏堡之露天掘可稱世界無比附帶事業有電氣、製油事業皆有偉大收穫

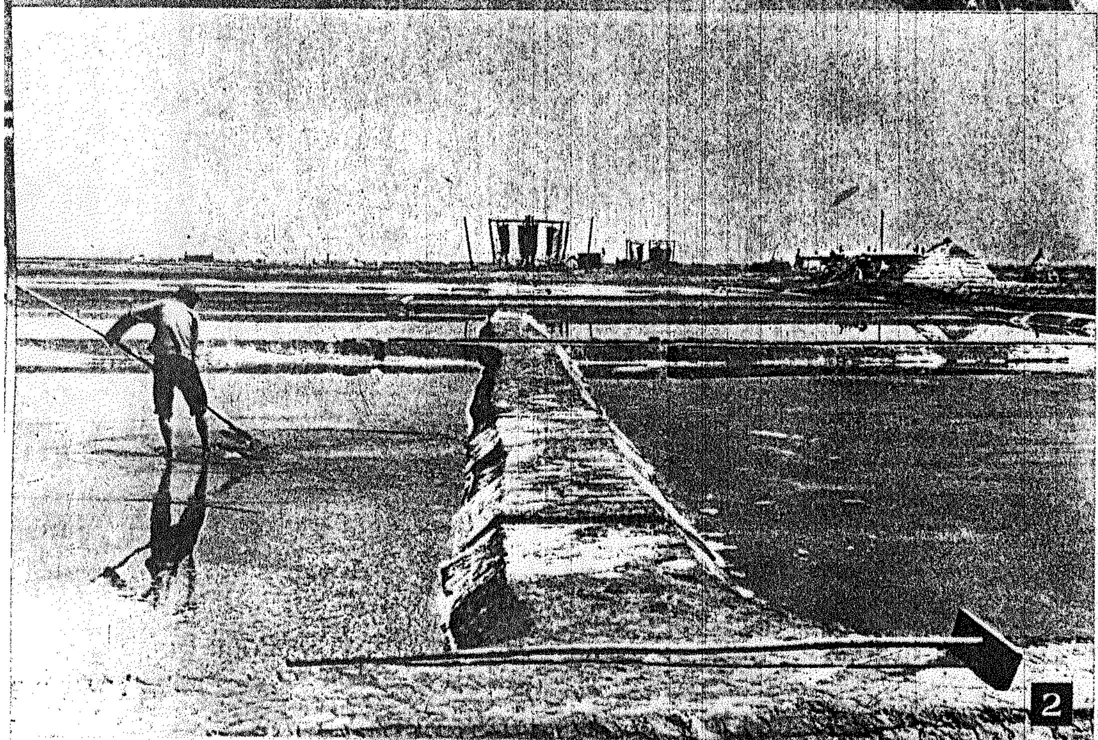


WORLD-FAMOUS OPEN-CUT COAL MINE

The Fushun Colliery, which holds vast coal deposits estimated at one billion metric tons, is operated by the giant South Manchuria Railway Company. Up-to-date mining machinery operating in the Colliery's renowned open-cut mines, as shown here, have extracted a total of 140,550,000 metric tons of coal since the S.M.R. began to exploit it from the time of the latter's founding in 1907, after the Russo-Japanese War.

Salt Manufacture







The salt industry of Manchoukuo dates back to 1862 when the first salt field was laid out at Erhtaokou, Kaipinghsien. Subsequently salt fields were gradually opened along the coast of South Manchoukuo and particularly in the Liaotung Peninsula. The solar evaporation process employed in Manchoukuo is well suited to the climate of the country and very moderate in cost. Realizing the prospective contribution of the production of Manchoukuo salt to the salt policy of Japan, the Kwantung authorities have made concerted efforts for the encouragement and improvement of the industry. The result has been gratifying as the country's salt production indicates yearly increases. In 1937 the export of Manchoukuoan salt amounted to 9,971,800 piculs, valued at ¥7,236,000, of which the overwhelming share of 9,254,000 piculs were exported to Japan.

1. Neatly checkered salt fields in Fulantien, Kwantung Leased Territory.
2. Spreading out the salt-water drenched mud for solar drying.
3. Piling up the salt for further drying prior to being sent to the refinery.
4. A windmill contraption for processing salt at Kaiping, Mukden Province.

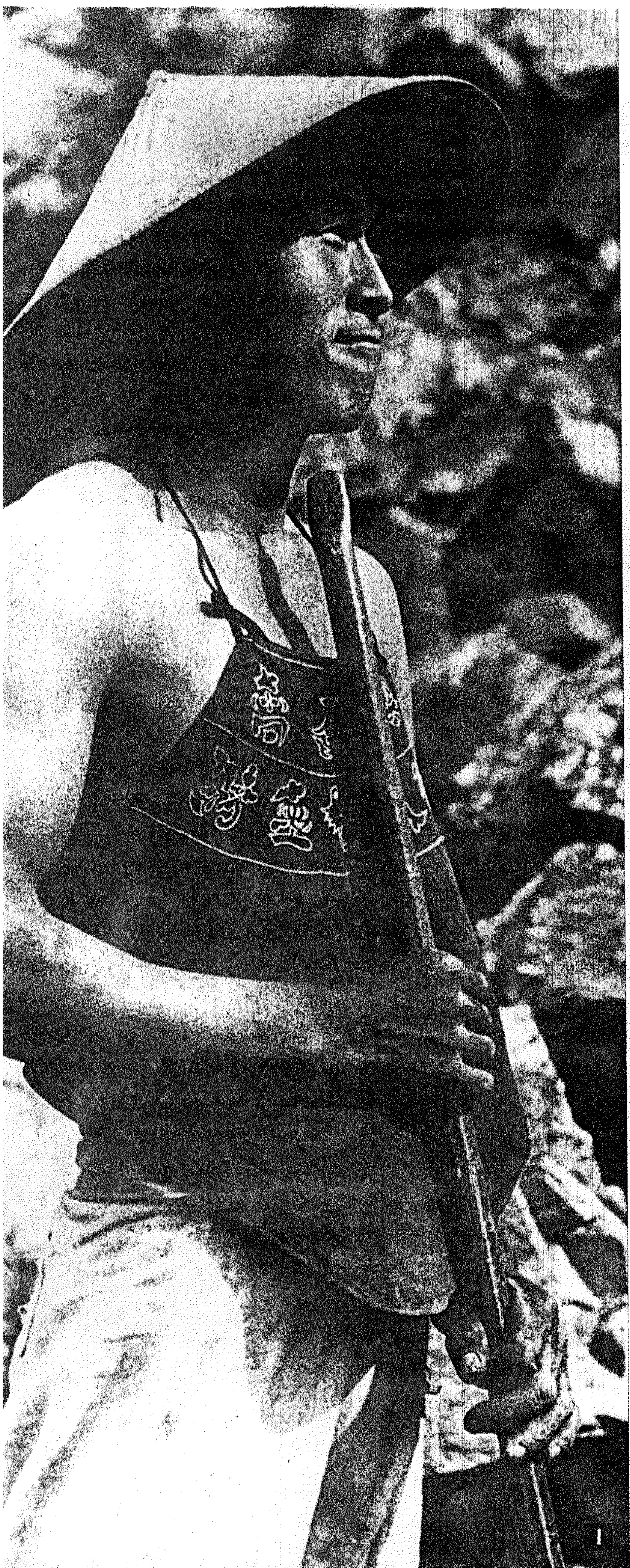
鹽需要に應へる 増産五ケ年計畫

滿洲の鹽田は、西は山海關から東は關東州普蘭店に至る渤海沿岸と、關東州貔子窩から鴨綠江畔大東溝に至る黃海一帶に散在し、約一萬四千六百町に達する。これら產鹽は化學工業の振興とともに年々增加の一途を辿りつつあり、日本に輸出する工業鹽のみでも每年十萬瓩以上に上る。そこで日滿一體の見地から滿洲國では無限の海水を原料とし、天日鹽增產五年計畫を樹立、滿洲鹽業會社を特殊會社としてこの計畫遂行の中樞機關たらしめた。この計劃によつて康德八年には鹽田面積三萬三千七百十四陌、生產量六十七萬二千九百八十八瓩となり、康德十二年には百三十二萬三千八百六十九瓩に達する豫定である

1・普蘭店の鹽田　2・鹽水を萬遍なく天日に曝す製鹽作業　3・大鹽推場に運搬された揚鹽の製理作業　4・蓋平の鹽田風車

滿洲的鹽田散在渤海沿岸、西起山海關東至普蘭店、及由貔子窩至黃海一帶、約一萬四千六百町、因化學工業振興產鹽年々增加、以無限海水爲原料樹立天日曬鹽增產五個年計劃、特殊會社滿洲鹽業會社爲事務遂行中樞機關、以康德十二年獲得百三十二萬三千八百六十九瓩爲目標

1・普蘭店的鹽田　2・鹽田風景　3・鹽山堆集作業　4・蓋平鹽田風車



1

Toilers of

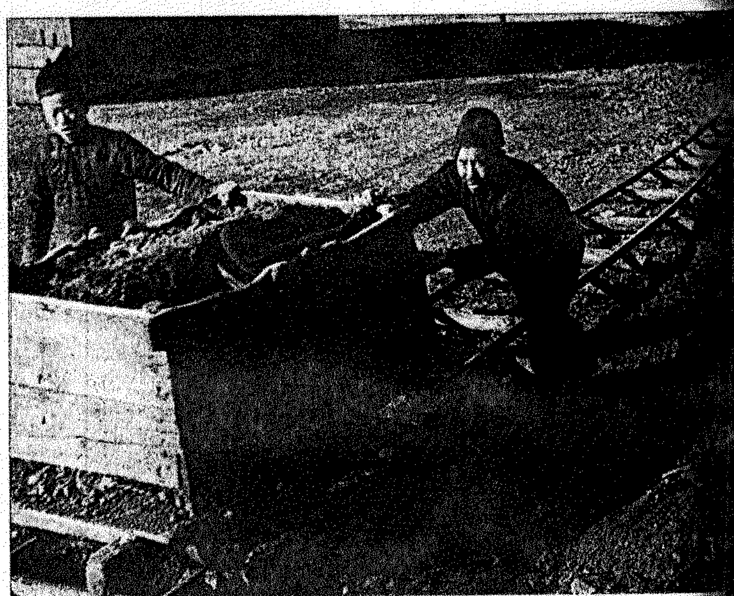
Coolies are indispensable as first-line battlers of the soil. These hardy workers come from all parts, but a preponderant number migrate here from Shantung, China.

Prior to the Manchurian Incident, the number of coolie immigrants used to run up from 800,000 to 1,000,000 annually, over-running practically every corner of Manchoukuo, and about 10% of them brought over their families to get permanently rooted to the soil. Following the close of hostilities, the inflow of coolies witnessed a temporary sharp drop because of restrictions imposed by the government for better control of peace preservation. Recently, however, the number is again showing a steady increase.

Each year, around New Year by the lunar calen-



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dar, thousands of coolies swarm into Dairen in order to catch the boat for home to spend the New Year holidays with their families.

1. Typical working outfit of a coolie; this one works on a dam project in Kirin.
2. Coolies working at a placer gold mining camp.
3. Father and son coolie work side by side pushing a car loaded with dirt containing the precious gold.
4. Dexterously balancing a wheelbarrow containing riches far above his daily wage.
5. Tapping an iron mine in Takushan, Kirin province.
6. An underground coal miner of the colossal Fushun colliery.

苦力は建設の協力者だ

舊正月前後の大連はお上りさん苦力の群で異彩を呈する。滿洲に出稼ぎに來る苦力は山東人が大多數で、海路はるばるやつて來るので山東苦力の名がある。滿洲事變前までは其渡來數が毎年八十萬乃至百萬づつもあつて、殆ど全滿に行きわたり勞役に從事し、中の幾十%かは家族と共に土着して移民の實をあげ來つたものであるが、事變後若干減じたがまた最近その數を增して來た。垢まみれな不斷着の着ぶくれ姿で、煎餅布團の卷きぐるみを肩にひつかけ、手まはり品を入れた包みをぶら下げた群が毎日幾組となく吐き出されて大連に出現するさまは眞に産業進軍の一種である

1・腹掛けに笠、野生的な勢子といつた扮裝の吉林ダムに働く苦力　2・砂金採掘場第一線の働き手　3・トロに精力こめて力を貸す　4・一輪手押しの操作も巧みに採金場に働く　5・鐵山にも苦力の汗は流れる　6・撫順に働くアジヤの面魂

苦力率皆來自山東、於建國前毎年渡來者爲數約在八十萬至百萬、建國後曾一度略減、然近來又呈活潑踴躍來協力建設新東亞

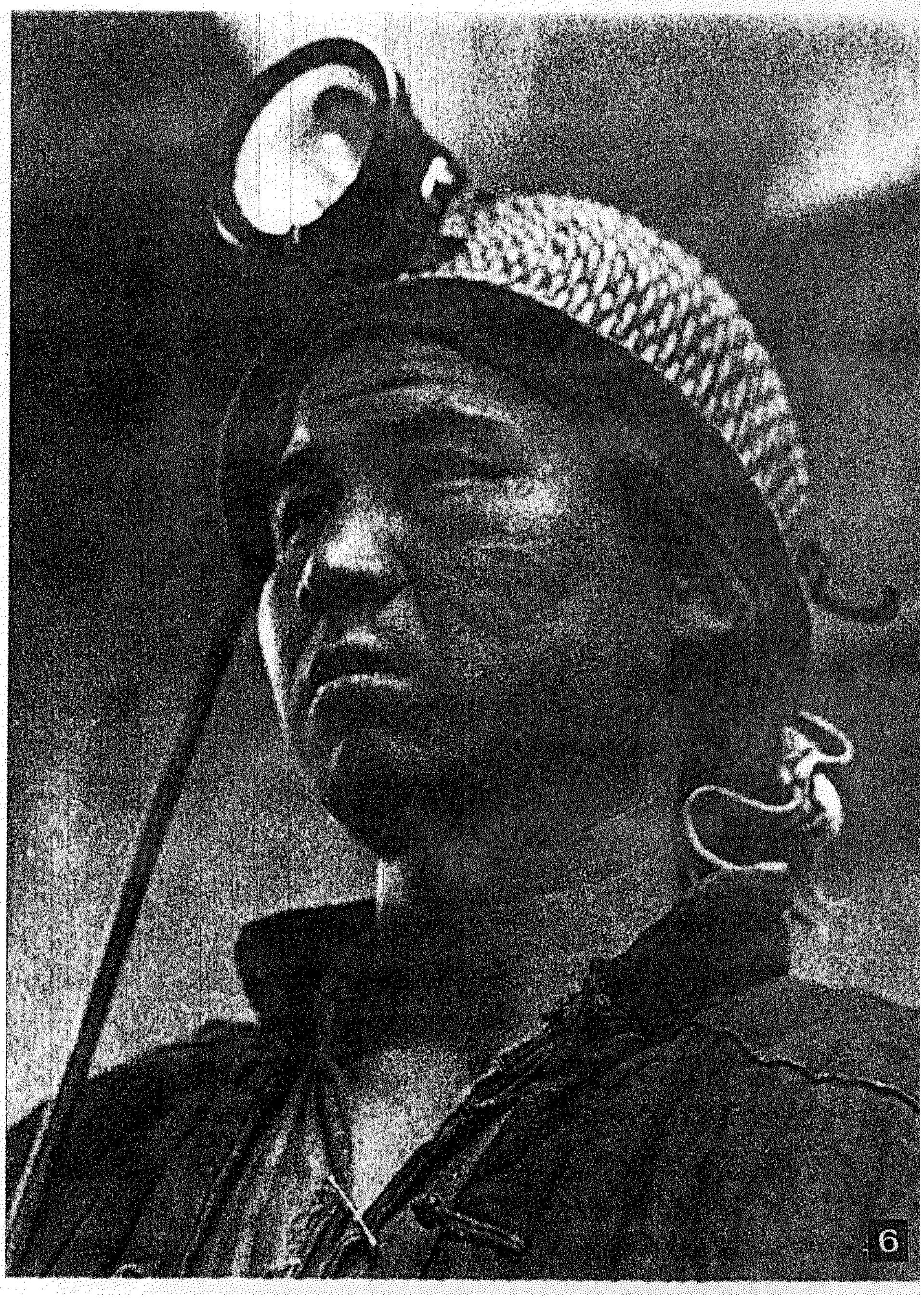
1・體格健壯的青年苦力　2・砂金採掘場之苦力　3・推車的苦力　4・在採金場作業苦力　5・在鐵山作業的苦力　6・在撫順炭礦作業的苦力


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"Saar of the Orient"



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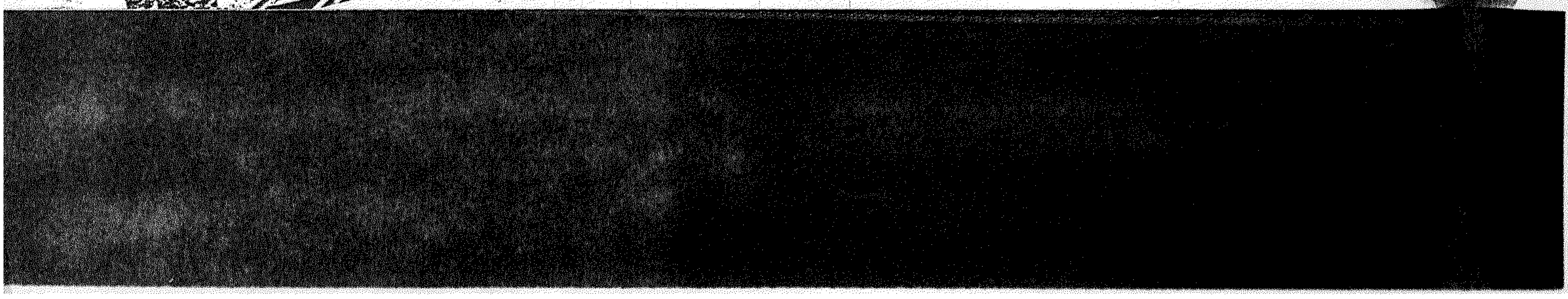


2

Tungbien-Tao, formerly nesting-place of bandit brigands, is now reputed to be the "Saar of the Orient." This mountainous region holds iron and coal deposits of an unusually good quality. Iron deposits are estimated at several hundred million metric tons of low-content ores and 100,000,000 metric tons of high-content ores, a good part of which analyses at the exceptionally high average of 63 per cent. Coal deposits are believed to exceed 200,000,000 metric tons.

Exploiting this vast cache of iron and coal deposits is the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation's subsidiary, Tungbien-Tao Development Company, which was established in September 1938 at a capitalization of ¥30,000,000 with headquarters in Hsinking.

1. Wild flowers bloom where once bandits roamed in the rich iron deposit region of Tungbien-Tao.
2. Coolies and freight transportation have reached the heretofore inaccessible iron depository of Tunghua, in the Tungbien-Tao region.
3. Surveying the virgin-rich iron region in the mountain fastness of Tungbien-Tao.







昔は匪賊おどる東邊道
いまは「東洋のザール」

いまの安東省全部、奉天、間島兩省の一部及び通化省の大部に跨る廣大な地域をいつてゐたが、今では東邊道といへば通化省の俗稱になつてゐる。大栗子溝、七道溝老嶺を中心とする鐵鑛資源に配するに鐵廠子、五道江、八道江煙筒溝その他の石炭資源及び大栗子溝附近における石灰石、耐火粘土などの製鐵用資源があり、大栗子溝の平均含鐵品六三％を誇る世界的富鑛をはじめ、七道溝の滿俺含有鐵鑛、煙筒溝、鐵廠子の强粘結性炭など品質も極めて良質で「東洋のザール」とまで謳歌されてゐる。その埋藏量は鐵は富鑛一億瓲、貧鑛數億瓲、石炭は二億瓲以上と見られてゐるが、山嶽重疊、かつては匪賊の巣窟とまでいはれたこの地帶にも建設の鎚の音が勇壯に響してゐる

東邊道開發株式會社はこの豐富な鐵鑛石、石炭の採掘販賣並に純鐵及びその製品の製造販賣を行ふべく昭和十三年九月、資本金三千萬圓を以て新京に設立され滿洲重工業開發會社の子會社として事業計畫をすゝめつゝあるが、なほ大栗子溝、七道江、鐵廠子等を中心とする鉚鑛石炭の開發並に製鐵事業と手を伸ばす豫定である

1・大栗子溝に咲く高山の花　2・通化七道溝採鐵所　3・東邊道開發測量の前哨

現在所謂東邊道、是指通化省而言、大栗子溝有石炭石、耐火粘土煙筒溝鐵廠子有强粘結性煤、七道溝老嶺有鐵礦資源、康德五年九月以三千萬圓資本設立東邊道開發會社、積極的開發以上所述的資源

1・大栗子溝高山之花　2・通化省七道溝採鐵所　3・東邊道開發測量

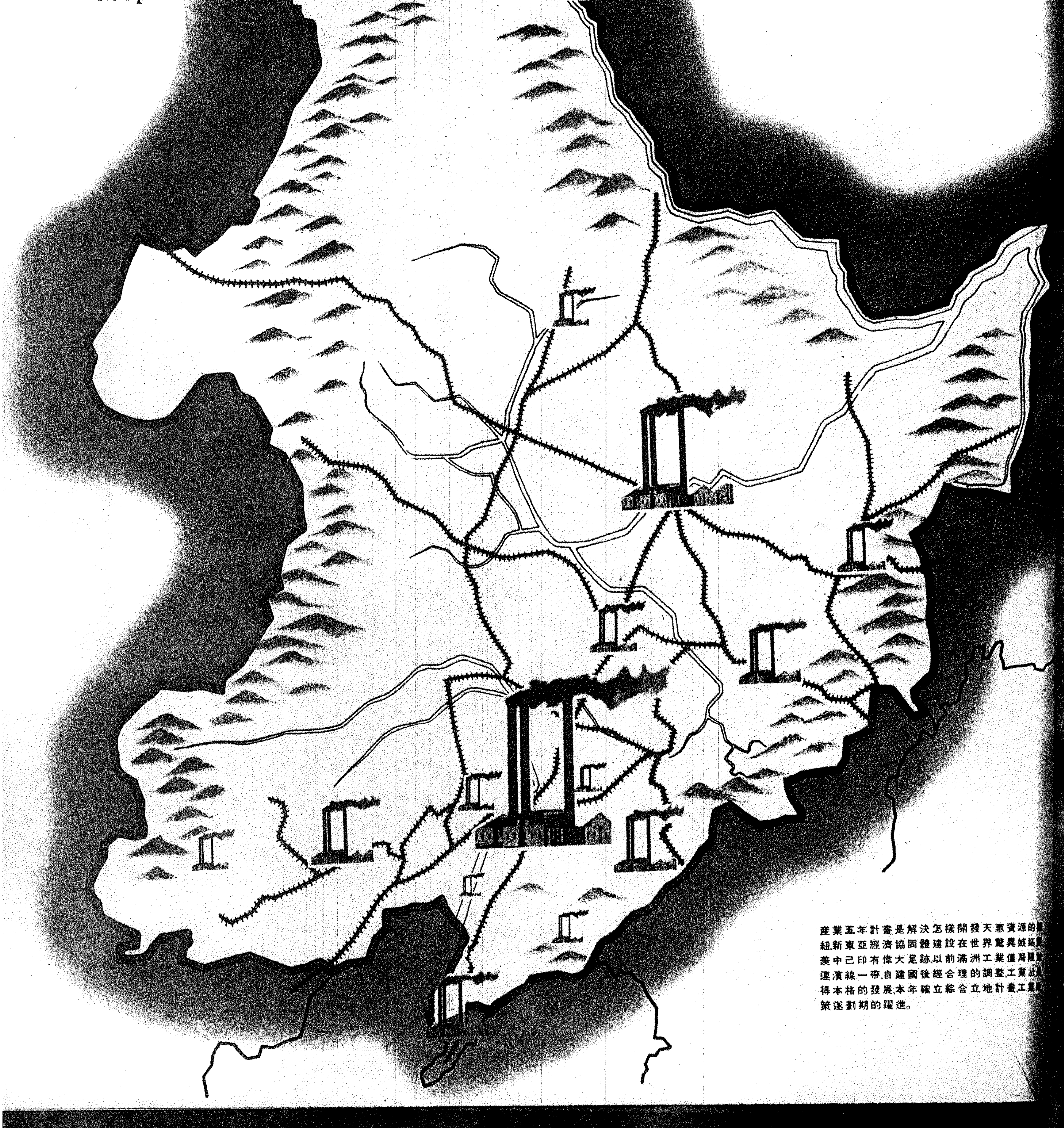


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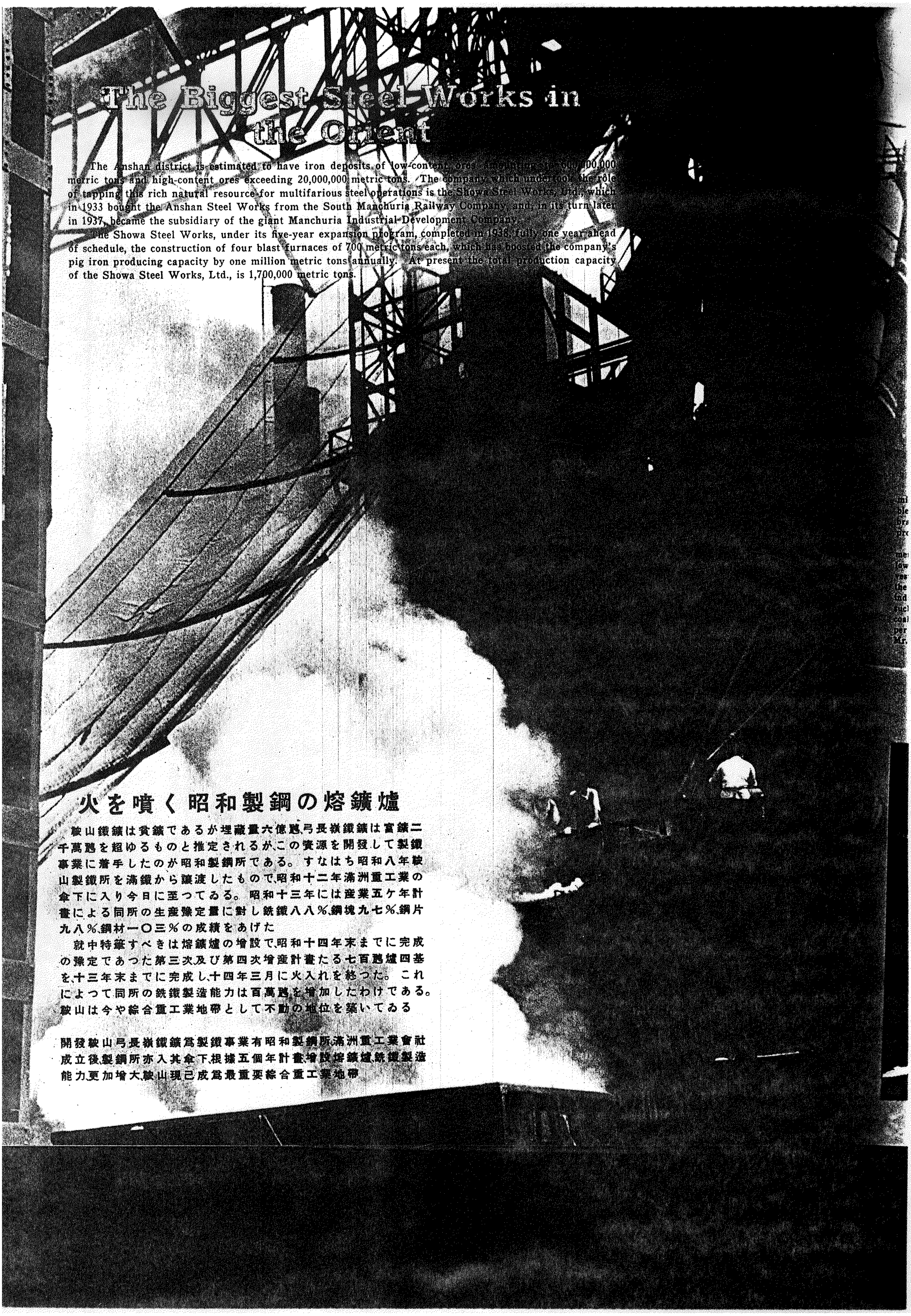
Industrial Manchoukuo

To bring into modern materialization the rich natural resources of Manchoukuo, the government instituted in 1937 a vast five-year program of industrial development. This program is already in its fourth year, but in step with the drastic domestic and international changes which took place during the past several years, the plan has been greatly altered and expanded, chiefly in connection with the heavy industries, until now the capital required to crystallize the program has bulged to about six billion yen or roughly three times the amount originally called for.

Manchoukuo's total pig iron production capacity in 1936 amounted to 850,000 metric tons, but the expansion plan now in progress is estimated to boost the capacity to 4,800,000 metric tons by the end of 1941.



產業五年計畫是解決怎樣開發天惠資源的
紐,新東亞經濟協同體建設在世界驚異嫉
羨中已印有偉大足跡,以前滿洲工業僅局
連濱線一帶,自建國後經合理的調整,工業
得本格的發展,本年確立綜合立地計畫工
策遂劃期的躍進。



The Biggest Steel Works in the Orient

The Anshan district is estimated to have iron deposits of low-content ores amounting to 600,000,000 metric tons and high-content ores exceeding 20,000,000 metric tons. The company which undertook the rôle of tapping this rich natural resource for multifarious steel operations is the Showa Steel Works, Ltd., which in 1933 bought the Anshan Steel Works from the South Manchuria Railway Company, and, in its turn later in 1937, became the subsidiary of the giant Manchuria Industrial Development Company.

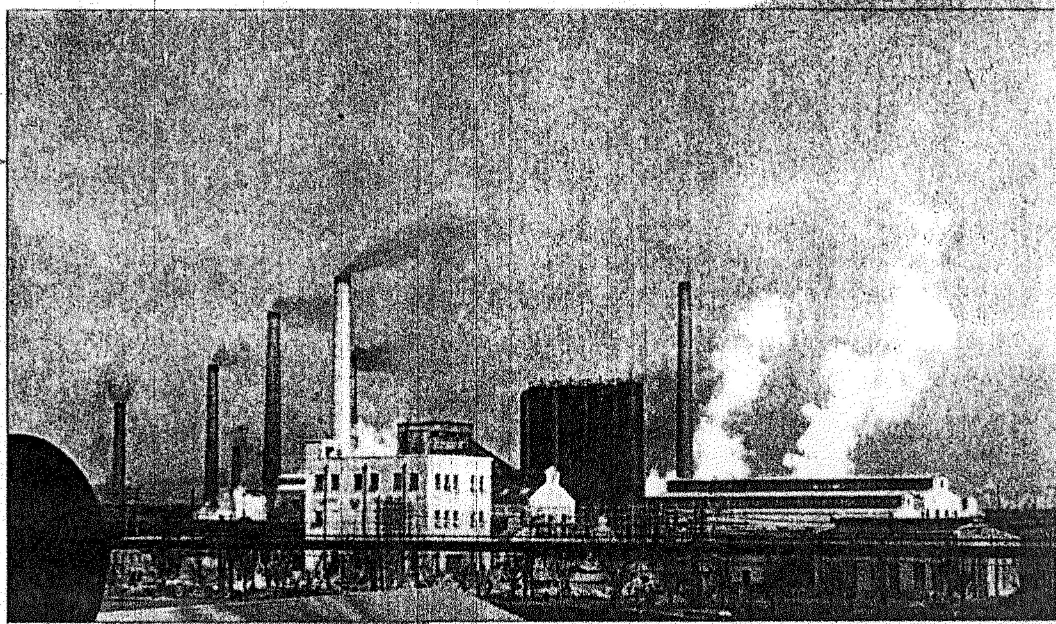
The Showa Steel Works, under its five-year expansion program, completed in 1938, fully one year ahead of schedule, the construction of four blast furnaces of 700 metric tons each, which has boosted the company's pig iron producing capacity by one million metric tons annually. At present the total production capacity of the Showa Steel Works, Ltd., is 1,700,000 metric tons.

火を噴く昭和製鋼の熔鑛爐

鞍山鐵鑛は貧鑛であるが埋藏量六億瓲、弓長嶺鐵鑛は富鑛二千萬瓲を超ゆるものと推定されるが、この資源を開發して製鐵事業に着手したのが昭和製鋼所である。すなはち昭和八年鞍山製鐵所を滿鐵から讓渡したもので、昭和十二年滿洲重工業の傘下に入り今日に至つてゐる。昭和十三年には產業五ケ年計畫による同所の生產豫定量に對し銑鐵八八％、鋼塊九七％、鋼片九八％、鋼材一〇三％の成績をあげた

就中特筆すべきは熔鑛爐の增設で、昭和十四年末までに完成の豫定であつた第三次及び第四次增產計畫たる七百瓲爐四基を、十三年末までに完成し、十四年三月に火入れを終つた。これによつて同所の銑鐵製造能力は百萬瓲を增加したわけである。鞍山は今や綜合重工業地帶として不動の地位を築いてゐる

開發鞍山弓長嶺鐵鑛爲製鐵事業有昭和製鋼所、滿洲重工業會社成立後、製鋼所亦入其傘下、根據五個年計畫、增設熔鑛爐、銑鐵製造能力更加增大、鞍山現已成爲最重要綜合重工業地帶



Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation

The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation was established to serve a three-fold mission: (1) how to develop Manchoukuo's heavy industrial resources in the quickest possible way, (2) how to put into practical application the conglomerate operation of the various branches of the heavy industries, and, (3) how to meet the sharp demand for heavy industrial products.

In 1937, the Government of Manchoukuo promulgated a law providing for the establishment of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, which came into existence following the inaugural meeting which was held in Tokyo. The Nippon Sangyo Co., Ltd. invested ¥225,000,000, while the Government of Manchoukuo put up a similar amount to give the Corporation the huge capitalization of ¥450,000,000. The aim of the Corporation, as indicated in its charter, calls for the making of investments in and guiding the operations of such industries as iron and steel, light metals, automobile and aircraft manufacturing, and coal mining. In addition, it also is entitled to make investments in the gold, zinc, lead, copper and other mining industries as well as in such affiliated enterprises. The president is Mr. Yoshisuke Aikawa.

滿洲重工業開發株式會社

滿洲重工業開發株式會社の使命は滿洲に於ける重工業資源を如何にして早く開發するか重工業部門の綜合經營を如何に活用し急激なる重工業生産の需要に對し如何にしてこれを滿足せしむるかの三點に要される

滿洲國政府は康德四年昭和十二年滿洲重工業開發株式會社に對する管理法を公布東京で創立總會を開いて設立を見た。資本金は日産の二億二千五百萬圓滿洲國政府から同額の二億二千五百萬圓を追加出資し合計四億五千萬圓といふ大投資會社である

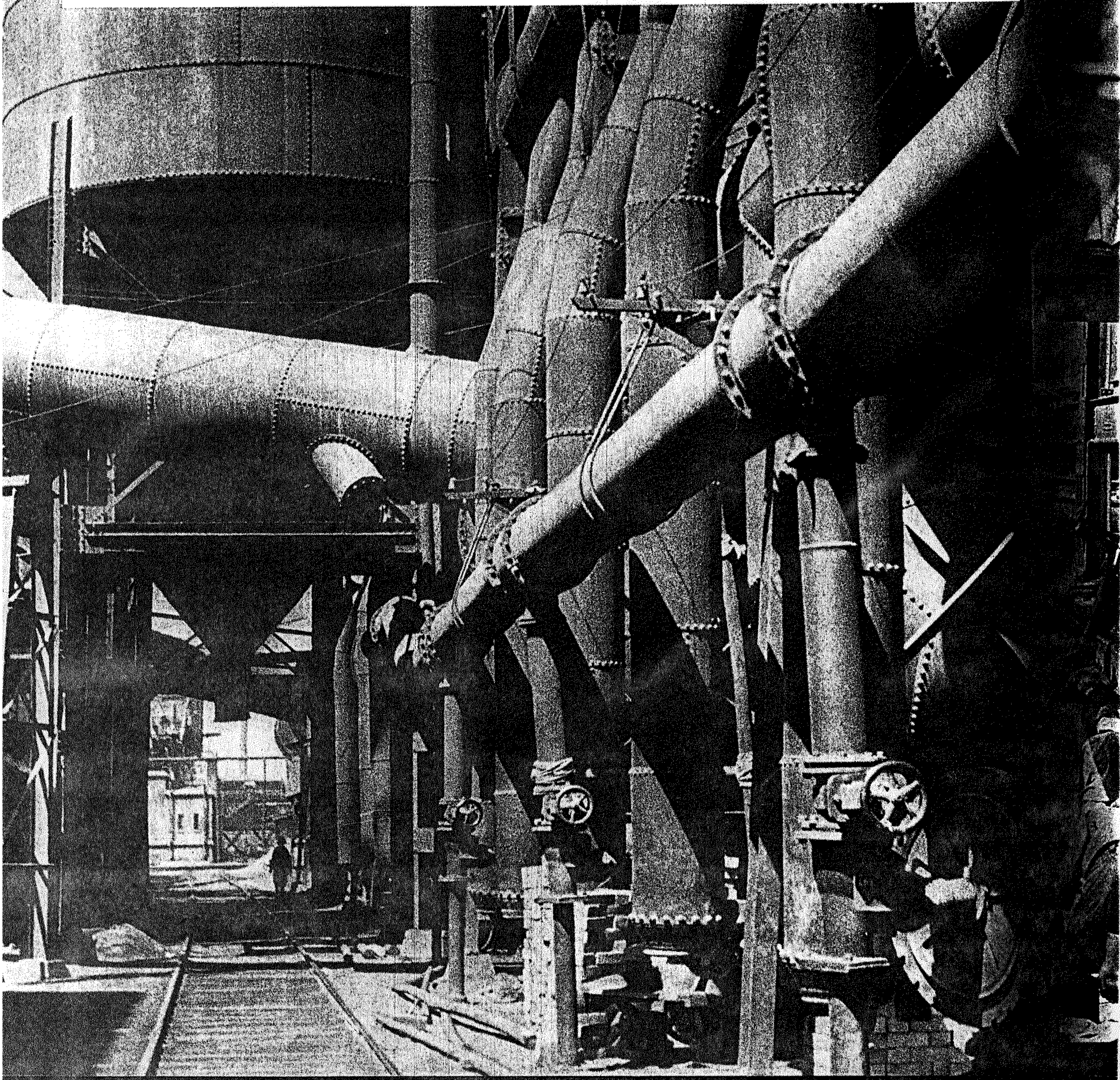
その事業は同社管理法に明示されてゐる如く鐵鋼業輕金屬工業自動車製造業航空機製造業石炭礦業に投資し經營の指導に當る事を目的としてゐる。この他金亞鉛鉛及銅その他の鑛業又はその他の附帶事業にも投資し得る組織になつてゐる。總裁は鮎川義介氏

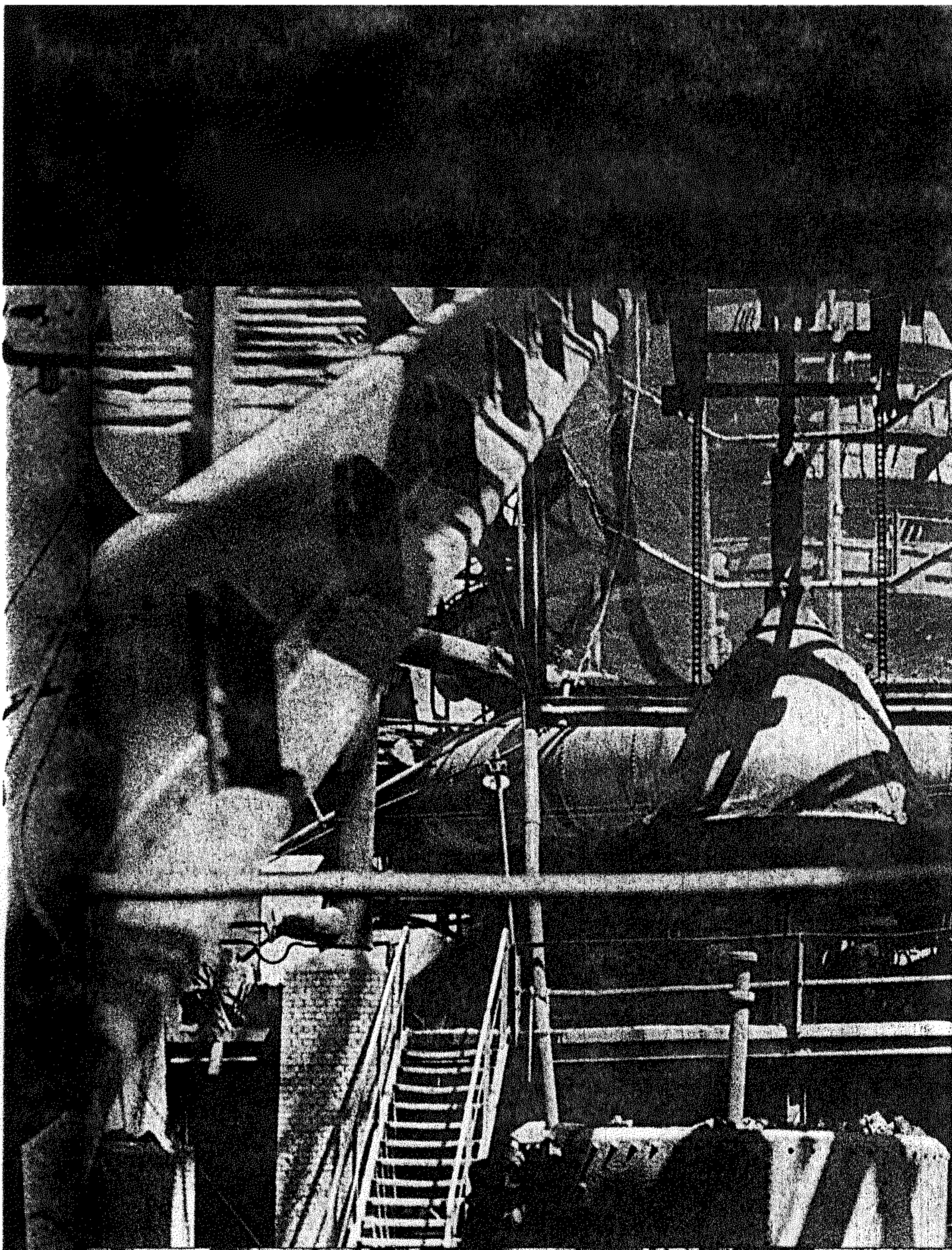
滿洲重工業開發株式會社爲滿洲産業開發五個年計畫中佔最重要地位的大會社資本金爲四億五千萬圓由日產與滿洲國政府各出資二億二千五百萬圓受滿洲國政府監督凡從來已設之鑛工大小會社及新着手創立之各鑛工業會社悉收入掌握之中對於滿洲無窮富源銳意開發以供日滿兩國之需進而謀兩國之繁榮可稱爲建設東亞新秩序之原動力 總裁爲鮎川義介氏

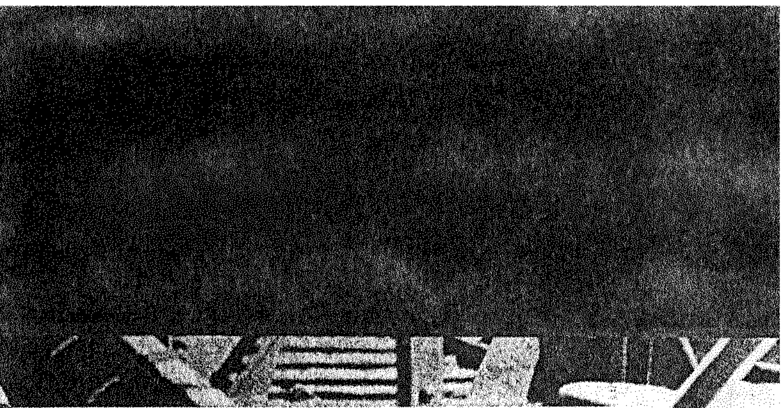


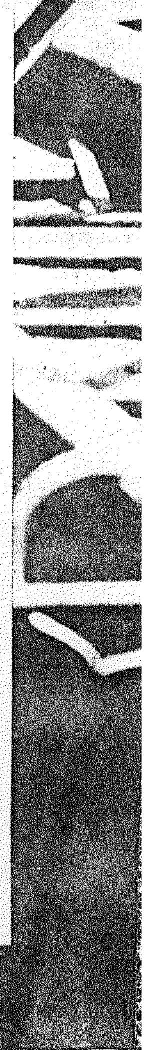
GIANT MELTING-POT

The Penhsihu district, which has rich deposits of coal and iron, was first exploited by the Okura Kumi in 1905. For the manufacture of pig iron out of ores supplied from these mines, the Okura Kumi's Penhsihu Iron Mfg. Co., (Honkeiko Baitetsu Koshi) is at present equipped with one 180-metric ton and one 200-metric ton blast furnaces having a yearly output of 150,000 metric tons. As the company's five-year plan, however, calls for increased productive capacities of 400,000 metric tons each for pig iron and steel products, it is at present working on the construction of two 600-ton furnaces ordered from Germany. One of these giant furnaces is expected to be completed this year.









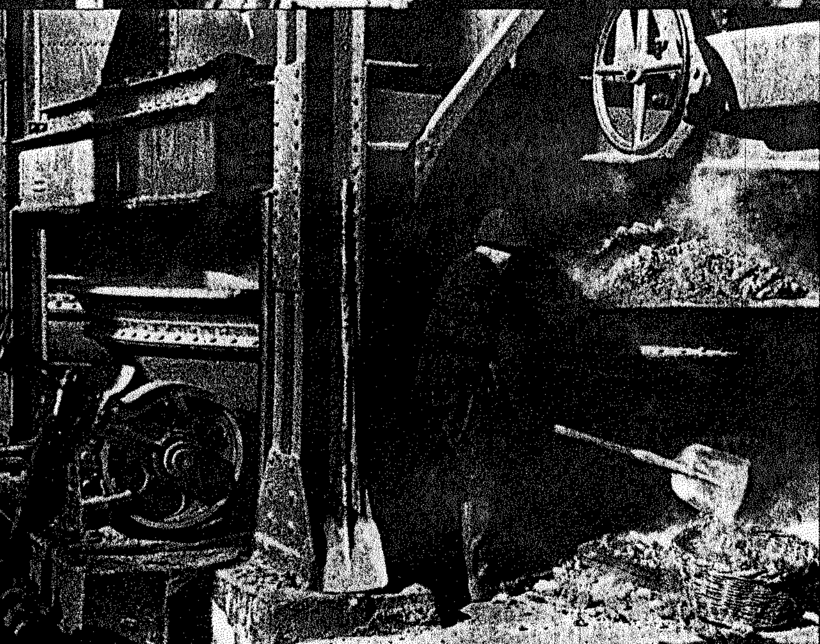
諸鐵山の原鑛を一爐に容して

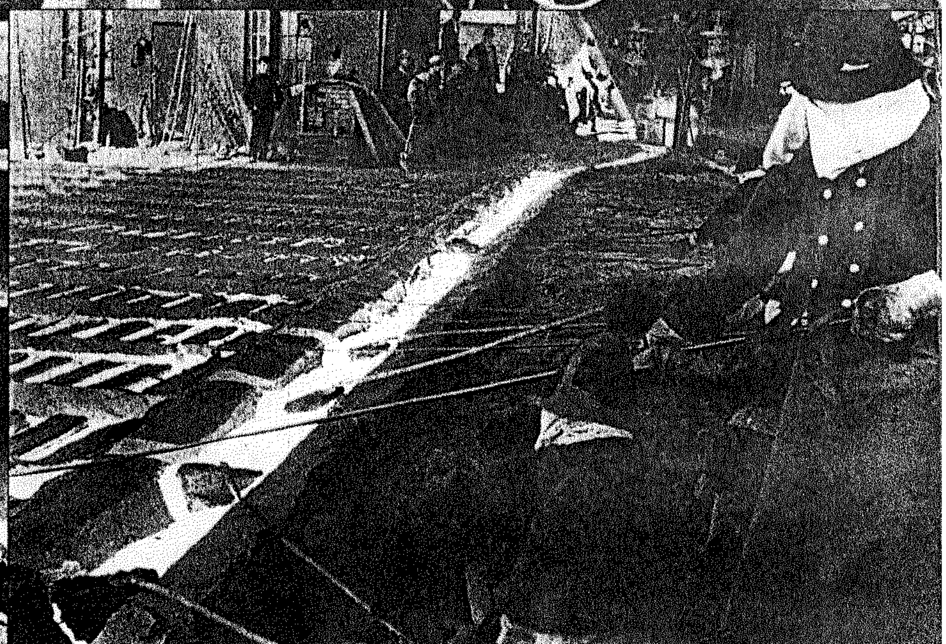
明治三十八年大倉組が本溪湖の採炭に着手したのが濫觴で、現在熔鑛爐の設備能力は百八十瓩及び二百瓩各一基で、年十五萬瓩の銑鐵を製造してゐるが、產業五ケ年計畫により銑鐵及び鋼材各四十萬瓩增產の目標をおいたため、六百瓩熔鑛爐二基をドイツに註文、昭和十三年度から建設工事に着手したが、ほぼ豫定通り本年中には一基火入れの運びとならう

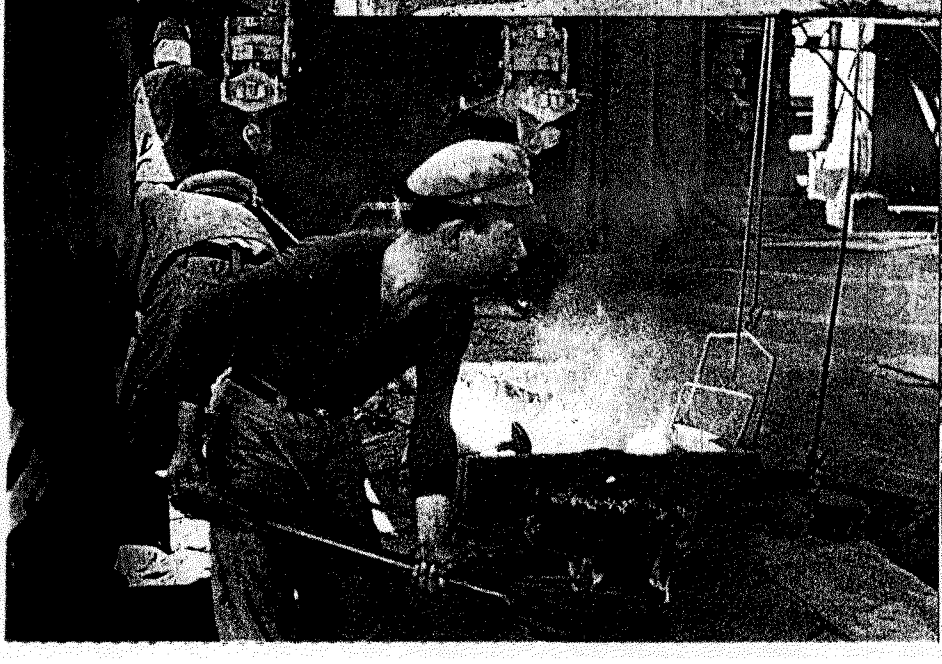
本溪湖の炭質は製鐵用コークス炭として最適で、埋藏量は現在採掘せる區域附近の確定數量一億瓩、深部を合すると推定二億二千萬瓩といはれる。一方原鑛石の大部分を供給する廟兒溝鐵山は富鑛(平均品位六〇——六八%)埋藏量五百萬瓩、貧鑛(三三%)埋藏量二億瓩で、現在の採鑛量一日七百瓩(年產富鑛二萬四千瓩、貧鑛二十三萬六千瓩)を增產計畫に卽應するために廟兒溝の增產と八盤嶺、通遠堡鐵山の開發によつて一日六千瓩に增產しようと努力してゐるが、將來は東邊道の富鑛を供給してもらふ意圖がある

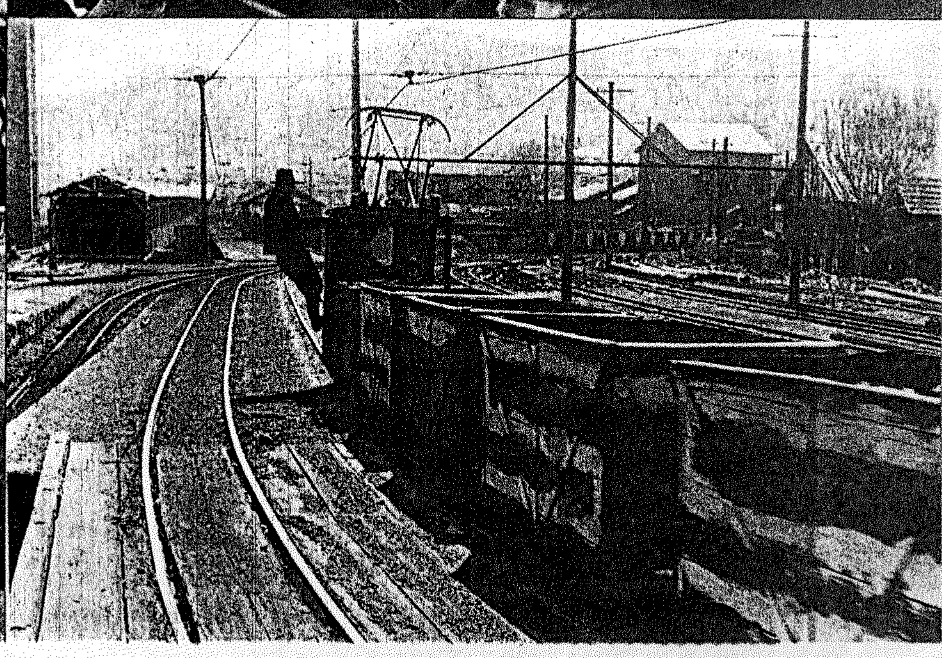
明治三十八年大倉組始着手採掘本溪湖煤礦建國以來產業發達本溪湖煤鐵公司使命更重大現在熔鑛爐設備能力百八十瓩及二百瓩皆一基年製造銑鐵十五萬瓩順應增產計畫開發廟兒溝八盤嶺、通遠堡鐵山、努力向一日六千瓩邁進











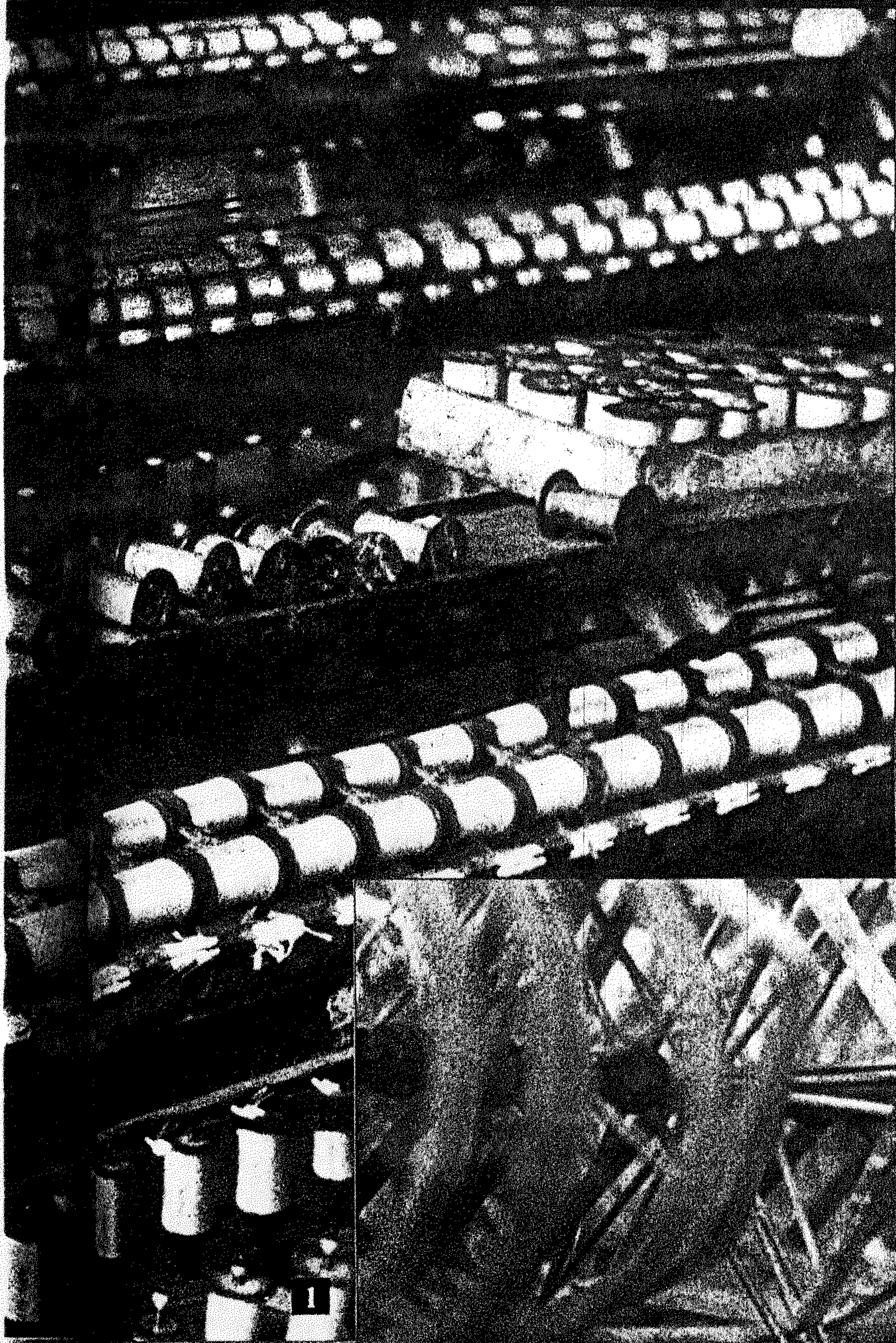
Spinning Silver Threads



The cotton spinning industry of Manchoukuo came into existence around 1923, but not until after the Manchurian Incident has any appreciable progress been made.

The five major spinning companies of the country have among themselves a total of approximately 237,000 spindles.

1. A silk reeling plant.
2. Young Manchoukuoan girls like this operate the detailed work of a spinning factory.
3. Attentively watching for any minute flaw in the uniformity of the threads.



發展の基礎固まる
紡績工業

滿洲における綿紡績工業は大正十二年頃より勃興したがその業績は滿洲事變まで概して振はなかつた。現在主なる工場は滿洲紡績、奉天紡紗廠、滿洲福紡、內外綿竝に營口紡の五つで、全紡織錘數は二十三萬七千餘に達してゐる

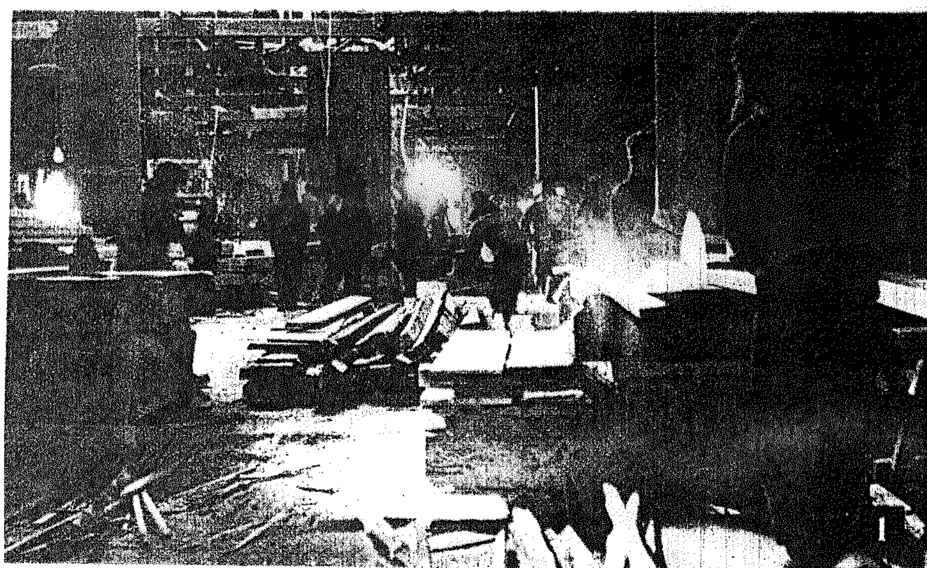
1・柞蠶製絲工場の美しい絲巻の鎖　2・作業中の滿人の女工さん　3・曙光見え初めた製絲工業、女工さんの數も鰻上りに增える

滿洲紡織工業、於民國十二年已見起色、但迄至滿洲事變、尚未見大發展、然而現在主要工場則有「滿洲紡績」「奉天紡紗廠」「滿洲福紡」「內外綿紡」及「營口紡」五處、全紡織錘總數計達二十三萬七千餘之多

1・柞蠶製絲工場　2・作業中滿洲人女工　3・製絲工業已見曙光







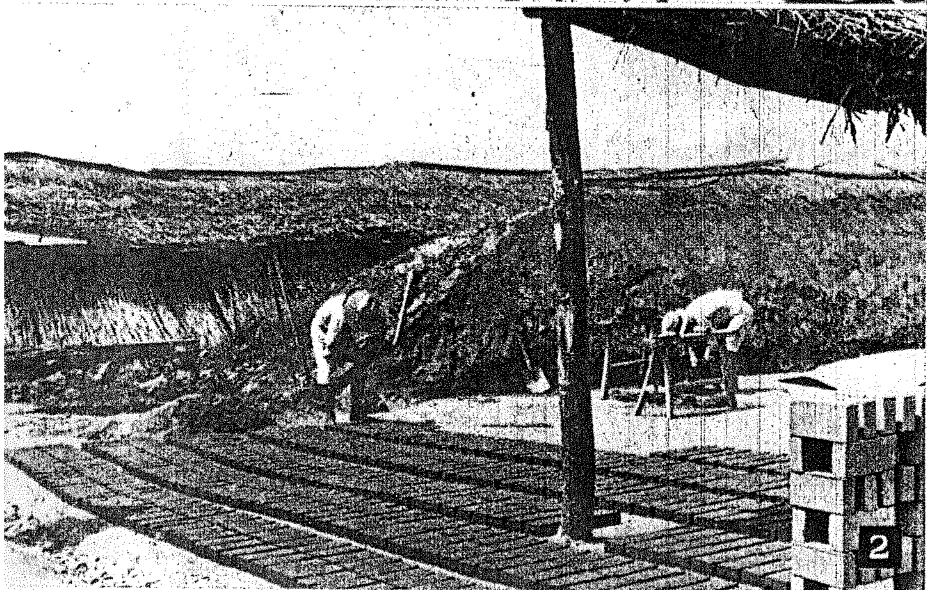
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Rising Indu

Twenty-one industries, headed by arms manufacturing, are designated as government-controlled enterprises, and the capital invested in these industries approximate more than 70% of the total industrial capital of Manchoukuo. The list of manufactures under the control law are: arms, aircraft, automobile, liquid fuel, metal refining, wool, cotton spinning, cotton weaving, hemp, hemp spinning, flour, beer, sugar, tobacco, soda, industrial fertilizers, pulp, cement, match, etc.

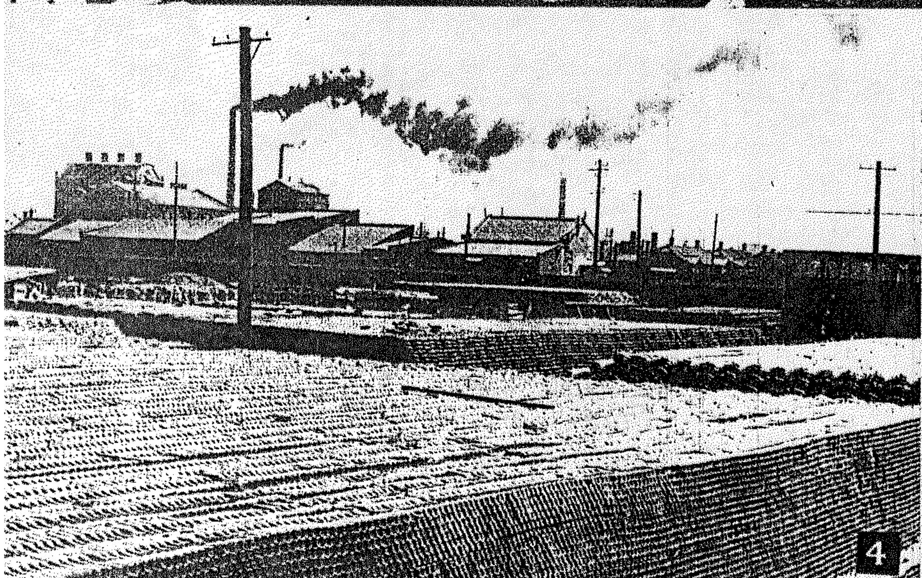
1. A lumber mill in the rich virgin forest region of Mutanchiang.
2. A brick shop in the Japanese "Ohinata" village on the Harbin-Lafa railway line.
3. The South Manchuria Railway Company's sausage packing plant in Harbin.
4. Beer bottles drying out in the sun at this large brewery in Manchoukuo.
5. The lively process of shearing wool.
6. Dolomite is produced mostly in the Kwantung Province.
7. Cigarettes produced by the Manchou Tobacco Company at its Hsinking plant.
8. Adding the finishing touches at a pottery shop in Haicheng, Mukden province.
9. A match factory in Antung. The match industry in Manchoukuo was started in 1906. In 1936 the country's match production amounted to 379,786 boxes.
10. The giant Fushun powerhouse.



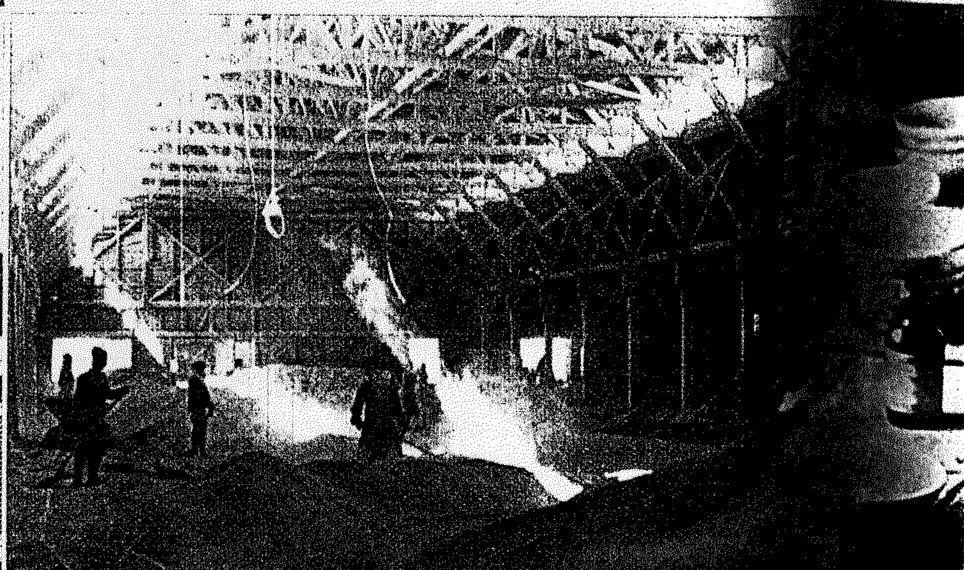
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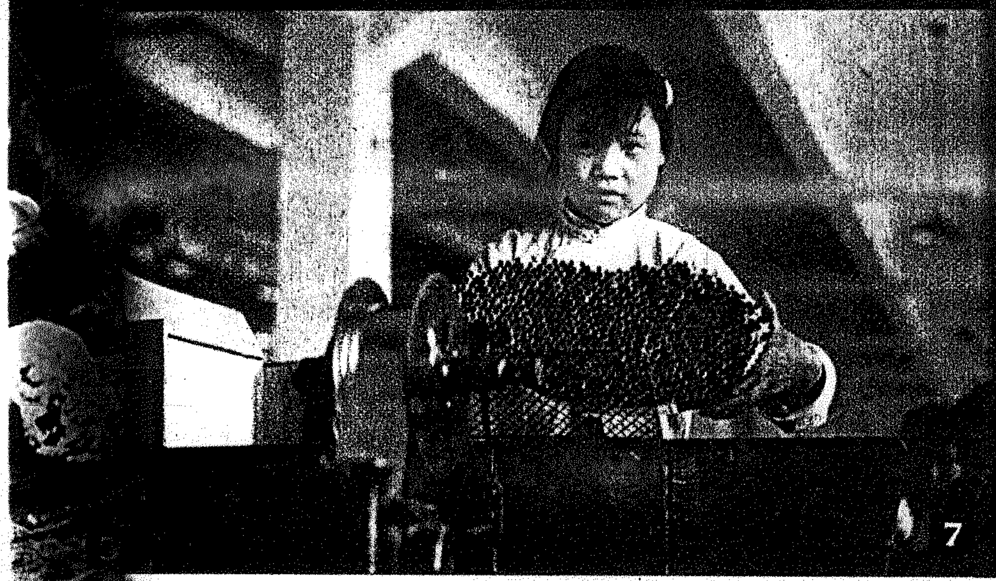


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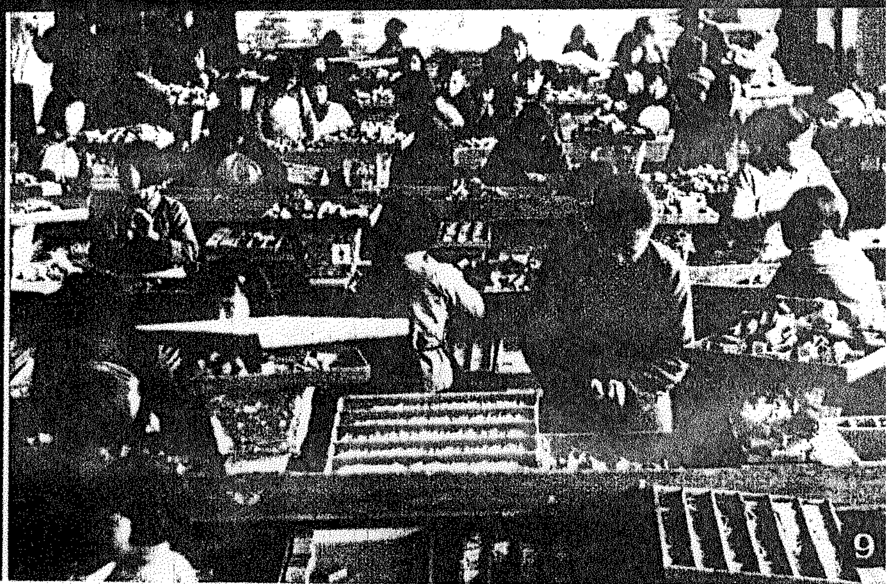


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Industries

11. The Dowa Automobile Company is a special concern having Japanese-Manchoukuoan investment. Established in March 1933, it is engaged in assembling omnibuses and trucks, manufacturing bodies, repairing and the sale of automobiles and parts.

12. A paper manufacturing plant in Antung. Manchoukuo, however, still must import a good deal of foreign paper in order to meet her large domestic demand.

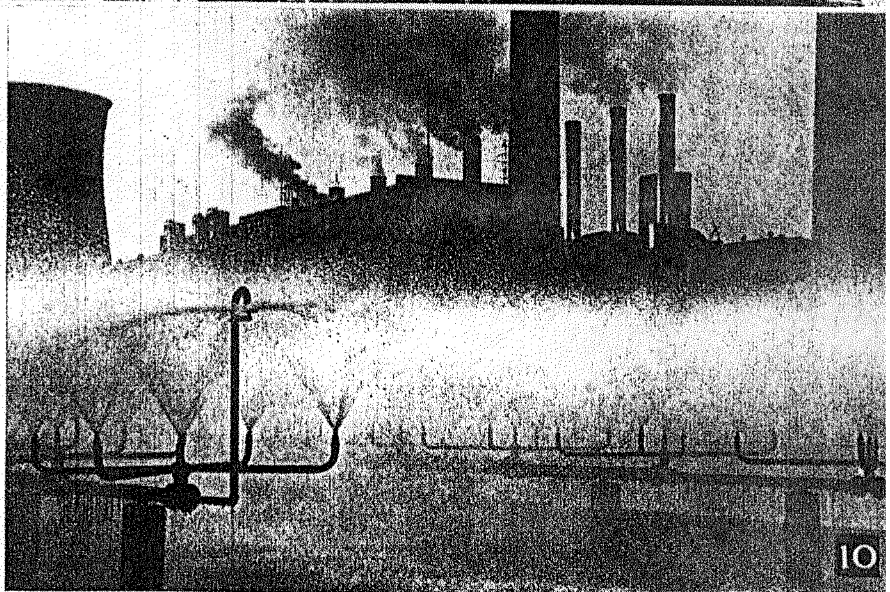
滿洲工業のいろいろ

滿洲國の工業は産業建設要綱竝に重要産業統制法に基き、兵器製造業以下二十一産業が統制企業として指定され、工業資本總額の七割以上が統制企業の分野に屬してゐる。重要産業統制法の規定による重要産業は、兵器製造、航空機製造、自動車製造、液體燃料製造、諸金屬の精錬業、毛織物製造、綿絲紡績、綿織物製造、麻製造、麻紡績、製粉業、麥酒製造、製糖、烟草製造、曹達製造、化學肥料製造、パルプ製造、油坊業、セメント製造、燐寸製造等である

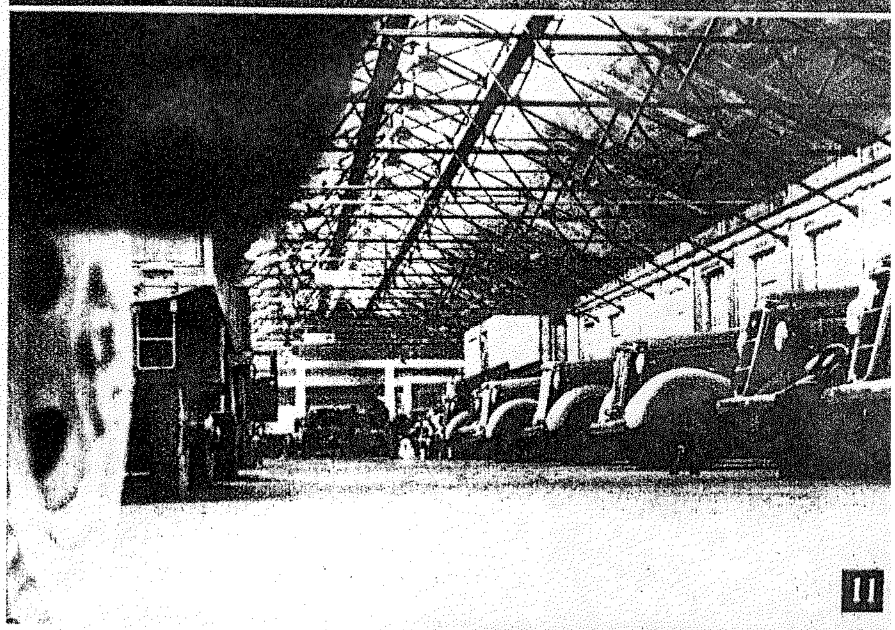
1・牡丹江の木材工場 2・大日向村煉瓦工場 3・哈爾濱のソーセーヂ工場 4・ビール工場の空壜の山 5・羊毛の刈取り 6・ドロマイト工場 7・滿洲烟草股份有限公司の滿人女工 8・奉天省海城縣のある製陶場 9・安東燐寸工場 10・撫順發電所 11・同和自動車工場 12・安東製紙工場

滿洲工業資本總額七成以上都屬於統制企業分野重要産業統制法規定重要産業爲兵器、航空機、自動車、液體燃料、毛織物、綿絲紡織、麻、諸金屬精錬業、製粉業、麥酒、製糖、烟草、曹達、油坊業等

1・牡丹江木材工場 2・大日向村煉瓦工場 3・哈爾濱香腸工場 4・啤酒工場空瓶如山 5・羊毛剪取 6・白雲石(Dolomite)工場 7・滿洲烟草股份有限公司 8・陶器工場(奉天省海城縣) 9・安東火柴工場 10・撫順發電所 11・同和自動車工場 12・安東製紙工場



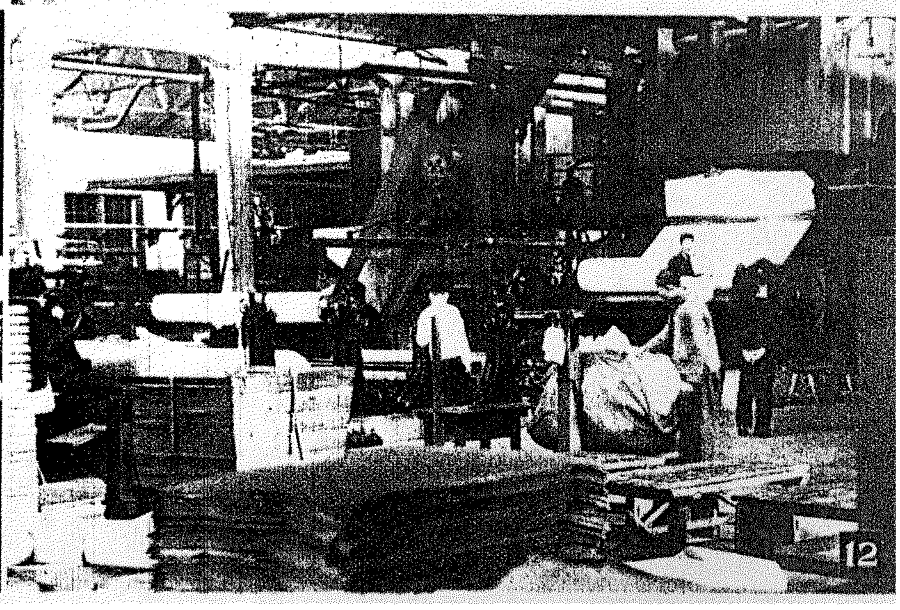
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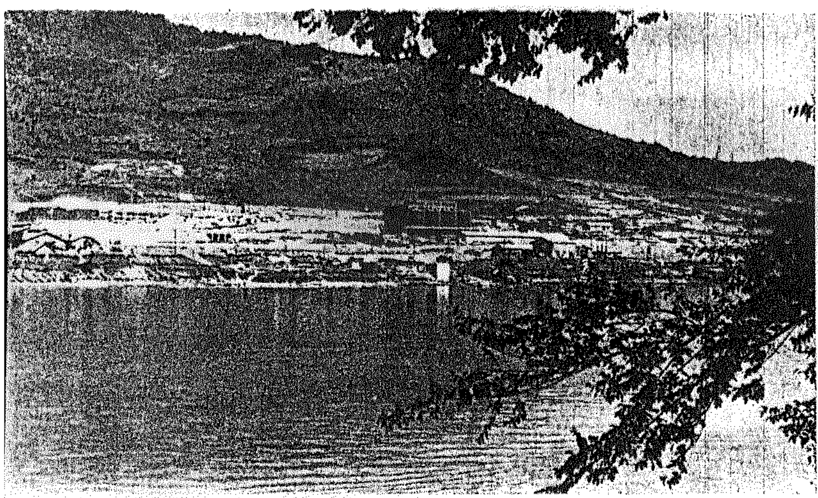
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12



Harnessing Water Power

大ダムの建設

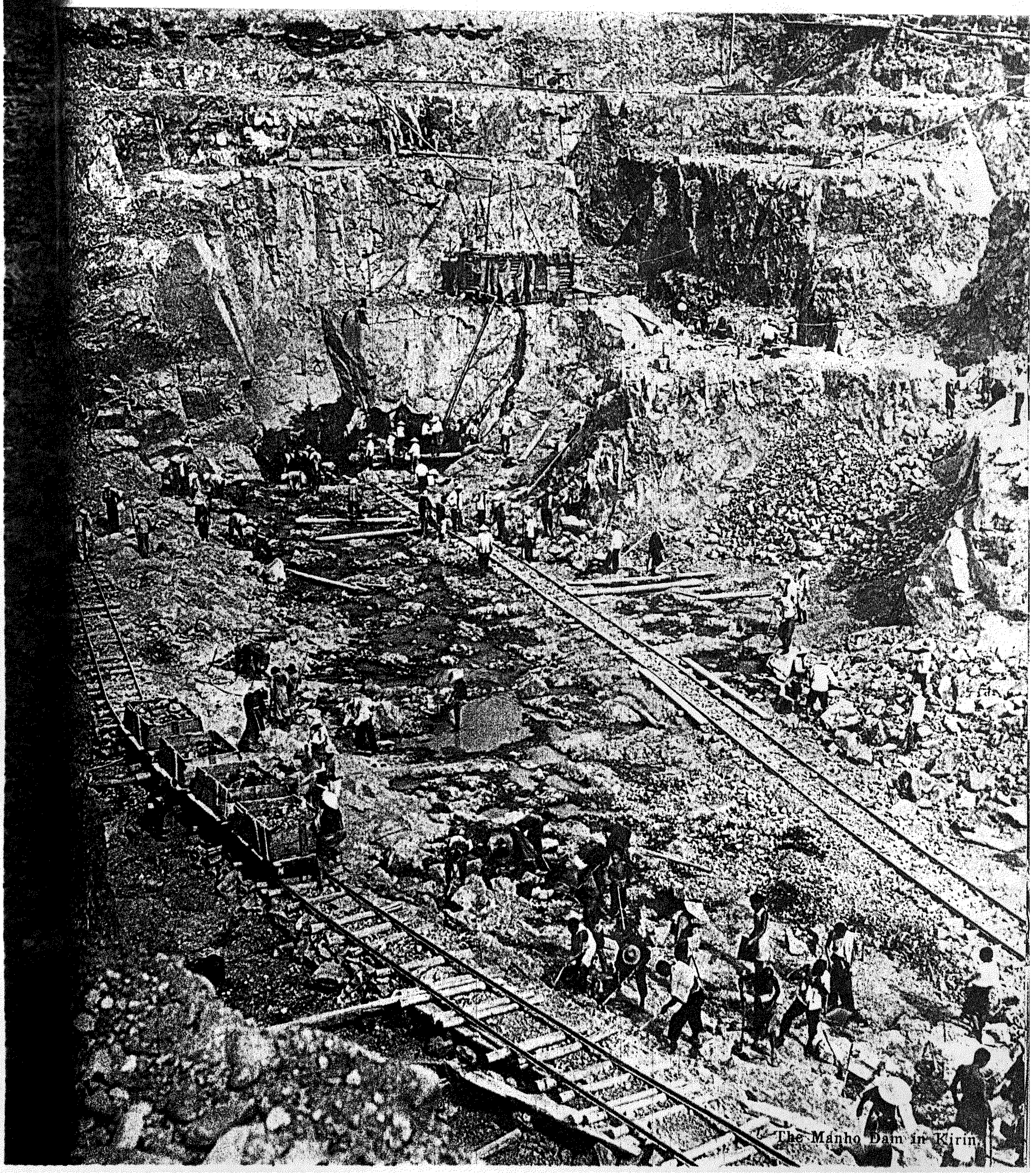
満洲産業計畫の廣大無邊さは同時にこれに要する基本原動力たる「電力」資源開發の規模において廣大無邊さを約束した。修正五ケ年計畫によれば昭和十六年末の目標は二百六十萬キロワツトであるが、その中水力發電が主幹をなし、現在盛に建設工事中のものは第二松花江、鏡泊湖及び鴨綠江で、前二者は國營事業、後者は滿洲鴨綠江水電と朝鮮鴨綠江水電(野口系)との共同開發である。鏡泊湖八萬キロ、第二松花江四十八萬キロ、鴨綠江七十萬キロを最終目標としてゐる。日本では未經驗の堰堤式を採用してゐるが、この工事が同時に治水上に齎らす效果も非常に大きく、まさに一石二鳥といふところ

Electric power is the basic force necessary to drive the colossal industrial program of Manchoukuo. The government's revised five-year plan calls for the attainment of 2,600,000 kilowatts of power, mainly hydro-electric, by the end of 1941.

The constructions underway at present are the No. 2 Sungari, Chingpohu and Yalu projects. The first two are government enterprises while the latter is undertaken jointly by the Manchurian Yalu and Chosen Yalu hydro-electric companies. Upon completion the No. 2 Sungari power plant will generate 480,000 kilowatts while the Chingpohu and Yalu will turn out 80,000 and 700,00 kilowatts respectively.


吉林滿豐ダム

水力發電建設工事現在有第二松花江、鏡泊湖及鴨綠江、前二者是國營事業、後者是滿洲鴨綠江水電與朝鮮鴨綠江水電(野口系)共同開發目標是鏡泊湖八萬基羅、第二松花江四十八萬基羅、鴨綠江七十萬基羅



The Manho Dam in Kirin

Business

During the former days of military regimes, Manchoukuo had practically no modern business system outside of Harbin and the cities in the South Manchuria Railway zone. Because the agents of the warlords, taking full advantage of their special privileges, recklessly issued inconvertible notes and wantonly controlled the management of the principal cities, the state of civilian enterprise was in a woeful condition. Following the establishment of the new state of Manchoukuo, however, the government strenuously worked to place business on a sound basis by instituting wide reforms. The results since then have been phenomenal.



財東、掌櫃的の
提携で進む新商法

舊軍閥時代には滿鐵沿線の諸都市及び哈爾濱などを除く地にあつては、殆ど近代的な商業組織はなく、軍閥の手先である官商が特權を利用し、不換紙幣を濫發して特産の賣買、主要都市の經營などを一手に收め、一般商民の利益、民衆の生活についてはそれを阻害してノホホンとしてゐた。そこで滿洲國政府は建國後經濟建設の一要綱として商業開發に關する各項を定め、商標法等を公布し、或ひは度量衡の制を統一し關税政策に檢討を加ふる等もつぱら商業の健全なる發達につとめた。

滿商の組織形態　滿人商店はこれを單獨經營のもの及び共同經營のものに大別することが出來る前者については特に云ふことはないが、後者は財東(ツアイトン)と呼ばれる資本主と掌櫃的(ジヤングイデイ)といはれる營業擔當者があつて、店の營業一切がこれに委せられ、店には小掌櫃的、夥計(ホーチー)等數名乃至數十名の店員を擁してゐる。

政府對於商人保護、不遺餘力、或制定商標法、或統一度量衡、或改正關税、至康德六年公司達一千八百七十七社、資本金一億五千五百四十萬圓。

滿商的組織、極爲強固、由財東出資、任掌櫃經營商店、互有連鎖、抑制競爭防護利益損失、處理紛爭、故其發展力量頗大

Realistic Signboards

The store fronts of shops in Manchoukuo are dizzily decorated with realistic signboards of primitively ornate designs. Although modern letter signs have recently become rather popular in the cities, the country districts still gloriously retain the advertising art of old.

Signboards of realistic design are by far the most prevalent, followed in order by symbolic, religious and letter billboards.

Street Stalls

Walking the streets of Manchoukuo is like being in a fair concession. This is because the streets are lined with scores of street stalls selling goods of almost every description imaginable.

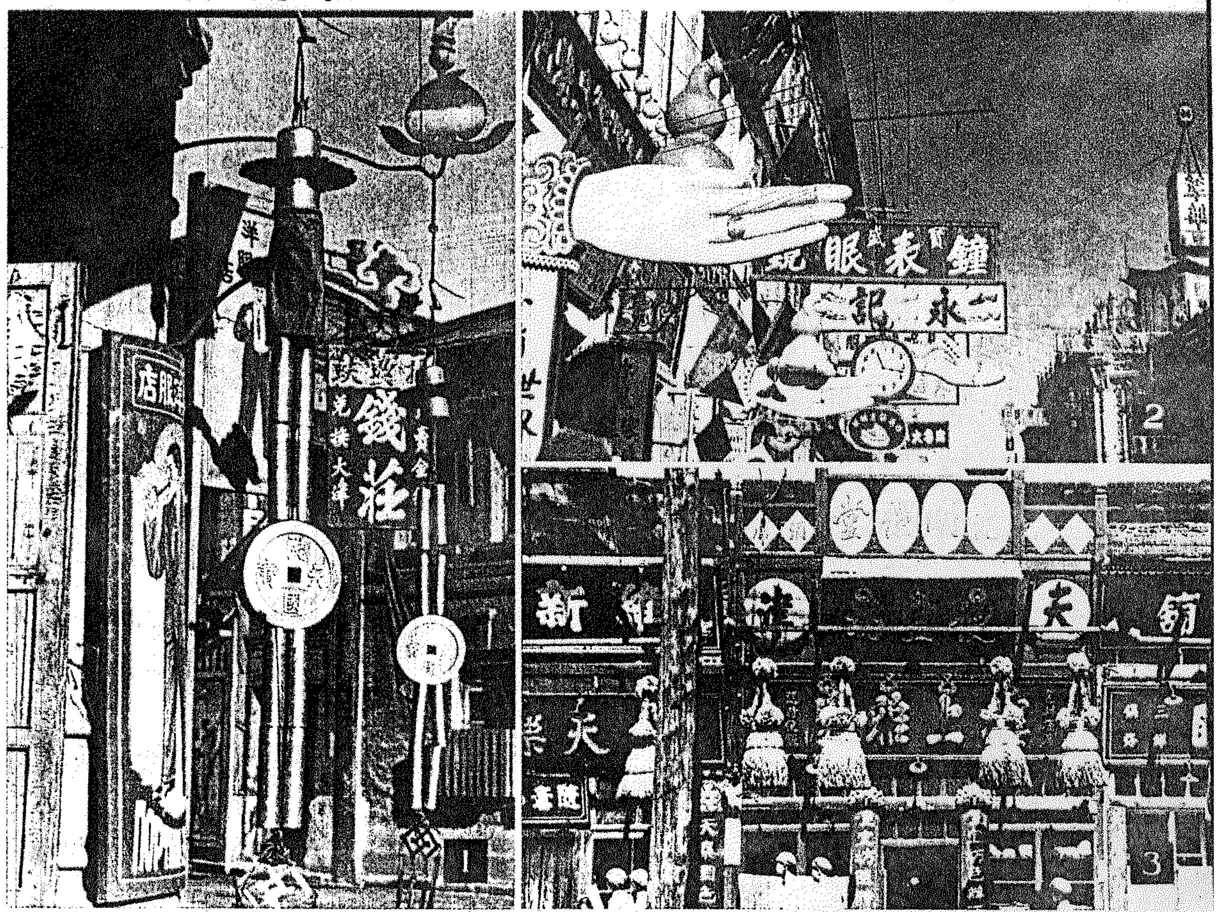
In addition to the booths selling the common everyday necessities, the streets are occasionally enlivened by the performances of magical and circus troupes, scenes of mobile barbers plying their trade right on the road, and many other surprises, to the unprepared visitor.

1. Instantly recognizable is this sign of the money-exchanger.
2. These realistic signs in a Harbin street make no mistake about what their shops have for sale.
3. Dressy facade of a chop suey house in Harbin.
4. Strands of hemp fibre are placed on sale.
5. Cheap toys to please the kiddies.
6. A fish dealer hawking his salted goods.
7. A handy market which sells brand new and second hand articles of all description.
8. A horn dealer demonstrating the workability of his goods.
9. Lazily entrusting his singing birds to attract customers.

1・錢莊の招牌　2・現物にお目とめて御注意　3・小飯莊の招
4・麻賣り　5・滿洲玩具いろいろあります　6・凍魚賣り
何でも屋　8・硝子瓢箪の玩具　9・小鳥賣り

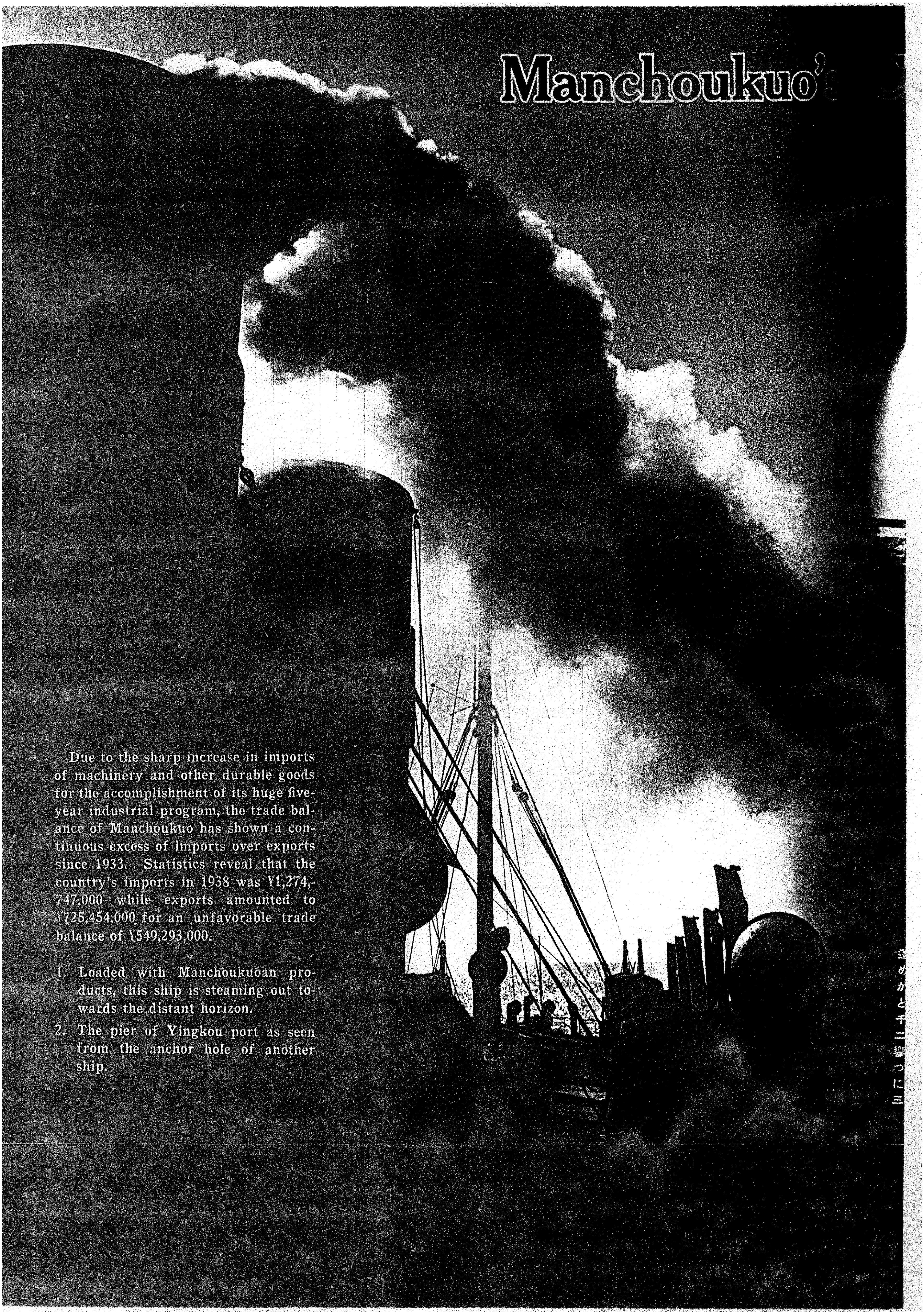
錢莊招牌　2・現物招牌　3・小飯莊招牌　4・賣蔴的　5・各種
洲玩具　6・賣凍魚的　7・露天市場樣々俱全　8・吹玻璃胡蘆
9・賣小鳥的

招牌に實物がズラリ お買物は御便利



露店に窺はれる街の經濟表情

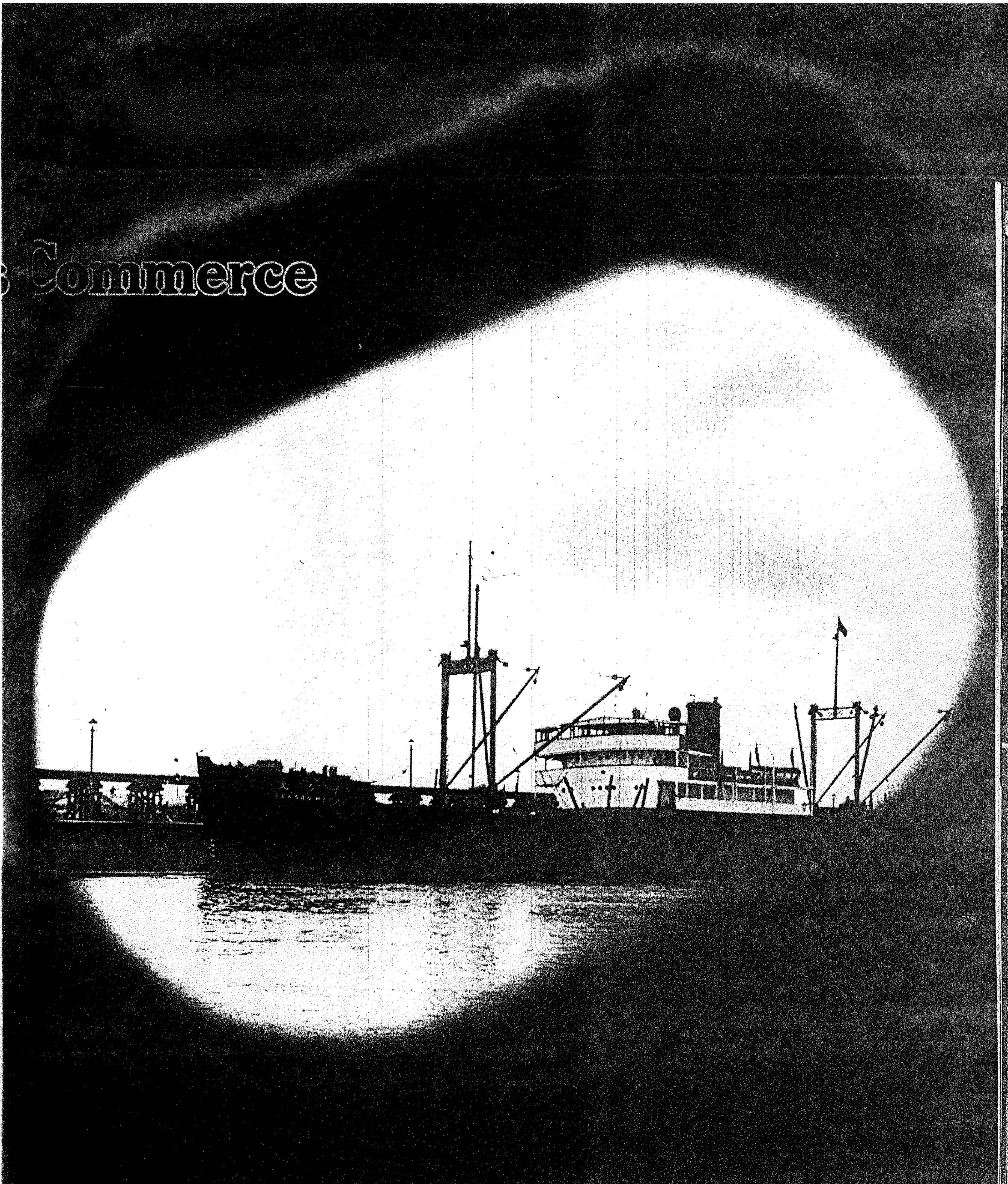




Manchoukuo's

Due to the sharp increase in imports of machinery and other durable goods for the accomplishment of its huge five-year industrial program, the trade balance of Manchoukuo has shown a continuous excess of imports over exports since 1933. Statistics reveal that the country's imports in 1938 was ¥1,274,747,000 while exports amounted to ¥725,454,000 for an unfavorable trade balance of ¥549,293,000.

1. Loaded with Manchoukuoan products, this ship is steaming out towards the distant horizon.
2. The pier of Yingkou port as seen from the anchor hole of another ship.



國內産業建設資材輸入と對外特産輸出

滿洲の貿易は產業五ケ年計畫をはじめとする諸建設計畫を遂行するための機械工具車輛など所謂生產財の輸入激增のため大同二年(昭和八年)以降入超の連續である。その大半が日本から輸入されてゐる。康德六年(昭和十四年)の輸出入額をみると輸出八億二千六百十九萬圓輸入十七億八千三百三十六萬六千圓差引入超九億五千七百十七萬六千圓であつて輸入の中八二%までが日本に依存してゐる。しかしながら支那事變の影響をうけて建設資材の一部を對第三國に求める傾向が強くなつて來たことも注目される。康德五年における對第三國貿易についてみると輸出三億九百萬圓輸入二億七千八百萬圓出超三千百萬圓となつてゐる。滿洲國政府は協定貿易にも力をそそいでゐる。すなはち康德五年八月滿獨貿易協定の改訂を行つてをり同年七月には日滿伊貿易協定を締結し滿洲大豆を中心とする輸出貿易を振興することによつて相手國から材料の購入を促進しつゝある

1・波濤を越えて進出する滿洲製品　2・穩やかな營口埠頭を船の錨孔より望む

滿洲特產的價值不僅在生活必需上佔重要地位同時也是輸出品中的大宗在國際市場上已博得聲價將來發展來實可限量

1・進出各方之滿洲製品　2・從船錨孔中遙望營口碼頭

全滿の鐵路擧げて一元的運營

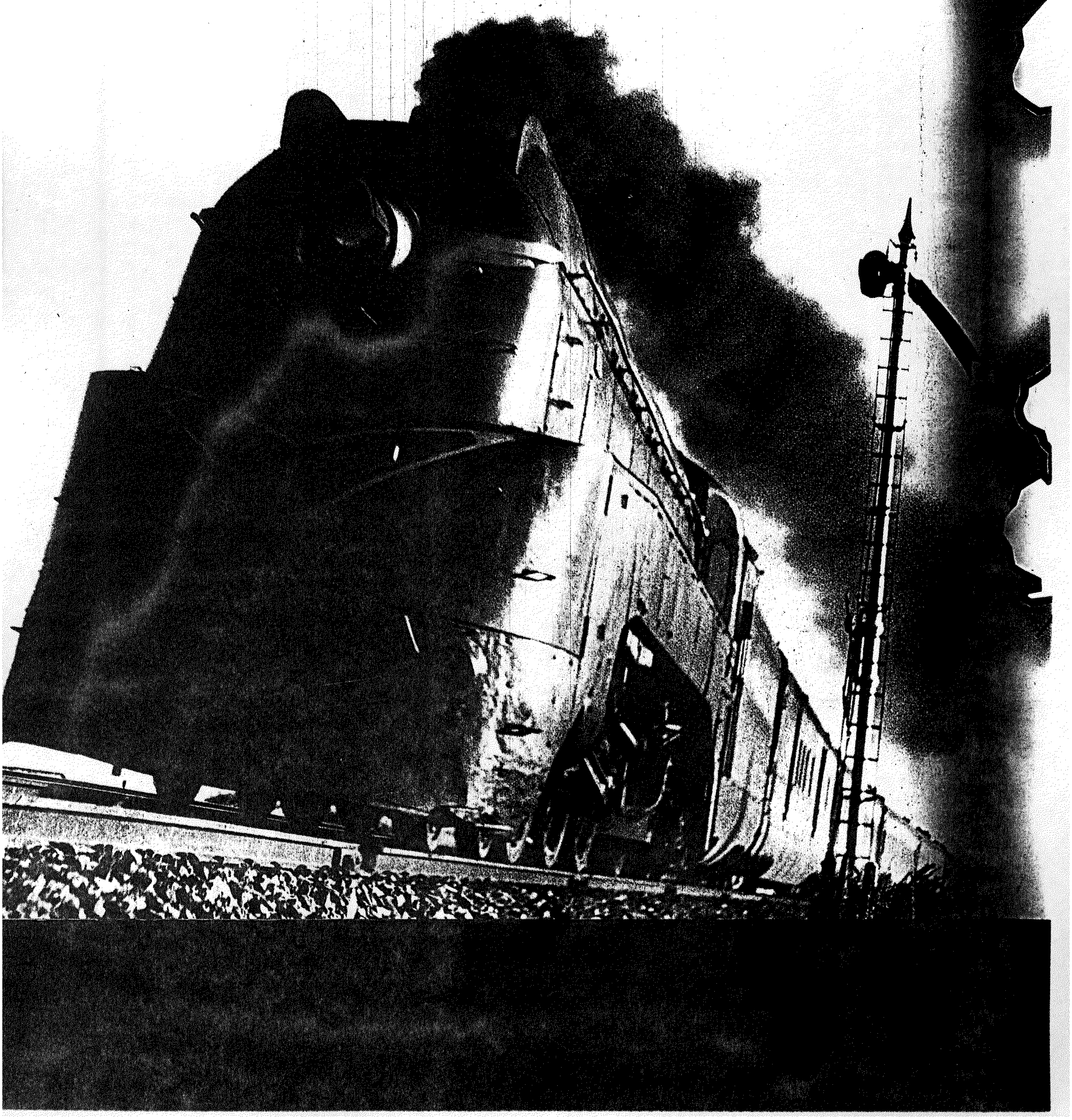
Railroad E

滿洲國の鐵道は一八九五年ロシア東淸鐵道の敷設に始まり、その後南滿洲鐵道會社の創立、支那側の一部鐵道建設時代を經て滿洲帝國建國後は鐵道の統一、新線の建設により劃期的な發達を遂げた。滿鐵が鐵路總局を創立した當時の滿洲國國有鐵道は、十九線二九六八・五粁(昭和八年三月末日現在)であつたが、昭和十四年十月一日現在には優に一萬粁を突破した。すなはち建設總粁程は建設局の手になつたもの四二六七・五粁で、この他工務局關係の建設になる國內凖歌線等の鐵道があり、これらの新線と、ソ聯から接收した北滿鐵道一七三二・八粁、新設鐵道一一九・三粁、森林鐵道八七六・三粁等の新舊公私鐵道を合計すれば約一萬一千五百粁に達する。かく驚異的な發展を遂げつゝある滿洲の鐵道は、東亞新秩序建設の國策線に沿つて大陸鐵道一貫運營實現への道程に立ち、いよいよその使命は重要性を加へて來た

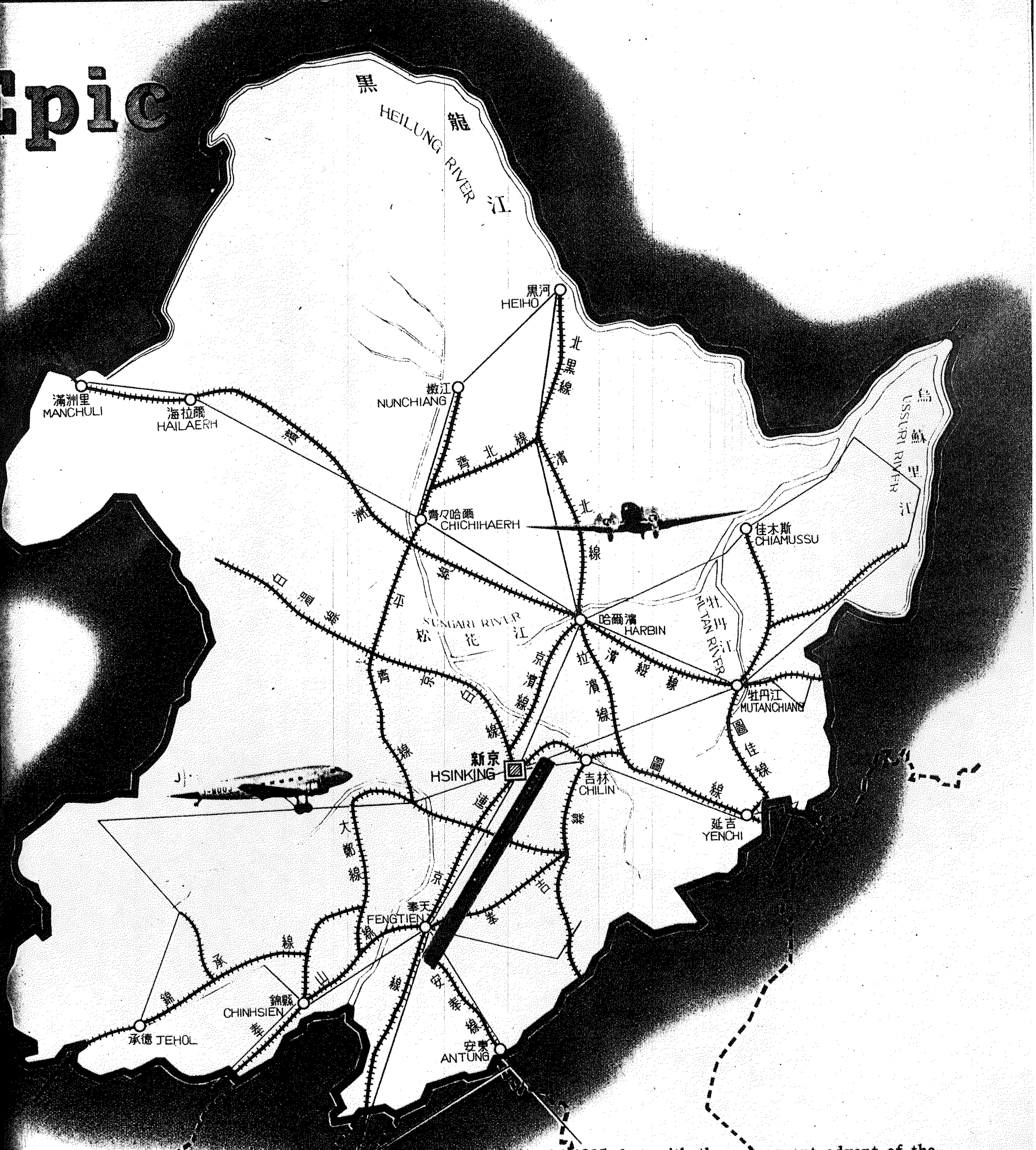
全身くろがねの快速列車、特急「あじあ」

中東路爲滿洲鐵道之濫觴、其後南滿洲鐵道株式會社成立、中國亦建設一部鐵道、滿洲建國後、全滿鐵道因北鐵買收成功遂全統一、政府乃委任滿鐵創立鐵路總局、經營之康德六年十月一日遂突破一萬粁、驚異發展、令世人瞠目

全部鋼鐵製成的特別快車「亞細亞」號



l Epic



The first railroad in Manchoukuo was laid by Russia in 1895, but with the subsequent advent of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the railway system of the country has come to be practically monopolized by this dominant Japanese institution.

When the Railway General Office of the S.M.R. was established in 1933, the railroad mileage owned by the Manchoukuo Government was only 2,968 kilometers. Under the progressive enterprise and efficient management of the S.M.R., however, the web of railway lines as of October 1, 1939 easily exceeded 10,000 kilometers.

The pride of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the crack, streamlined "Asia Express" which runs daily between Dairen and Harbin.

River Transportation

Rivers suitable for navigation are located chiefly in the northern parts of the country. Principal among these are the Amur River, which flows between the Soviet-Manchoukuo boundary, and the Sungari River, which cuts through the central part of northern Manchoukuo.

In the south are the Liao-Ho and Yalu rivers. At present these two rivers do not have much transportation value, being limited to the plying of junks. However, upon completion of the projected canal between Yingkou and Mukden, the Liao-Ho River will assume great importance as the main waterway transport system for the resources of southern Manchoukuo. The Yalu River, on the other hand, will also considerably enhance its value upon completion of the hydroelectric project now in progress and the construction of a dam.

大河水豐かに航運繁く

滿洲國の航行河川は主として北滿にある。南滿では渤海にそゝぐ遼河と滿鮮國境を流れる鴨綠江の兩河であるが、目下のところ戎克船を運ずる程度で利用價値は少ない。しかし遼河は營口、奉天間の運河開鑿計畫が本年度より具體化されゝば、南滿資源の主要輸送路としての面目を一新して航運上の價値を高めるであらうし、また鴨綠江も目下進捗中の水力發電計畫に伴つて堰堤が築造されれば、これも經濟河川に變ることになる。一方北滿河川には、滿ソ國境を流れる黑龍江と烏蘇里江、それに北滿の中部を貫流する松花江など舟運に好適な多くの河川があり、水運上の價値は極めて高い

1・奥地への動脈をなす豐かな河幅(松花江)

國內航行河川以北滿爲主、黑龍江、烏蘇里江、松花江、皆頗適於舟運、在水運上價値頗大

1・水道寬濶的松花江



1

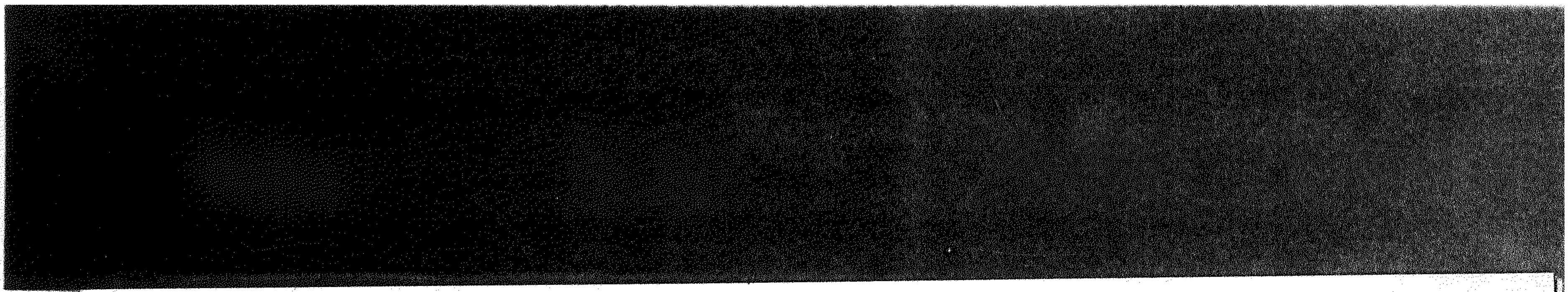
餘

滿洲
國內五
空株式
である
空連絡
滿支間
來劃期
され、日

2・日

航空路
二爲大
社之大
特

2・日



餘すところなく天翔ける銀翼

滿洲における航空路には三つの系統がある。一つは滿洲航空會社の內五十五飛行場を結ぶ航空路朝鮮および北支線で今一つは大日本航株式會社の內地滿鮮連絡航空路他は中華航空株式會社の大連北京線ある。日本航空と滿洲航空兩社の路線は京城で連接して日鮮滿の航連絡にあたり中華航空は滿洲航空日本航空とそれぞれ連絡して日支支間航空輸送を行つてゐる。以上の如く滿洲國の航空事業は建國以劃期的發展を遂げ現在では全滿餘すところないまでに航空路が開拓れ日滿支航空輸送のスピードアップも着々實現を見てゐる

1.日滿支スピードアップ連絡に待機する銀翼

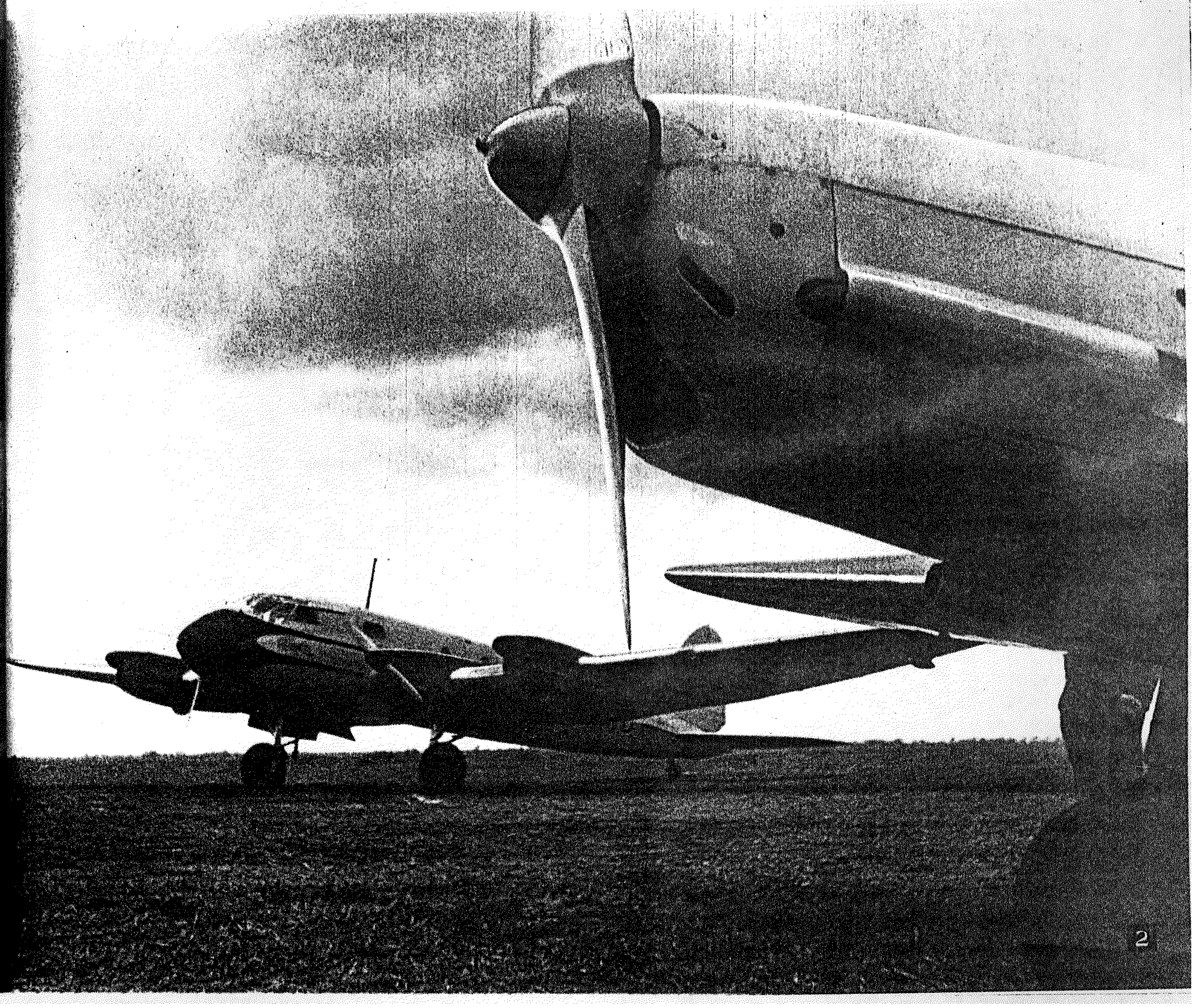
空路系統分三第一爲滿洲航空會社之連結國內五十五飛行場航空路其二爲大日本航空株式會社之內地滿鮮連絡航空路其三爲中華航空株式會社之大連北京線滿航中航日航緊密連絡日滿華一體航空事業前途極堪期待

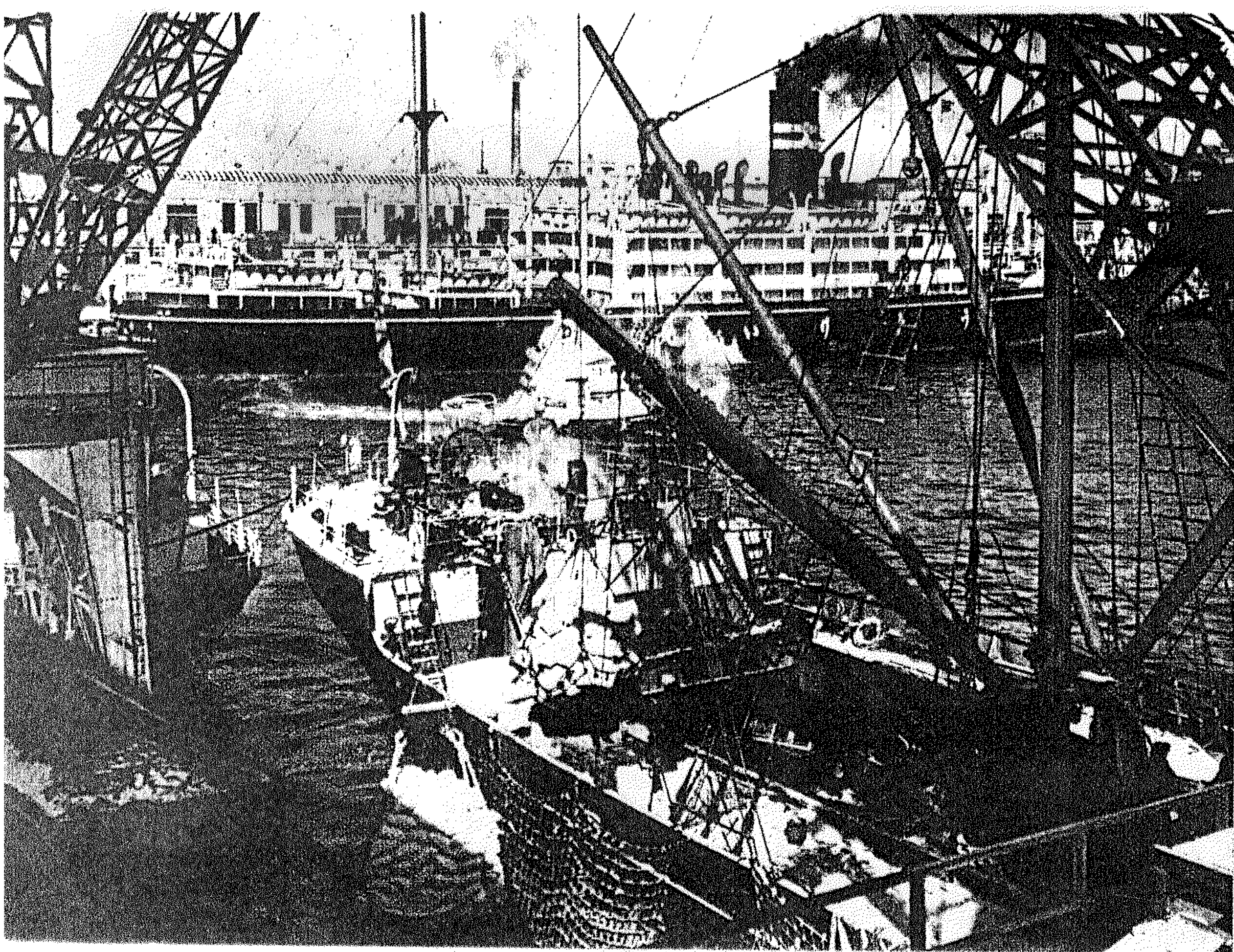
1.日滿華連絡待機之銀翼

Wings Over Manchoukuo

Manchoukuo has three airway systems. One is operated by the Manchoukuo Transport Company, which has 55 domestic airports and also lines running into Korea and North China. The second is the Japan Air Transport Co., which links Japan with Korea and Manchoukuo, while the third system, which connects Dairen and Peking, is operated by the China Transport Co. Seoul, Korea, is the junction connecting the Japan Air Transport and Manchoukuo Transport systems. As new airway routes are rapidly being developed, it will not be long before lines will extend into all corners of the country.

1. Large steamboats like these ply busily on the Sungari River.
2. Two of the fleet of trim airplanes which bring Japan and China closer to Manchoukuo.





1

建設進む
滿洲國の港灣

海岸線の短かい滿洲國には良港が少く、海運市場も大連、安東、營口の南滿三港と滿洲國建國後急速に發達した北鮮三港の四つに大別することが出來るが、大連、安東、營口の三港灣の吞吐量は年々增加の一途を辿り、北鮮三港は日本への最短經路として日滿物資交流に大きな役割を果しつゝある。大連は滿洲國海運市場の中心たる地位を尙堅持し、北支那、中南支、阪神、京濱、裏日本向の近海航路と歐洲向の遠洋航路との結び目ともなつてゐる

滿洲國政府は尙將來の發展に備へて、壺蘆島、大東港に夫々大規模の築港を急いでゐる。特に後者は不凍港で且滿洲のザール東邊道を背後に控へ、將來大工業都市に發展するであらう

海岸線短、良港比較少、大連、安東、營口三港灣、自建國後吞吐量年々增加北鮮三港爲往日本捷徑、日滿物資交流上、使命頗大、大連依然爲海運市場之中心、將來壺蘆島、大東港築港完成、海運陣營更加完備

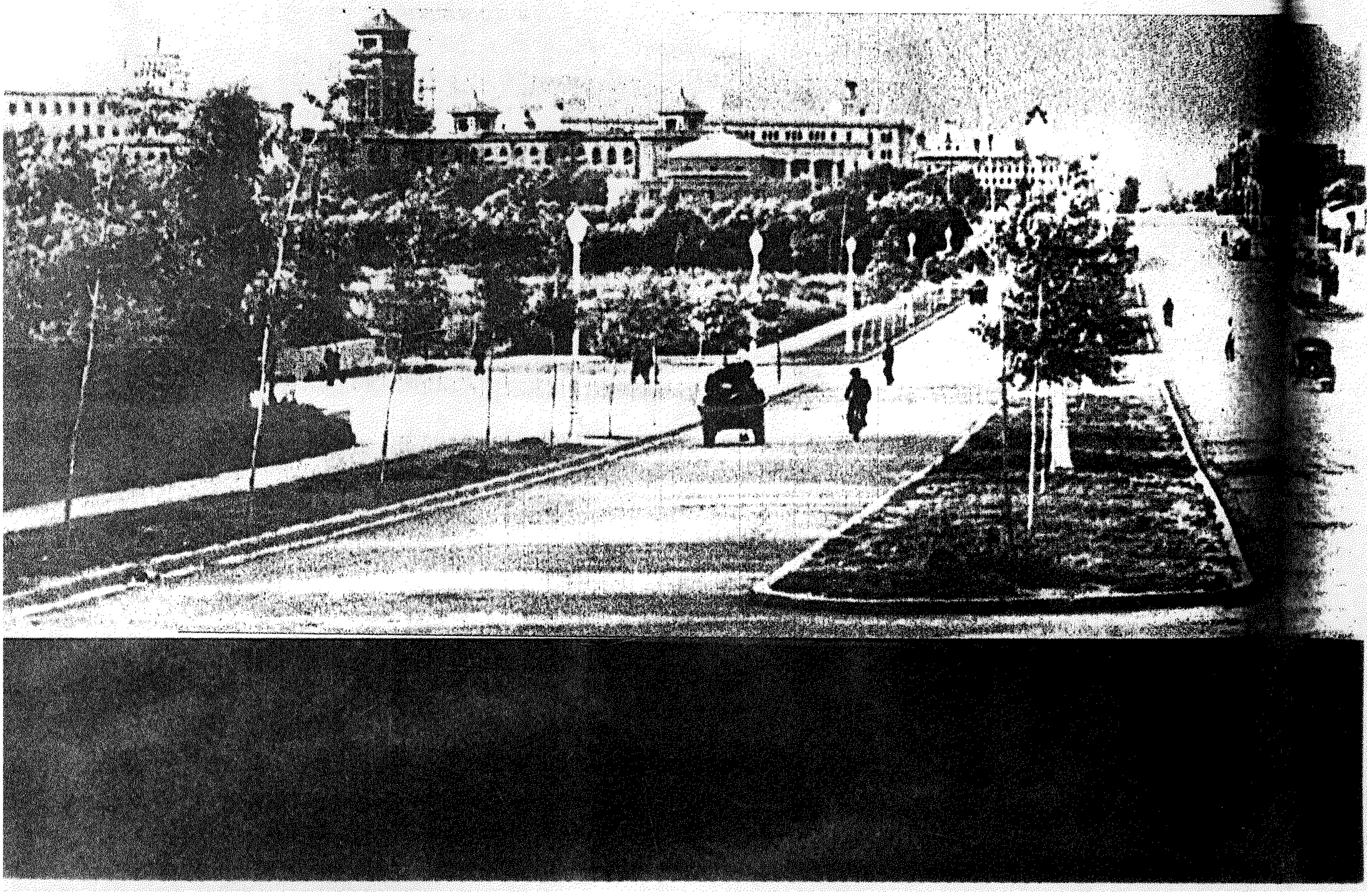
LIVERPOOL OF THE ORIENT

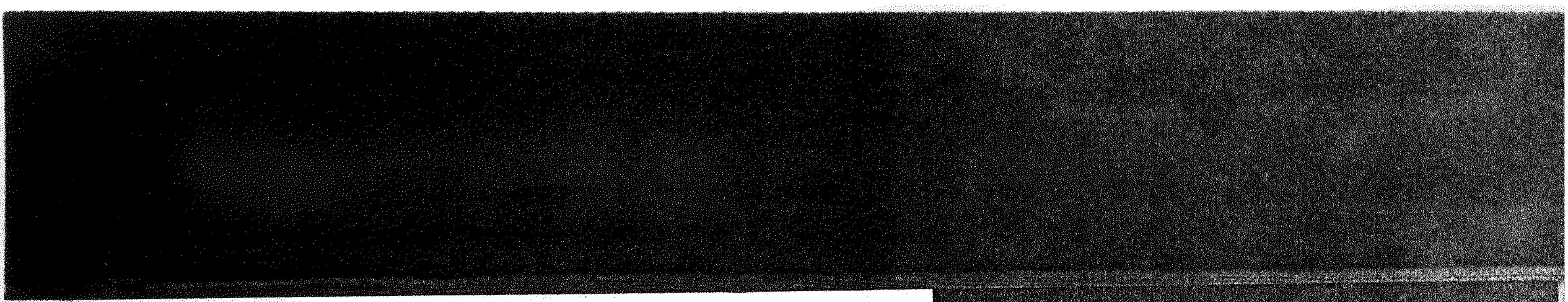
Having little seacoast to boast of, Manchoukuo suffers from a dearth of good harbors. Although there are three ports in southern Manchoukuo—Dairen, Antung and Yingkou—the latter two are really auxiliary ports to the former. Consequently Dairen bears practically the entire burden of Manchoukuo's shipping activities.

Converging at Dairen are sea routes from Yokohama, Kobe and ports bordering on the Japan Sea, China, South Seas and Europe, while the resources and goods of Manchoukuo pour into the city for distribution to all parts of the world.

1. Dairen, the great free port of Manchoukuo which plays an important role in international trade.
2. The wide, well-paved Tatung Avenue in Hsinking.
3. A popular hiking course in the outskirts of Kin-chow, Mukden province.

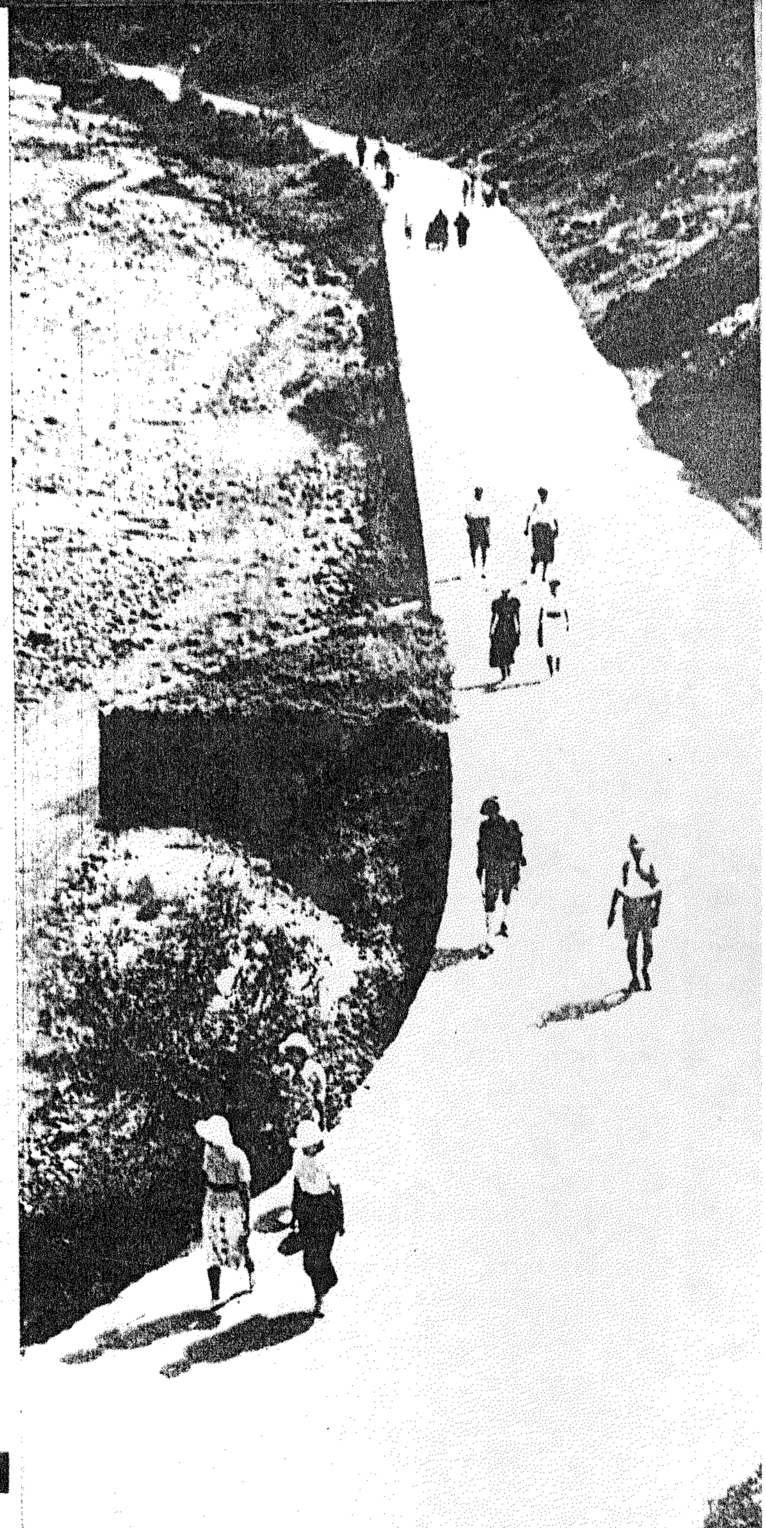
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MODERN HIGHWAYS

As good roads go hand in hand with the smooth development of a country, the Government of Manchoukuo has, from its inception, launched a great program of road repairing and construction of new highways under a ten-year plan. Since the beginning of this highway plan, more than 11,150 kilometers of roads and highways and 36 bridges already have been completed, but the mileage is expected to be doubled by the end of the program.



文化の動脈國道網一萬キロ完成

滿洲國の道路は都市相互間を連絡する所謂官大路が清朝時代から發達してゐるほか部落間を連絡する大小道路が設けられてゐたが道路の生命たる官道と民道を差別出來ぬほど荒廢してゐたゝめ建國と同時に治安の維持文化の振興産業の開發をはかる目的で國內道路の改修新設に乘り出し國道建設計畫十ケ年計畫を樹立した。同計畫は當初國道六萬粁建設を目標としたがその後變更を加へ第一期建設五ケ年計畫(大同元年より康德三年)に一萬粁第二期建設五ケ年計畫(康德四年より同八年)に一萬三千粁都合十ケ年で二萬三千粁道路の建設を目指してゐる

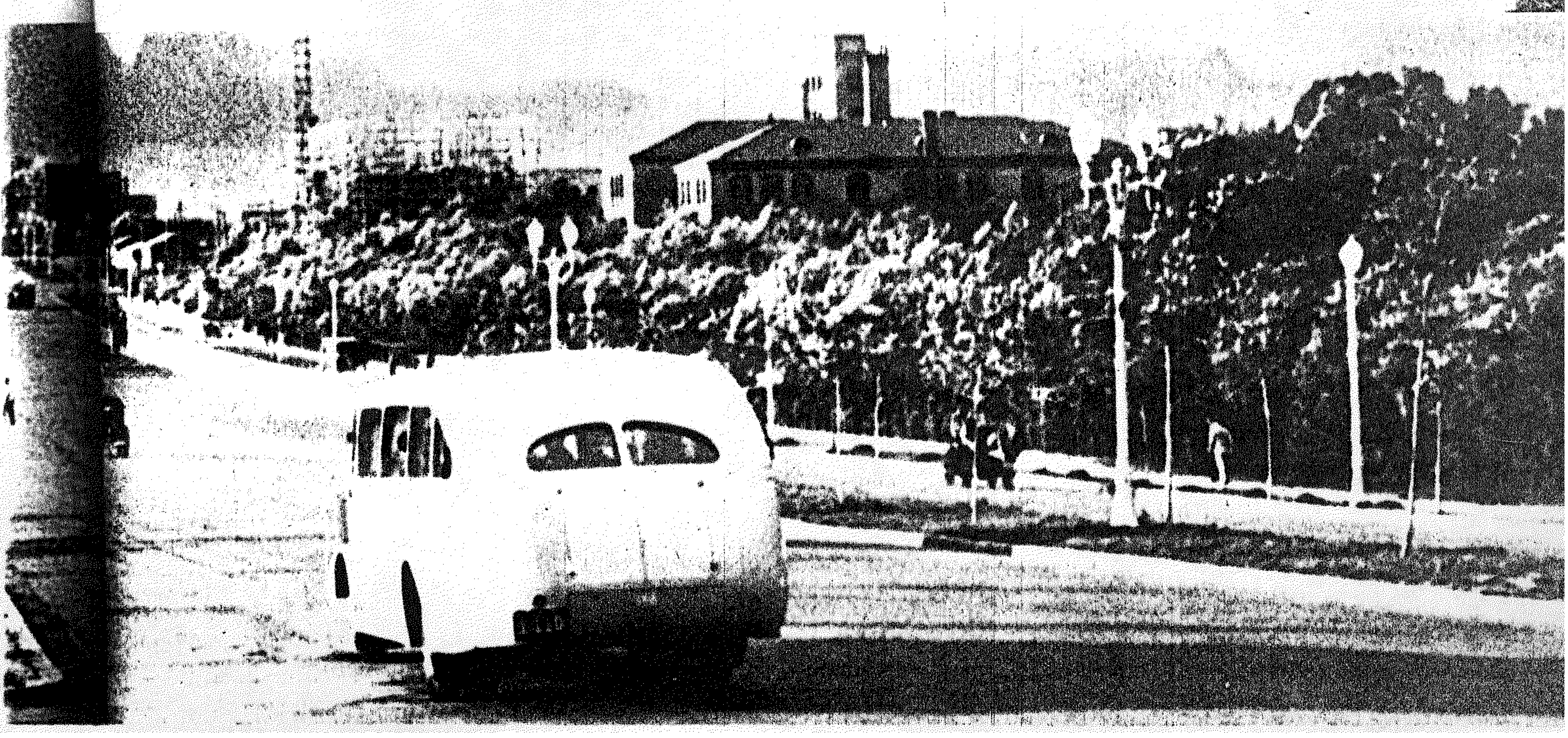
第一期建設五ケ年計畫において國道網は八千九百九十餘粁の竣工を見約二十ケ所の特殊橋梁の架設完成第二期建設の初年度たる康德四年度の實績は特殊道路の建設六百九十餘粁第一種道路一千四百七十餘粁、特殊橋梁十六ケ所の竣工を見實に一萬粁に達する國道網が完成されてゐる

1・大連埠頭　2・新京大同大街　3・金州郊外のハイキングコース

清朝時代已有所謂官大路連絡都市相互間交通建國以後確立國道建設計畫第一期建設五年計畫國道網已完成八千八百九十餘粁特殊橋梁架設約二十餘所至現在則達成一萬基羅矣

1・大連碼頭　2・新京大同大街　3・金州郊外登山路徑

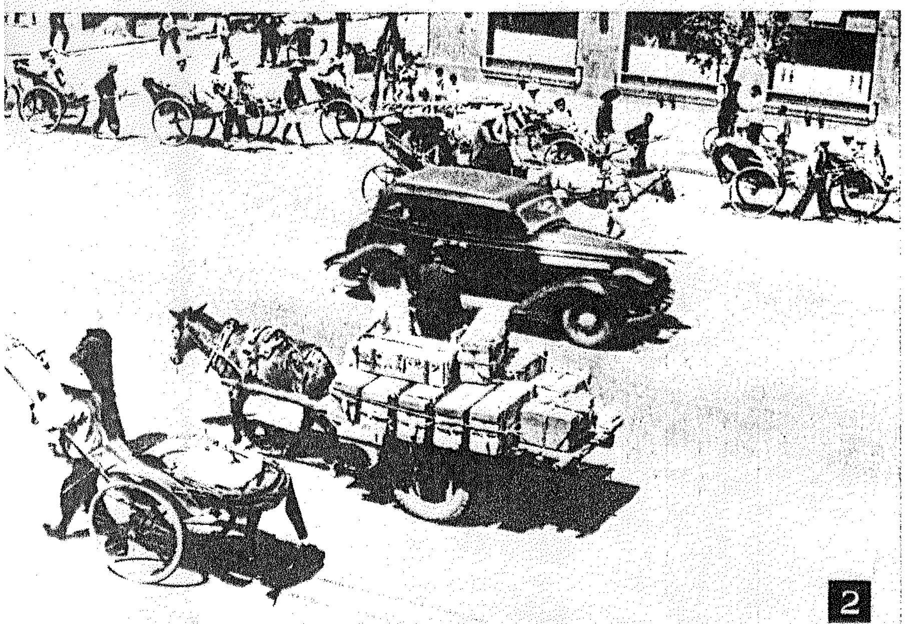
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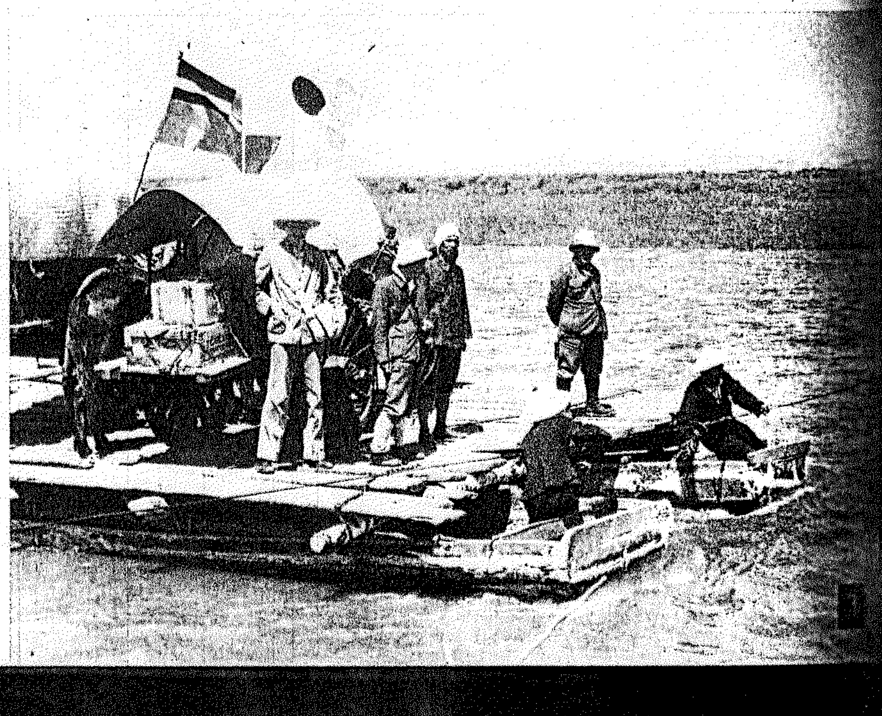


Picturesque Forms of Conveyance

One of the most fascinating, and in many cases weird, sights in Manchoukuo are the great variety of transport contrivances bustling about the streets. Although the motor car has come to invade the land in greater numbers in tune with other modern developments, the ancient and picturesque rickshaw and hack transport systems are still regarded as the most popular and cheapest forms of conveyance. Though not speedy according to modern standards, the hack will take one comfortably and safely over any reasonable distance for a mere ten or twenty sen. The Manchoukuoan style of rickshaw has a rather low chassis and an unusually long handle, but the riding comfort is quite superior to that of rickshaws in Japan, where comfort is slightly sacrificed for speed.







1. The horse-and-buggy and rickshaw still gloriously hold their own.
2. In the midst of these ancient conveyances, the modern automobile takes on the appearance of a freak.
3. The Manchoukuoan idea of a "showboat" traverses one of the five volcanic lakes in the Uyunhordongi region, which is noted for its 14 extinct volcanoes and other scenic beauties.
4. Indispensable to Manchoukuo are these handy carts wheeled by balloon tires and drawn by donkeys and horses.
5. The rickshaw takes the right of way on the left side of the road, as is the rule in most Asiatic countries.
6. A man and a woman and a boat spells romance in any language.

大陸の魅力·快々的の馬車と洋車

滿洲で一般の代表的な乗物は馬車(マーチオ)と洋車(ヤンチオ)だ。「マーチオ！」と呼ぶとどこにゐても飛んで來る。イーチーソー(眞直ぐに)フオーベル(後へ)ユーベル(右へ)ツオーベル(左へ)の四語さへ知つてゐれば思ひのまゝ走らすことが出來てしかも賃金は十錢か二十錢少し遠くても三十錢も出せば別に嬉しさうな顔もしないが不服もいはない。默々として馬を走らすところに大陸人の大まかさがある。この馬車も新京以北になると露西亞式の軛木がついてゐる。哈爾濱ではこの軛木に支へられた馬首のピンと立つた姿勢のいゝ馬車はと見ると露人馭者の青い目が深刻に沈思してゐたりする

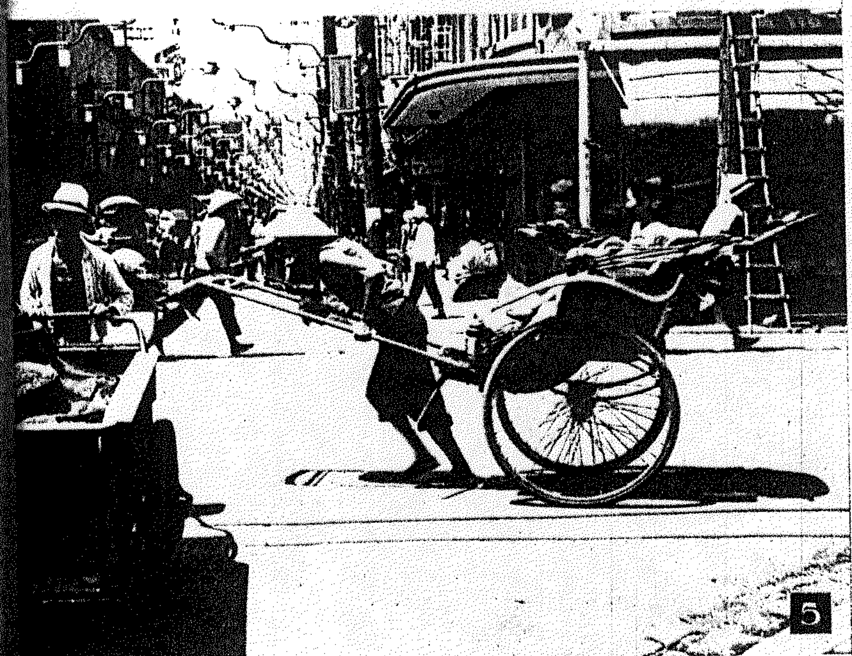
滿洲では人力車を洋車といふ。勿論東洋車の略されたものであ



らう。滿洲式の洋車は車臺が低く梶棒がヤケに長い上にその梶棒や泥除けには銅や眞鍮でピカピカと裝飾したりしてゐるので一見威勢は悪いが乗り心地はなかなかいゝ。日本式洋車は速力を第一に滿洲式は乗り心地を主とするこんなところにも國民性が窺はれて面白い

その他地方の風物習慣によつて乗り物は多々あり風變りな渡船橇なども用ひられてゐる

1・人力車と自動車の合の子のやうだが馬が曳くから矢張り馬車。だが乗り心地は滿點だ　2・洋車と馬力と自動車この鳥瞰圖はある



程度この國の乗物の縮圖をなしてゐる　3・日の丸と滿洲國旗がはためいて五大蓮池附近の素朴な渡船　4・この國になくてはならぬ運搬機關「馬力」　5・洋車と手押し車の漫々的風景　6・氷結河上の旅客の橇輸送

馬車洋車都是大陸的代表的交通的特殊利器

1・馬車—滿洲獨有的交通利器　2・洋車馬車汽車—我國交通工具之縮圖　3・最新發現的觀光佳地—五大蓮池　4・占運搬上重要地位的脚車　5・洋車與手推車風景　6・氷上旅客輸送之橇





Postal Administration

Prior to the establishment of the new State of Manchoukuo in 1932, the postal affairs under the former regime was controlled by the Central Government of China, and due to the chaotic condition then obtaining in Manchuria, the service was far from satisfactory. However, since the Manchoukuo Government took over control of the postal administration and postal affairs of the country on April 1, 1932, this important branch of enterprise has developed to such an extent that it is now considered on a par with the modern postal service of Japan. At present there are about 500 general post offices and approximately 1,500 smaller post offices dotting all parts of the Empire. The four postal control bureaus are located in Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin and Chinchow.

Telephone Service

The telephone service of Manchoukuo is under the sole control of the semi-governmental "Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company," which was established on August 31, 1933 under the treaty concluded between Manchoukuo and Japan on August 5, 1933. Some of the accomplishments effected by the Company are standardization of the telephone system and charges, establishment of the automatic telephone system in Hsinking, Kirin, Tsitsihar and numerous other key cities, and the improvement of existing telephone offices and the construction of scores of new ones.

The recent perfection of the epoch-making non-loading cable system brought into being the direct telephone communication service between the principal cities of Manchoukuo and Japan. This service has also been extended to North China.

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難局を克服して　郵政全く完備

滿洲國は建國の趣旨に鑑み大同元年四月一日郵政の自主權を中外に宣言した。これに對し南京政府はその報復手段として全滿の郵局を閉鎖し從業員も七月二十四日を最後として全部關內引揚を斷行ここに於て滿洲國政府は郵政の一日も忽にし得ざる重要性に鑑み七月二十六日斷乎これを接收次いで翌二年二月熱河省內の郵改をも接受し全滿の郵政自主權を確立全國的統一を見ること〻なつた

接收直後はその制度及び業務とも中華民國郵政當時のものをそのま〻踏襲したが同年九月郵政管理局官制及び郵局官制を公布實施しその制度を改めると共に漸次從業員の補充を行ひ更に郵政管理局郵局代辦所信櫃等の新增設や業務規定の制定並に改正を斷行次いで康德四年七月行政機構の全面的改正に伴ひ郵政總局を設置從來交通部郵務局で取扱つてゐた郵政各種業務を全般的に管掌するほか電氣通信及び日本の委託による日本郵政業務をもあはせ管理經營し更に治外法權撤廢並に滿鐵附屬地行政權の移讓の具體化を見るやまづ郵政當局は準備事務として基本法令二百餘を制定公布し郵便郵政爲替郵政儲金郵政振替及び郵政生命保險の各業務はそれぞれ改善創造され先進國日本の郵政業務と比肩し得るまでに達した

大同元年四月一日滿洲國發表宣言郵政自主權蔣政權爲報復起見閉鎖全滿郵局斷行將職員全部撤囘關裏滿洲亦採取强硬手段接收各處郵政接收以後改善制度補充及訓練新職員不遺餘力設郵政管理局郵局代辦所信櫃康德四年七月新設置郵政總局統轄全般事業更管理經營電氣通信及日本委託日本郵政業務現在郵政滙兌郵政儲金郵政生命保險各種事業日臻完善可與友邦日本比肩矣



滿洲電々會社電話事業の經營を組織上より分類すれば直轄、委託の二業務に分け得られ、從來滿鐵、鐵道總局に委託業務が認められて來たが、昭和十二年には一部縣旗公署に委託して通話事務の取扱が開始せられ、今まで通信の文化的恩惠に浴さなかつた地方にも及ぼすに至つた

滿洲電信電話會社

日系電話と滿系電話との對立狀態にあつた滿洲の電話は電々會社創立と共に統一經營せられるに至り縣營民營の電話は逐次買收され創立の際引繼いだ電話及び北鐵買收に伴ひ同社經營となつた電話も共に改善擴充され電話局所の增設加入者數の獲得電話囘線の增設業務內容の改善等各方面に劃期的發展を遂げ面目を一新した

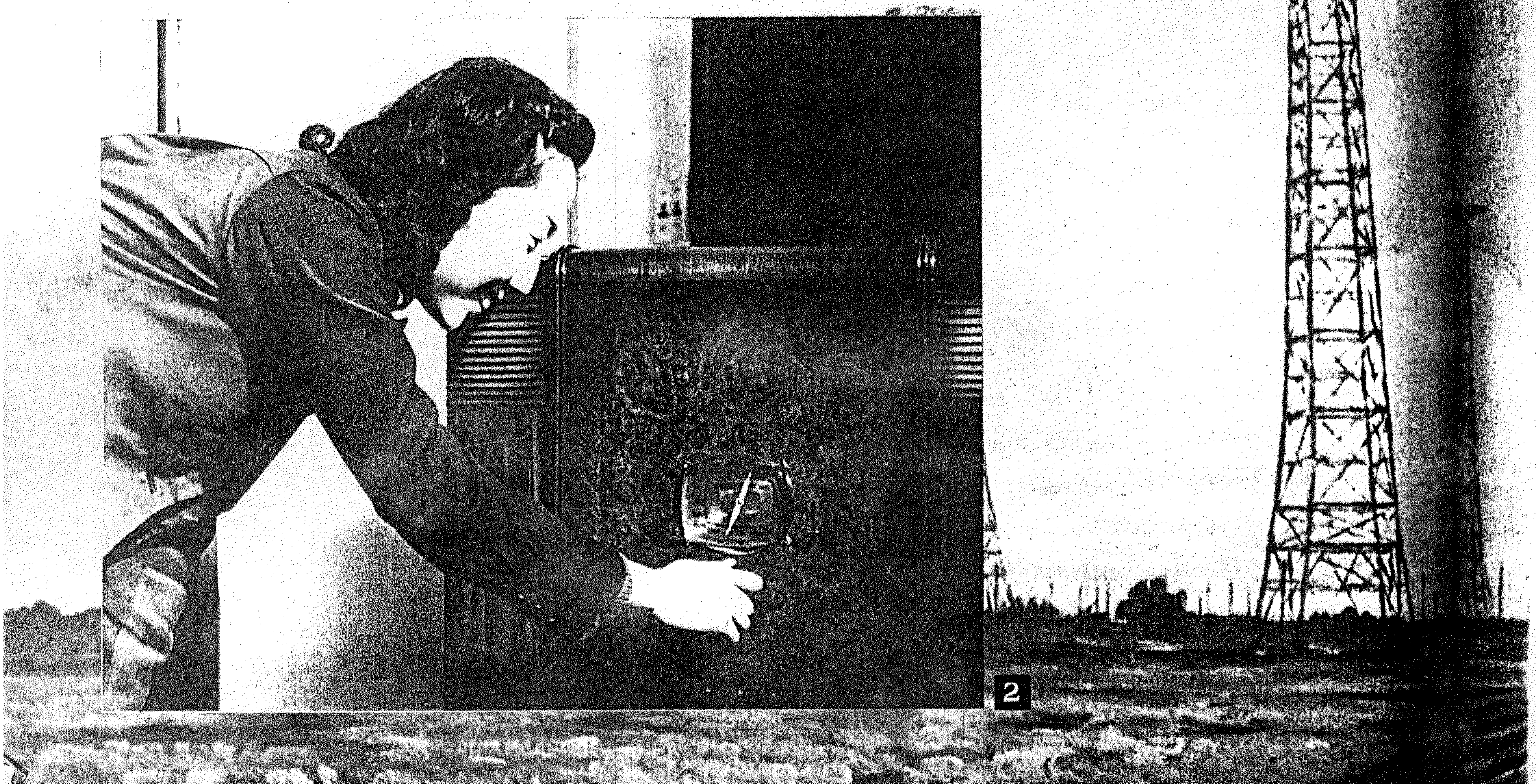
電信電話會社將日滿系電話對立狀態解消、買收縣營民營及北鐵經營電話增設電話局、獲得新加入者增設電話囘線營業日趨發展

Radio Broadcasting



As radio broadcast is indispensible from the standpoints of culture and national defense, diligent efforts are being directed to this important industry. Topped by the 100 kilowatt Hsinking Broadcasting Station, there are more than 15 other stations in different parts of the country, including such key cities as Dairen, Mukden and Harbin. Registered at present are more than 250,000 licensed listeners, which indicates an increase by fifty times in the space of less than nine years, but there still is a great field for development inasmuch as Manchoukuo has a population of 38,000,000.

1. Radio performance of a drama played by a Manchoukuoan theater group.
2. Manchoukuoan girls of the better social class enjoying a radio program.
3. The Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ltd.
4. A star of the Manchoukuoan screen reading from her script before the mike.



2

電波國境を越えて
ラヂオに輝く滿洲

文化向上並に國防的見地から放送事業は一日もゆるがせに出來ないとあつて滿洲電信電話株式會社は新京に百キロ大電力放送局を開設し又大連奉天哈爾濱の各放送局をも改善擴張し放送内容を充實すると共に放送時間を延長し放送事業の使命達成に邁進しつゝある 其後牡丹江安東承德齊々哈爾海拉爾佳木斯延吉等の各都市に次々と放送局を開設しつゝある

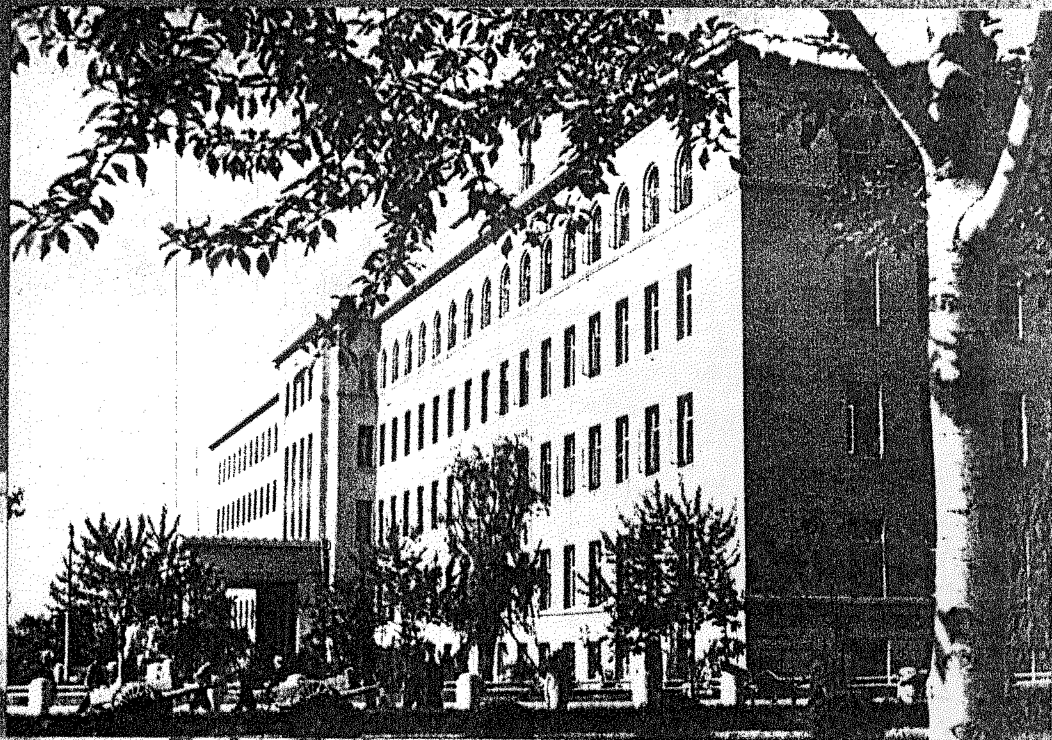
放送開始當初は聽取者僅かに五千八百餘に過ぎなかつたのが目下二十五萬に餘る状態で僅々九年足らずで五十倍といふ驚くべき數に達したが三千八百萬民衆を擁する滿洲ではまだ聽取者獲得の餘地は充分あり「ラヂオに輝く滿洲」「一戸に必ず一臺」を目標に邁進してゐる

尚滿洲國の國際的地位の向上と周圍の情況に應じ新京に二十キロの短波對外放送施設を整備し日夜滿洲建國の道義的精神と刻刻の出來事とを全世界に傳へてゐる

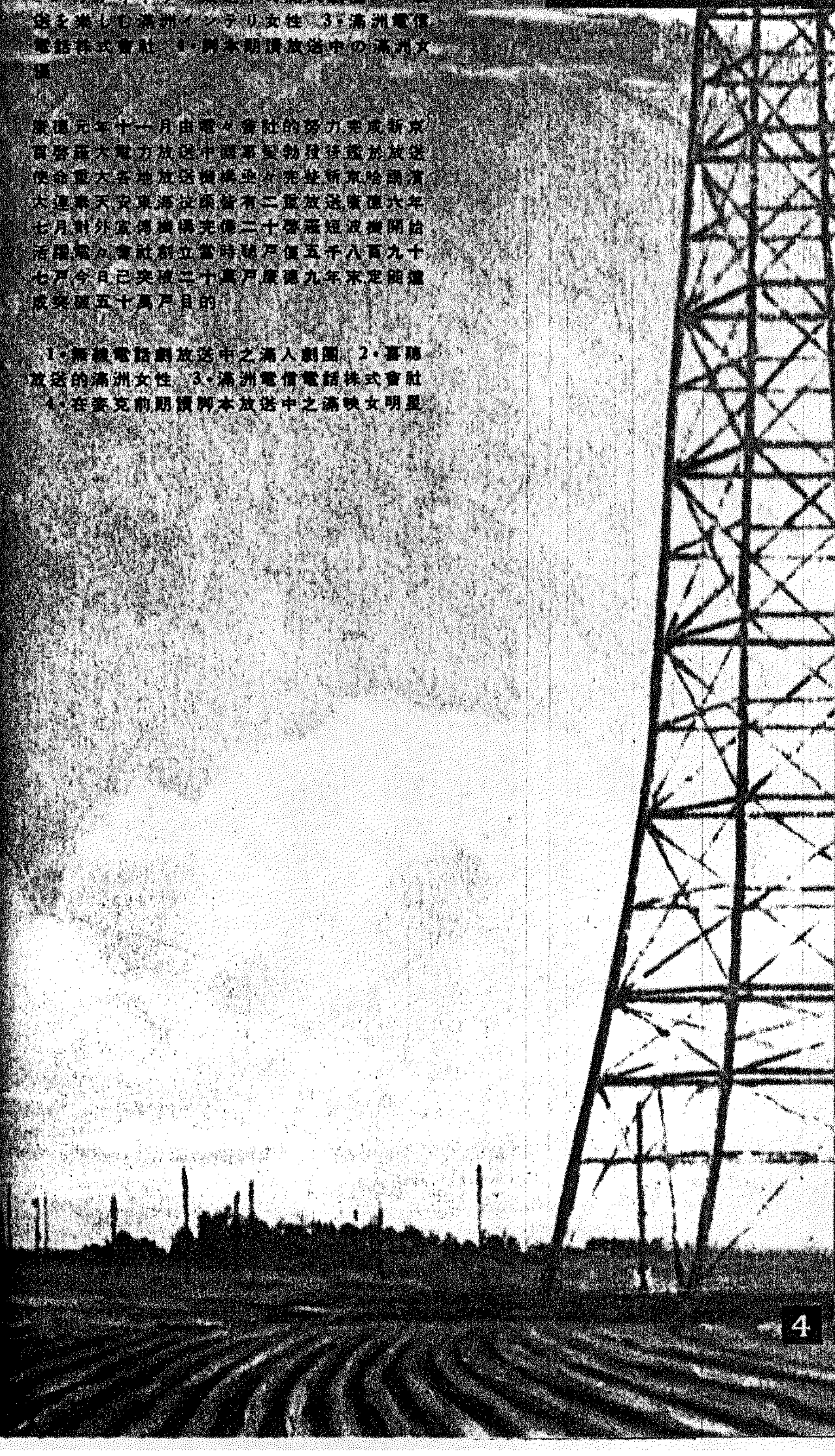
1・ラヂオドラマ放送中の滿人劇團 2・放送を樂しむ滿洲インテリ女性 3・滿洲電信電話株式會社 4・脚本朗讀放送中の滿洲女優

康德元年十一月由電々會社的努力完成新京百啓羅大電力放送中因事業勃發技術鑑於放送使命重大各地放送機構亦々完整新京哈爾濱大連奉天安東海拉爾各有二重放送康德六年七月對外宣傳機構完備二十啓羅短波機開始放送電々會社創立當時聽戸僅五千八百九十七戸今日已突破二十萬戸康德九年末定能達成突破五十萬戸目的

1・無線電話劇放送中之滿人劇團 2・喜聽放送的滿洲女性 3・滿洲電信電話株式會社 4・在麥克前朗讀脚本放送中之滿映女明星



3





4



興業銀行 Head office of the Industrial Bank of Manchou, in Hsinking, with an authorized capital of M.Y30,000,000.



Currency and Banking

Manchoukuo is at present on a managed currency system, with the yuan, nominally containing 23.91 grammes of pure silver, as the unit of value. The right of minting coins and of issuing notes is exercised solely by the Central Bank of Manchou by order of the Government. By the end of 1939, the amount of notes issued by the Central Bank of Manchou had exceeded 670,000,000 yuan. This is generally attributed to the influences of expanding production and of the rising price of commodities, but it also reflects the towering growth of the Empire. The Manchoukuo Government has, since 1935, stabilized the exchange rate of the state currency on a par with the Japanese yen.

The banking system of Manchoukuo is identical in its basic features with that of Japan. The establishment of the Central Bank of Manchou on June 11, 1932, and that of the Industrial Bank of Manchou on December 7, 1936 brought solidity to monetary circles in Manchoukuo, which has been reflected in the rapid development of industrial and commercial undertakings. Bank deposits as of April 30, 1939, amounted to 1,318,000,000 yuan and loans were 1,486,000,000 yuan. Compared with the pre-five-year-plan figures, bank deposits have doubled while loans have nearly tripled. Besides the two dominating government organs, there are 45 Manchoukuoan banks, eight under Japanese management, five Chinese and three foreign. In addition, there are a number of other special financial organs such as the pawn-shops, credit associations, rural credit associations, etc.





不動の信用に

金融の運用愈よ圓滑

全滿金融機關の預金貸出をみると昨年康德六年四月末預金殘高は十三億一千八百萬圓,貸出十四億八千六百萬圓,これを產業開發五年計畫着手前昭和十一年に比較すると預金は二倍貸出は三倍に近い。このほか爲替取扱高,手形交換高など一せいに著增してをり,中央銀行の通貨發行高もまたこれらの情勢に應じて激增し,つひに昨年暮には六億七千萬圓を突破した。これは滿洲生產機構の擴大と物價高の影響などに基づくものであるが伸びゆく滿洲の急激なる上昇振りを映ずるものとして注目すべきであらう。中央銀行は康德二年昭和十年舊幣の整理を完了し,內にあつては國幣の信用はもはや不動となり外に對しては日本金圓との等價を堅持され,その他の諸國に對しても爲替の管理,貿易の統制などにより國際收支改善されてゐるためその價値は始終安定してゐる

次に金融機關の構成を見ると,全國金融の調節統制に當る滿洲中央銀行を中心として,事業金融機關たる滿洲興業銀行が康德四年に創立されその他內國普通銀行四十五,日本側銀行八,中國側銀行五,歐米側銀行三があり,このほか金融合作社,金融組合,金融會,無盡會社及び當鋪などが存在し,各々その分野に活動してゐるが漸次金融機構統制強化の實があげられ,近代國家としての改裝を見るに至つたことは躍進途上の滿洲にとつて慶賀すべきであらう

中央銀行於康德二年將舊幣整理完畢,對內國幣信用已成不動狀態,對外與日本金圓堅持等價,對其他諸國亦用滙兌管理,貿易統制,力圖國際收支改善,故對外價値始終安定,再觀全國金融機構,中央銀行調節統制全國金融,興業銀行爲事業金融機關,其他內國普通銀行四十五,日本方面銀行凡八,中國方面銀行凡五,歐美方面銀行凡三,此外金融組合,金融會,無盡會社,及當鋪等存在,在各方面活躍助躍進滿洲國迅速發展





…央銀行之偉容

The Central Bank of Manchou, Hsinking head office, established in 1932 and capitalized at M.¥30,000,000.

While Manchoukuo's visible trade indicates a succession of import excesses since the establishment of the Empire in 1932, the continuous excess of invisible exports has been more than sufficient to leave a favorable net balance. The general trend of Manchoukuo's international trade account is constantly influenced by Japan's investments in Manchoukuo. However, due to the fact that the bulk of Japanese investments in Manchoukuo take the form of materials for the economic development of Manchoukuo, the latter's import excess vis-à-vis Japan will ultimately flow back to the investing country.



INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS
國際收支

(UNIT OF YEN 1,000)

滿洲國の國際收支は建國以來貿易收支に於て連年入超を示してゐるが貿易外收支は常に受取超過をつゞけ貿易入超をカバーしてなほ餘剩を殘してゐる。然し滿洲國貿易收支の大勢は常に日本の對滿投資に左右されるところであり而して日本の對滿投資はその大部分が滿洲國の經濟建設資材に變形し滿洲國の對日入超として日本に還流するのである

建國以來貿易收支連年入超而貿易外收支常爲受取超過與貿易入超計算尚有餘剩然滿洲國貿易收支大勢爲日本對滿投資而日本對滿投資大部分爲滿洲國經濟建設資材作爲滿洲國對日入超還流於日本

	金銀貿易 CASH TRADE	國際收支受取超過 FAVORABLE NET BALANCE IN INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS	貿易入超 IMPORT EXCESS	貿易外受取超過 EXCESS OF EXPORTS IN INVISIBLE FOREIGN TRADE
1934 康德元年	1,539	96,988	145,135	240,584
1935 康德二年	2,647	99,609	183,072	280,034
1936 康德三年	22,394	100,929	89,130	167,665
1937 康德四年	2,456	33,372	242,114	273,030

全滿會社資本一覽表

CORPORATION CAPITAL IN MANCHOUKUO

INVESTMENTS IN MANCHOUKUO
對滿投資

(對滿事務局調)—(單位千圓)

(UNIT OF YEN 1,000)

Manchoukuo's ambitious five-year industrial development plan is now in …fourth year, and a survey of the practical results covering the second year …1938 reveals a general favorable progress. Due to the outbreak of the China …ncident, which has necessitated sweeping revisions, especially in regard to …uction expansions, the original budget was more than doubled to the staggering amount of ¥4,800,000,000 (¥3,800,000,000 for mining enterprises, ¥640,-…,000 for transportation and communications, ¥140,000,000 for agriculture …d livestock, and ¥220,000,000 for colonization) in May 1938. Furthermore, …ould the subsequent rise in cost of materials and the addition of various new …ms be considered, the total funds required is believed to exceed ¥6,000,000,-…. The methods of obtaining the necessary funds are threefold, i.e., mobili…ation of domestic capital, Japanese investments, and capital from other for…gn countries. At present Manchoukuo is leaning most heavily on Japan in…much as she hopes to obtain about one-half of the required six billion yen …om Japan.

康德四年に始まる滿洲國産業開發五ケ年計劃は康德六年を以て第三年度に入つたが、政府發表によれば康德五年すなはち計劃第二年度實績は概して好調にありといひ得る。而してその所要資金は當初に於て總額二十三億五千萬圓と稱へられてゐたが、その後支那事變勃發とその進展に伴つて軍需資材增産を中心とする一層大規模な生産力擴充の必要に迫られ、康德五年五月同計畫は全面的に改訂されるに至つた。それによれば鑛工業三十八億圓、交通々信六億四千萬圓、農畜産業一億四千萬圓、開拓二億二千萬圓總計約四十八億圓の巨額資金が要求され、更にその後の世界的物價騰貴や當初の計劃に計上されなかつた各種生産設備物生産の追加等を考慮すれば所要資金總額は實に六十億圓にも上るといはれる

所要資金の調達方法としては現地資本を動員し、日本資本を導入する外他國資本の流入も歡迎する所である。が現狀では日本からの資金導入が最も重要な方法として前記六十億圓の半額は日本の供給に仰ぐ豫定とも見られ、日本との間には物資及び資金調達につき密接な連絡がなされつゝある

産業五年計劃的成績雖是好調但中國事變及歐洲戰爭勃發要需資金總額達六十億
資金分配方法現地資本動員、日本資本導入此外外國資本流入亦極歡迎雖然現狀
導入其籌措方法尤以現時歐洲戰亂關係與日本關物資及資金調達更見緊密連絡



全滿會社資本一覽表
CORPORATION CAPITAL IN MANCHOUKUO

年	社數 NO. OF COMPANIES	公稱資本 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	拂込資本 CAPITAL PAID-IN
1938 康德五年	3,963	3,382,813	2,494,691
1937 康德四年	3,330	2,760,949	1,964,823
1936 康德三年	2,729	2,067,808	1,460,750
1935 康德二年	2,183	1,535,699	1,015,576
1934 康德元年	2,005	1,523,337	952,382

康德五年 對滿投資內譯

1.	滿鐵株金拂込徵收 SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY SHARES PAID-IN	20,000
2.	滿鐵社債純增額 INCREASE OF S.M.R. DEBENTURES HELD IN CUSTODY	115,000
3.	滿鐵借入金 S.M.R. LOANS (△ REDEEMED)	△ 74,000 / 15,000
4.	滿鐵持株開放 S.M.R. SHARE HOLDINGS RELEASED	1,344
5.	滿鐵關係會社社債及借入金純增額 INCREASE OF DEBENTURES OF COMPANIES AFFILIATED WITH S.M.R., AND LOANS HELD IN CUSTODY	118,700
6.	新設會社株金拂込 PAID-IN CAPITAL OF NEW COMPANIES	91,612
7.	既設會社拂込徵收 CAPITAL PAYMENT IN ESTABLISHED COMPANIES	42,285
8.	滿洲國借款 MANCHOUKUO GOVERNMENT LOANS	△ 2,000
9.	滿洲國建國公債 MANCHOUKUO EMPIRE BONDS	△ 8,000
10.	滿洲國北鐵公債 MANCHOUKUO'S NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY BONDS	50,000
11.	滿洲國北鐵借入金 NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LOANS PAYABLE	△ 38,360
12.	滿洲國投資事業公債 MANCHOUKUO INVESTMENT BONDS	△ 600
13.	滿洲國投資事業借入金 MANCHOUKUO INVESTMENT LOANS PA…	100,000

(△印ハ償還)

滿洲事變前の列國對滿投資
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN MANCHOUKUO PRIOR TO 1931

蘇聯 U.S.S.R.	590000
英國 GREAT BRITAIN	33,360
米國 UNITED STATES	26,400
佛國 FRANCE	21,086
瑞典・丁抹 SWEDEN・DENMARK	1,217
日本 JAPAN	1,756,636

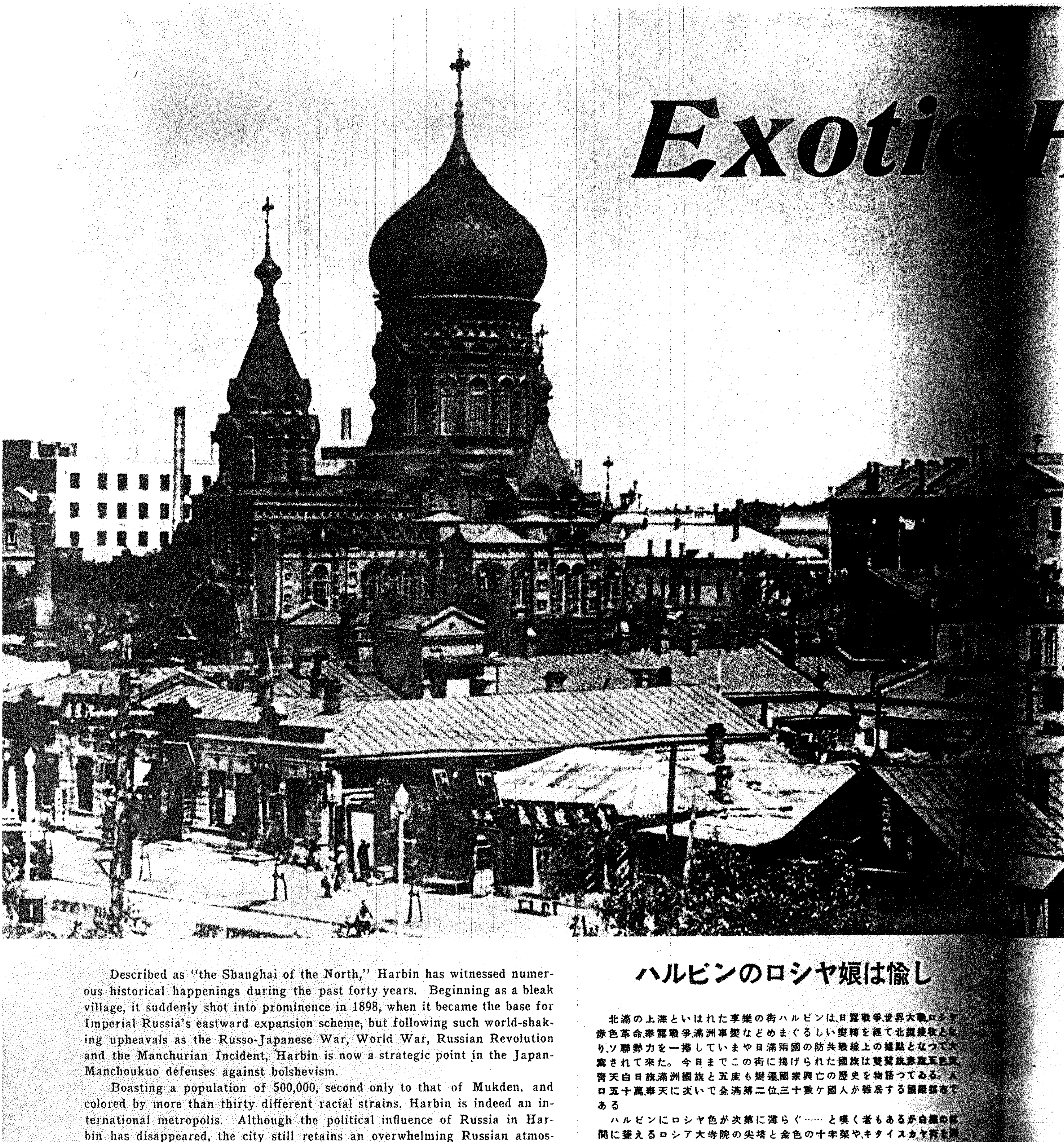
(內譯) (PARTICULARS)

運輸事業 TRANSPORTATION	30.0 %
金融關係 FINANCIAL	11.6 %
商業關係 COMMERCE	6.7 %
農・林・鑛關係 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	16.2 %
工業關係 INDUSTRY	9.2 %
其他 OTHERS	26.2 %

事變後對滿投資一覽表
INVESTMENTS IN MANCHOUKUO AFTER THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

1934 康德元年	1935 康德二年	1936 康德三年	1937 康德四年	1938 康德五年
271,675	378,598	262,995	341,273	430,981

Exotic



Described as "the Shanghai of the North," Harbin has witnessed numerous historical happenings during the past forty years. Beginning as a bleak village, it suddenly shot into prominence in 1898, when it became the base for Imperial Russia's eastward expansion scheme, but following such world-shaking upheavals as the Russo-Japanese War, World War, Russian Revolution and the Manchurian Incident, Harbin is now a strategic point in the Japan-Manchoukuo defenses against bolshevism.

Boasting a population of 500,000, second only to that of Mukden, and colored by more than thirty different racial strains, Harbin is indeed an international metropolis. Although the political influence of Russia in Harbin has disappeared, the city still retains an overwhelming Russian atmosphere. Great Russian churches and other religious symbols are numerous, while the streets are full of rosy-cheeked Russian boys and girls. The Russian influence, however, is brought most sharply to the senses at night, when Russian dances and music as well as the smell of Russian food pervade the air.

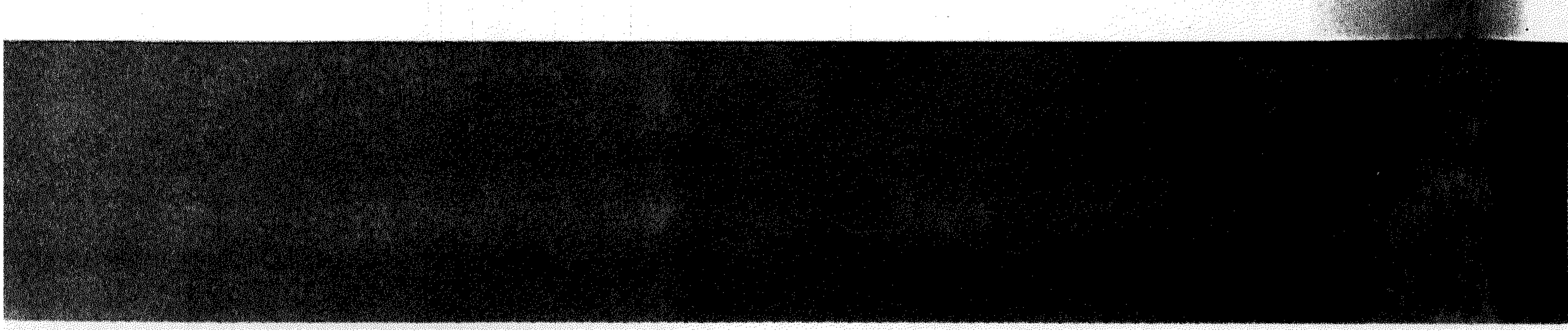
1. The magnificent St. Sofia Church in Harbin.
2. White Russia girls stop to gossip along a peaceful, sunlit walk.

ハルビンのロシヤ娘は愉し

北満の上海といはれた享楽の街ハルビンは、日露戦争、世界大戦、ロシヤ赤色革命、奉露戦争、満洲事變などめまぐるしい變轉を經て北鐵接收となり、ソ聯勢力を一掃していまや日満兩國の防共戦線上の據點となつて大寫されて來た。今日までこの街に揭げられた國旗は雙鷲旗、赤旗、五色旗、青天白日旗、満洲國旗と五度も變遷、國家興亡の歴史を物語つてゐる。人口五十萬、奉天に次いで全満第二位、三十數ケ國人が雜居する國際都市である

ハルビンにロシヤ色が次第に薄らぐ……と嘆く者もあるが白樺の林間に聳えるロシア大寺院の尖塔と金色の十字架や、キタイスカヤ街を闊歩する林檎色の頬のロシヤ娘などはエキゾチシズムを満喫するに充分、夜の世界に至つてはダンス、音樂、料理、何れも國際情調の洪水。こゝに住み宗教に生きる白系ロシヤ人は約三萬、冬の喜びは一月七日のギリシヤ正教のクリスマスを祝ふ氷上洗禮祭。灼熱の夏は海を持たぬハルビン人は松花江へと殺到するが、光の島「太陽島」に均整のとれた肉體のロシヤ娘が日光と水に戯れるポーズは正にミューズの畫ともいふべきであらう

1・哈爾濱聖ソフィヤ教會堂を望む　2・"週末にはヨットに乗らない、"贊成！、自分等の胸のやうなヨットの帆のふくらみを想像してゐるロシヤ娘たち



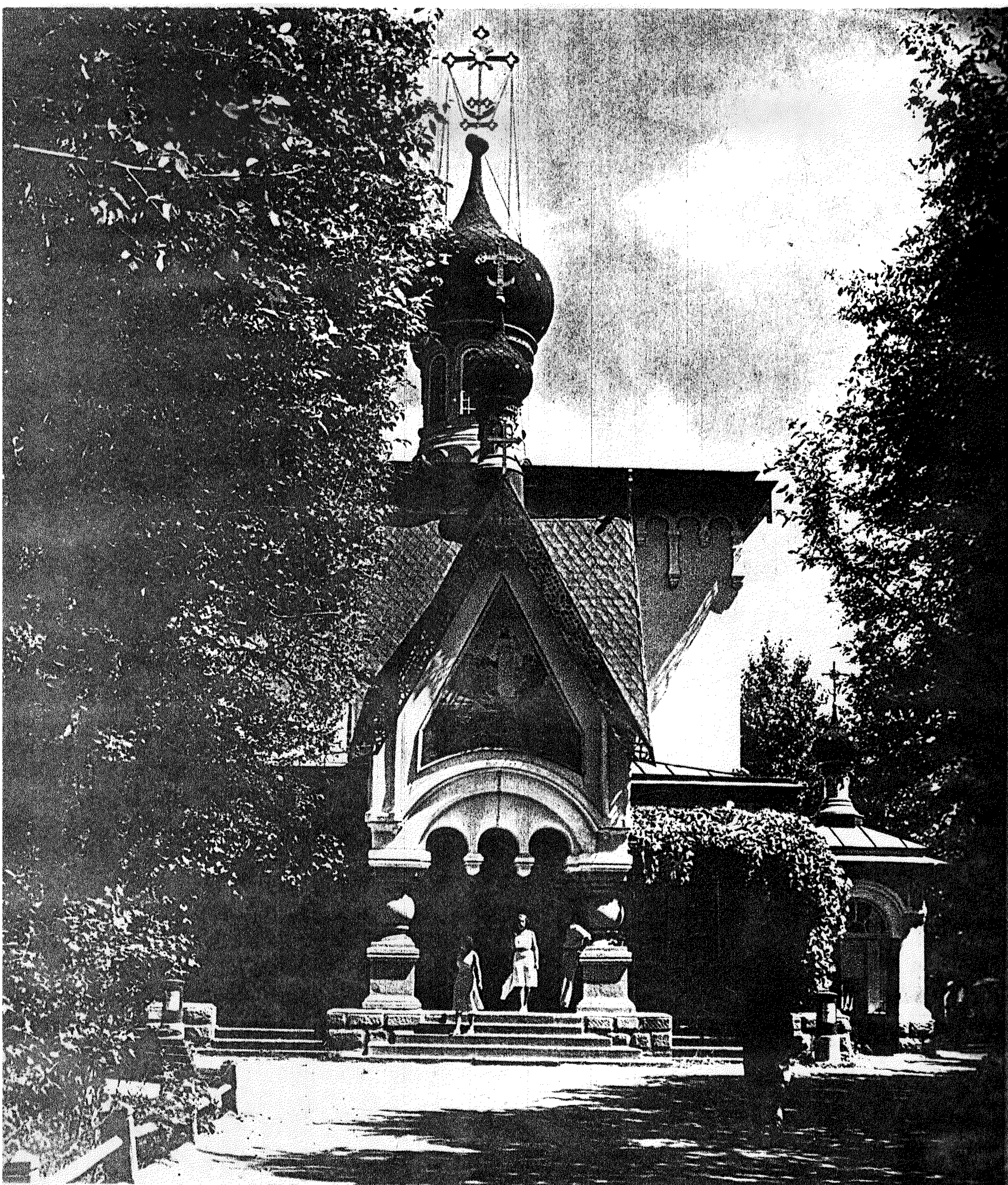
Harbin

哈爾濱是'晒網場'的意思.可以想像得到此地原來不過是一漁村.一八九八年帝俄建設中東鐵路.克魯泡特金獻策於哈爾濱建設東洋莫斯科.迨滿洲建國.情勢一轉.蘇聯勢力當面撤退.僅餘大寺院尖塔.金色十字架冬季之冰上洗禮.夏季之太陽島海水浴點綴國際情調而已

1・哈爾濱聖蘇菲亞敎會堂　2・白俄女太陽下之散步







An inspirational scene of the "House of God" in Harbin.

哈爾濱白俄的有名教堂

群青の教會堂に陽が照つてロシヤ孃の純白のドレスはまぶしい

哈爾濱的中心繁華街市

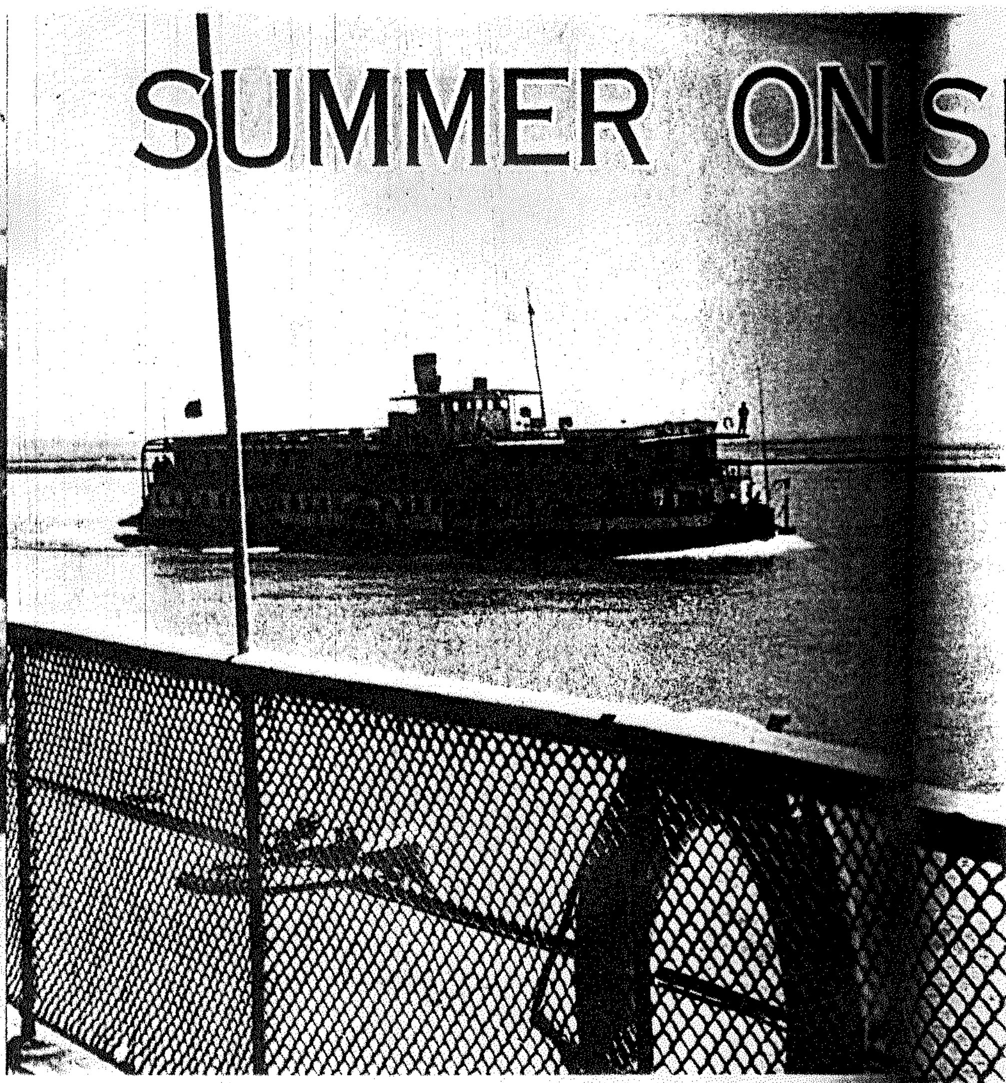
哈爾濱の中心キタイスカヤ

Solid buildings of a business district in Harbin.



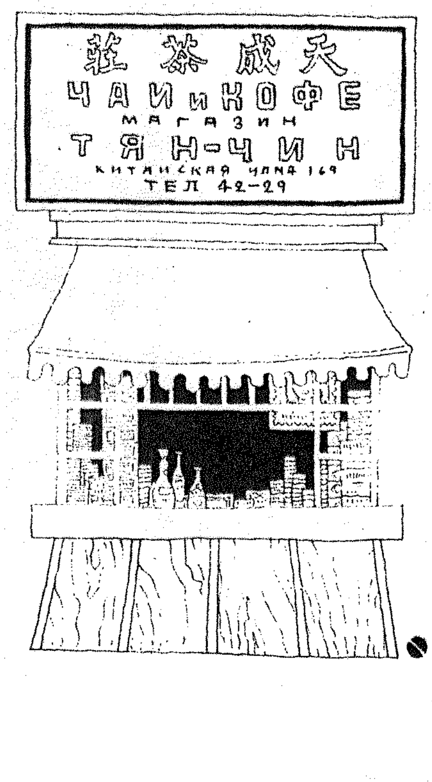


SUMMER ON S



Flowing a distance of 1,662 kilometers, the Sungari is the largest river in Manchoukuo. Vessels of 1,000 tons can easily be accommodated from Harbin to the lower reaches. That this river will become enormously important to the country may be gleaned from the fact that a huge engineering project called the Sungari Dam is now underway. In the upper reaches of the river, 24 kilometers from Kirin, work on the biggest hydroelectric plant in Manchoukuo is making rapid headway. Upon completion of this project in the latter part of 1941, it will generate 480,000 kilowatts, which will be almost sufficient to supply the country's entire electrical demand.

Besides its economic importance, the Sungari River attracts each summer a huge crowd of bathers, boatsmen and amusement seekers.



滿洲國
ま、海を
洲全版圖
洲國の四
いであら
ら上流を
るに過ぎ
水運動脈
を敢行す
ロの地點
和十三年
豫定であ
ができる
松花江流
合流點起
可以自由
點進行舉



SUNGARI RIVER





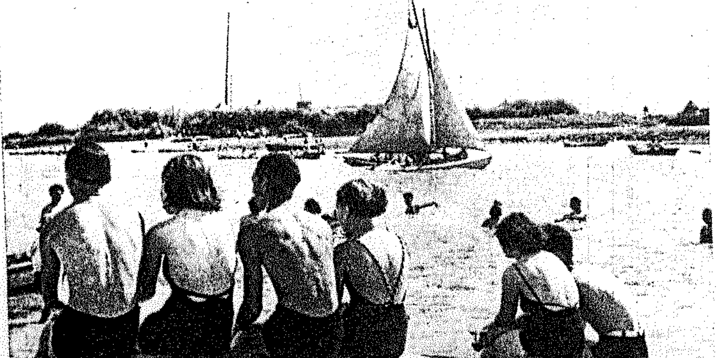
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crowd

水運と灌漑に 松花江の惠みは豐か

滿洲國の人々に最も親しみ多い河は松花江である。この國には松花江の流れを見たまゝ海を知らずに死んでゆく人も多い。黑龍江が國境線を流れるためにその流域が滿洲全版圖の二五·五%に過ぎないのに松花江は全延長總延千六百六十二キロ、その流は滿洲國の四〇%を潤してゐるわけだ。滿洲最大の河川であり國民に親み深いのもそのせいであらう。長白山脈の白頭山に源を發し嫩江がこれに合流してゐるが、この合流點から上流を第二松花江といひハルビンから吉林の少し上流までは百噸級汽船が航行できるに過ぎないが、ハルビンから下流七百キロは優に一千噸級汽船の航行が自由であって水運動脈をなしてゐるのである。更に產業開發五ケ年計畫は第二松花江に世紀の偉業を敢行すべく新課題を與へた。所謂松花江ダムの建設がそれ。吉林から上流二十四キロの地點にいま滿洲國內最大の水力發電工事が脚光を浴びて着々進められてゐる。昭和十三年十月に定礎式を擧げ目下世界に誇り得る大堰堤築造の眞最中で明年末竣工の豫定であるが完成の曉にはこの貯水池發電設備により四十八萬キロワットを出すことができるのである

松花江淺潤滿洲國全體百分之四十爲最大之河川、發源於長白山脈之白頭山與嫩江合流、從合流點起之上流稱爲第二松花江、從哈爾濱至吉林上流僅能航行百噸級汽船、從哈爾濱下流可以自由航行一千噸級汽船、照應產業五年計畫建設松花江水閘、在吉林上流二十四基羅地點進行擧辦最大水力發電事業



THE CAPITAL OF MANCHOUKUO

HSINKING

Hsinking really began to develop into a city only after it became the terminus of the South Manchuria Railway soon after the turn of the past century. The population at that time was about 80,000, but following its designation in 1932 as the capital of the new State of Manchoukuo, it became the focal point of military, political, industrial, economical and cultural concentration. Hsinking completed its first city planning program in September 1937, and is at present continuing with the second program. Covering an area of 437 square kilometers, Hsinking is one and a half times larger than London, and its population as of June 1939 stood at 395,855, of which Manchoukuoans numbered 295,227, Japanese 99,675 (including 11,232 Koreans and 173 Formosans) and 953 White Russians and other nationalities. Reflecting its position as the capital and political center of Manchoukuo, Hsinking is carefully criss-crossed with large, modern roads and it boasts some of the finest governmental and commercial buildings in the Far East.

1. Architectural beauties line the stately Tatung Avenue in Hsinking.
2. The austere State Council Building reflected in the shimmering lagoon.

堂々國都新京の整備

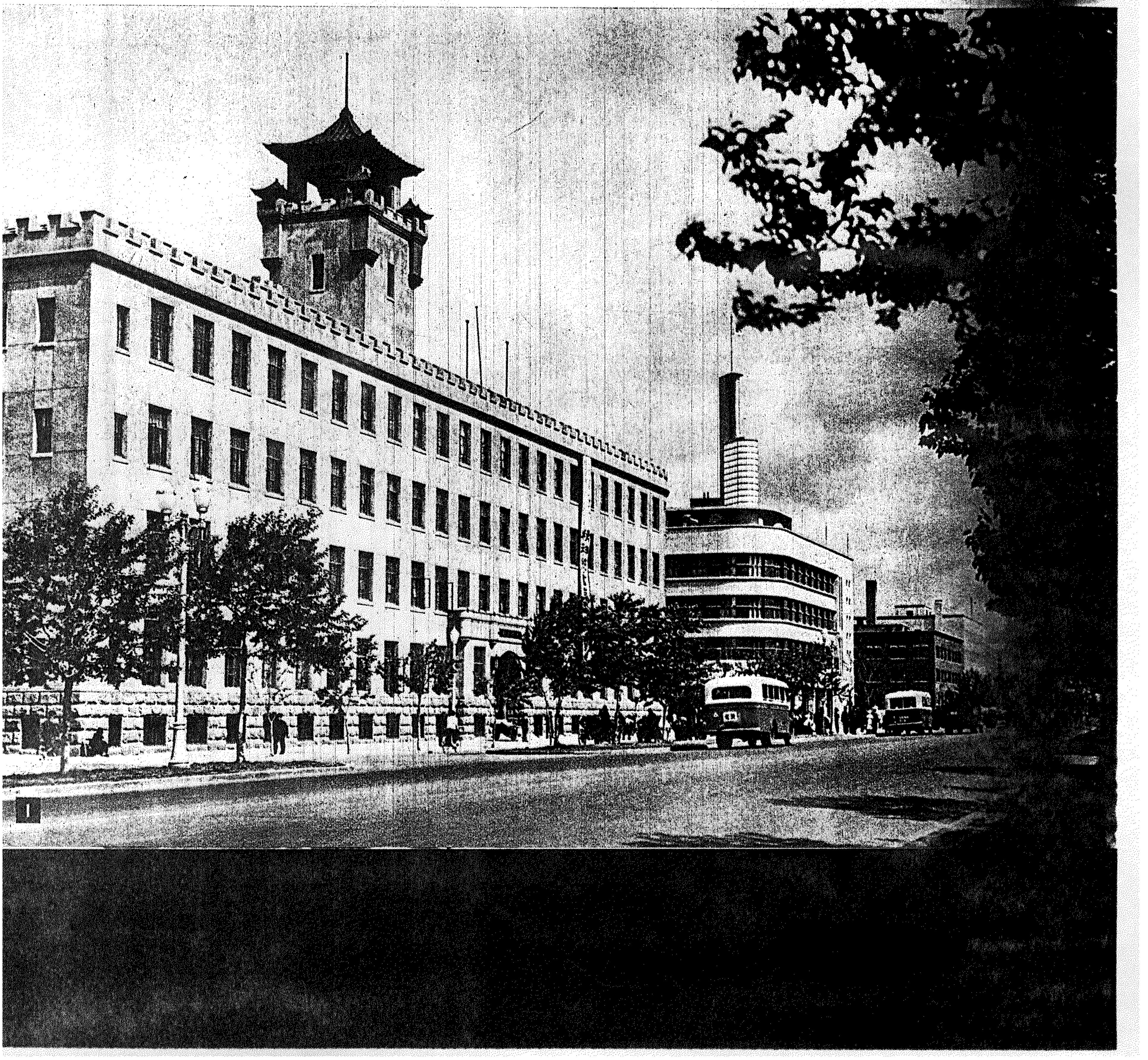
國都新京はその昔「長春」として一小部落に過ぎなかったが光緒二十七年(明治三十四年)東清鐵道が敷設され寬城子驛が設置された頃から都市としての面影をととのへはじめ、その後南滿洲鐵道が創立され長春がその終著點驛となるに及んで發展の緒についたが當時の人口はわづか八萬に過ぎなかった。それが滿洲事變後昭和七年「國都新京」となつてからは軍事政治農業經濟文化とあらゆる部門の中心地として驚くべき發展をとげ、康德四年(昭和十二年)九月には國都建設の第一期計畫を完了、目下第二期計畫事業が着々と進捗、滿洲國唯一の特別市として國務總理大臣の直接監督下にある。新京の面積は現在四百三十七平方粁、東京市の七割強、ロンドン市の一倍半弱に當るといふ尨大なものである

國都だけに大道路が縦横に走り政治の中樞機關たる國務院をはじめ各部局それに中央法衙、關東軍司令部、協和會中央本部、建國大學、中銀、興銀、滿映など近代美をほこる壯大な建物がずらりと竝び、既に大都會の風貌を具へ、世界的近代都市として數へられる日も遠くはない

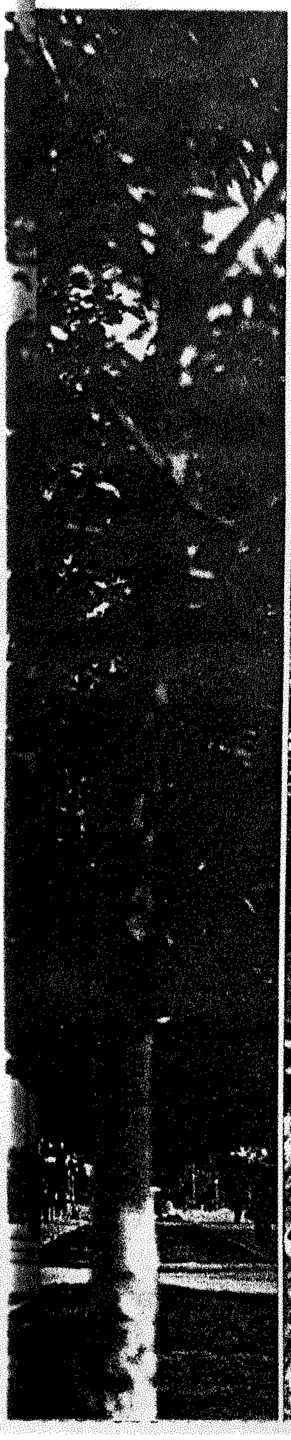
1・新京大同大街　2・緑陰の池畔より國務院を望む

長春是內蒙哲理木盟郭爾羅斯王旗地、不過是一小部落、光緒二十七年東清鐵道敷設後漸有都市的雛形、迨南滿鐵道創立、長春爲其終點、遂漸發展、然當時人口尚不過八萬、滿洲建國、奠都於此、遂飛躍猛進、與昔不可同日而語、新京面積現在四百三十七平方粁、是東京市百分之七十强、倫敦市一倍半弱、人口康德六年六月末三十九萬五千八百五十五人、較大同元年之十六萬七千三十八人、約二倍强、中央通大同大街興安大路[illegible]路官衙會社林立、名實皆堪稱近代大都會

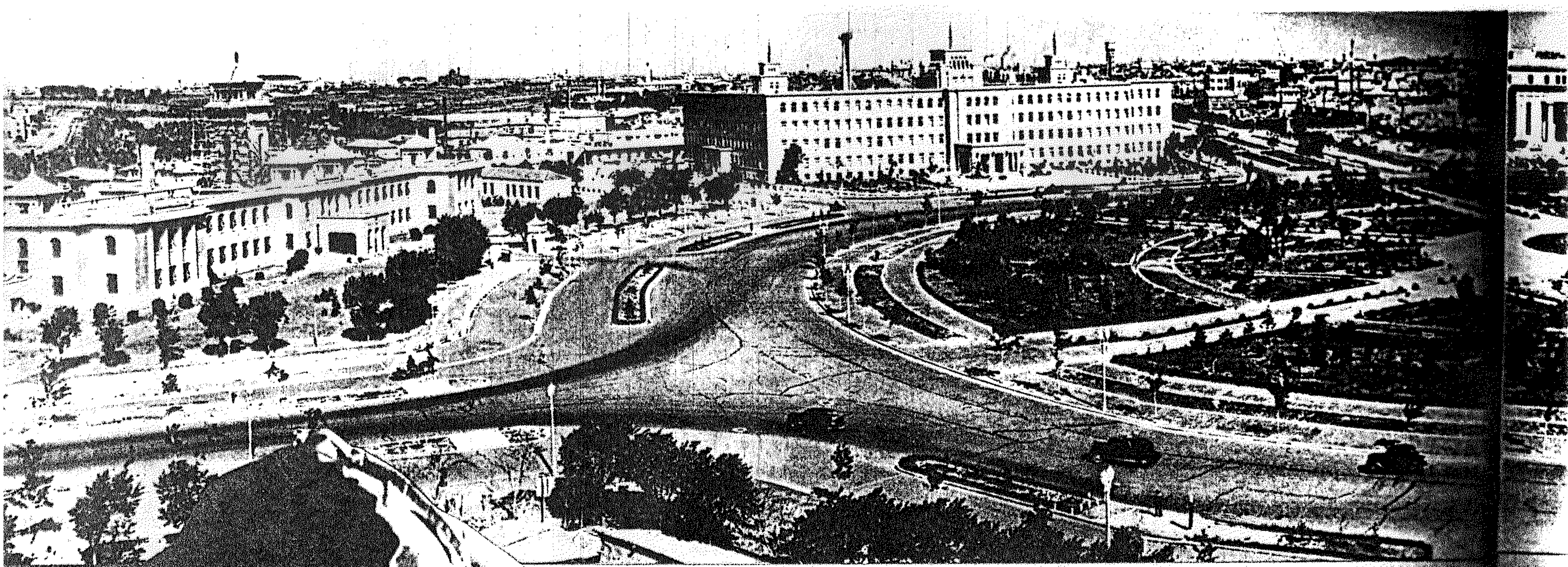
1・新京大同大街　2・國務院


1





2





HSINKING

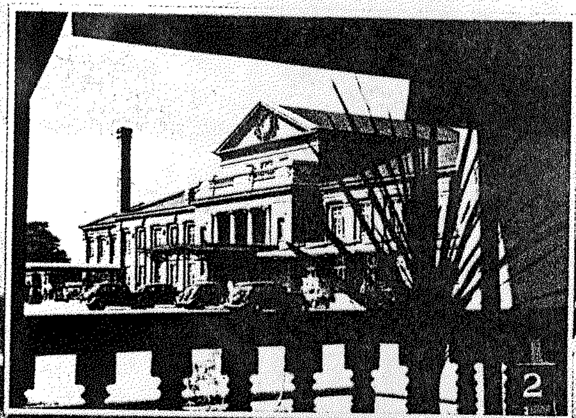
1. The magnificently planned Tatung Circle, Hsinking.
2. The heart of Manchoukuo; Hsinking Railway Station.
3. A team of coolies laying out a new railroad track.

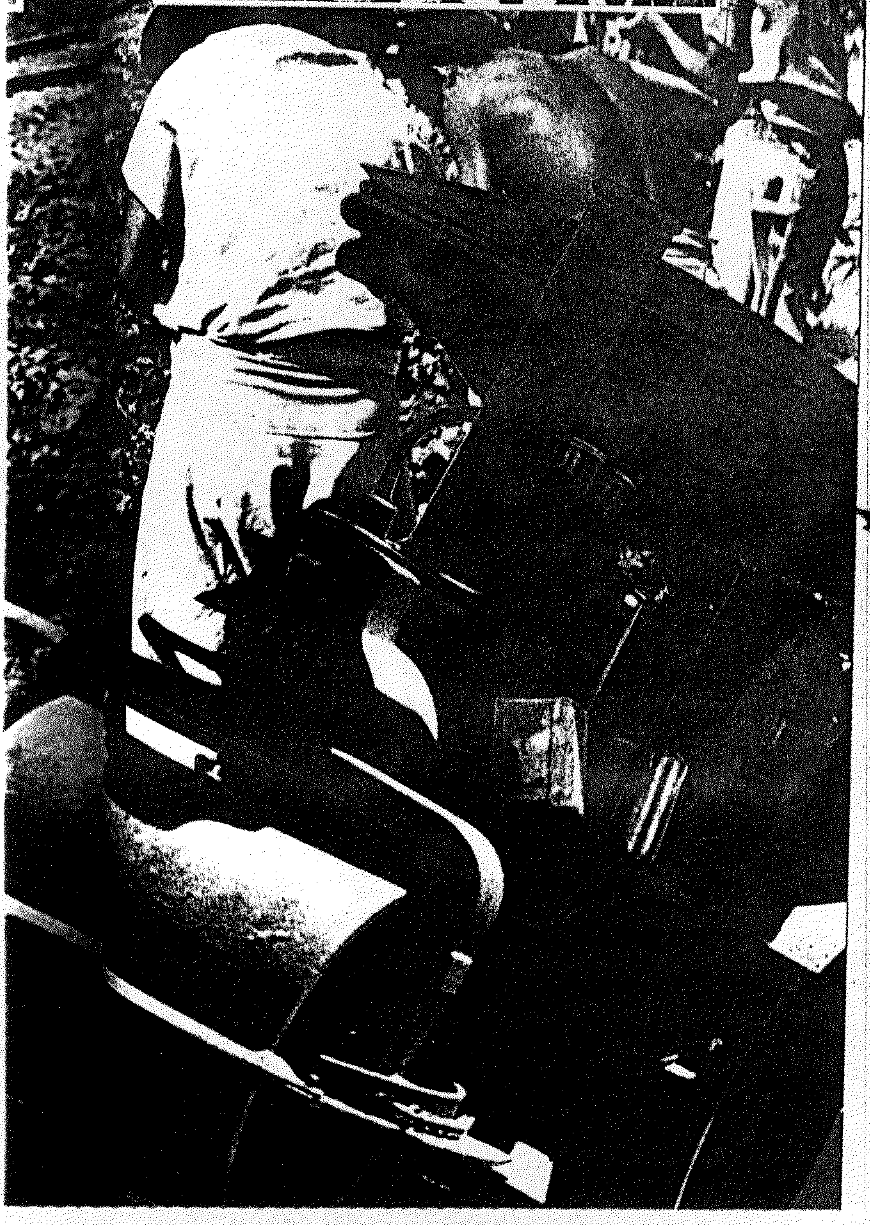
新　京

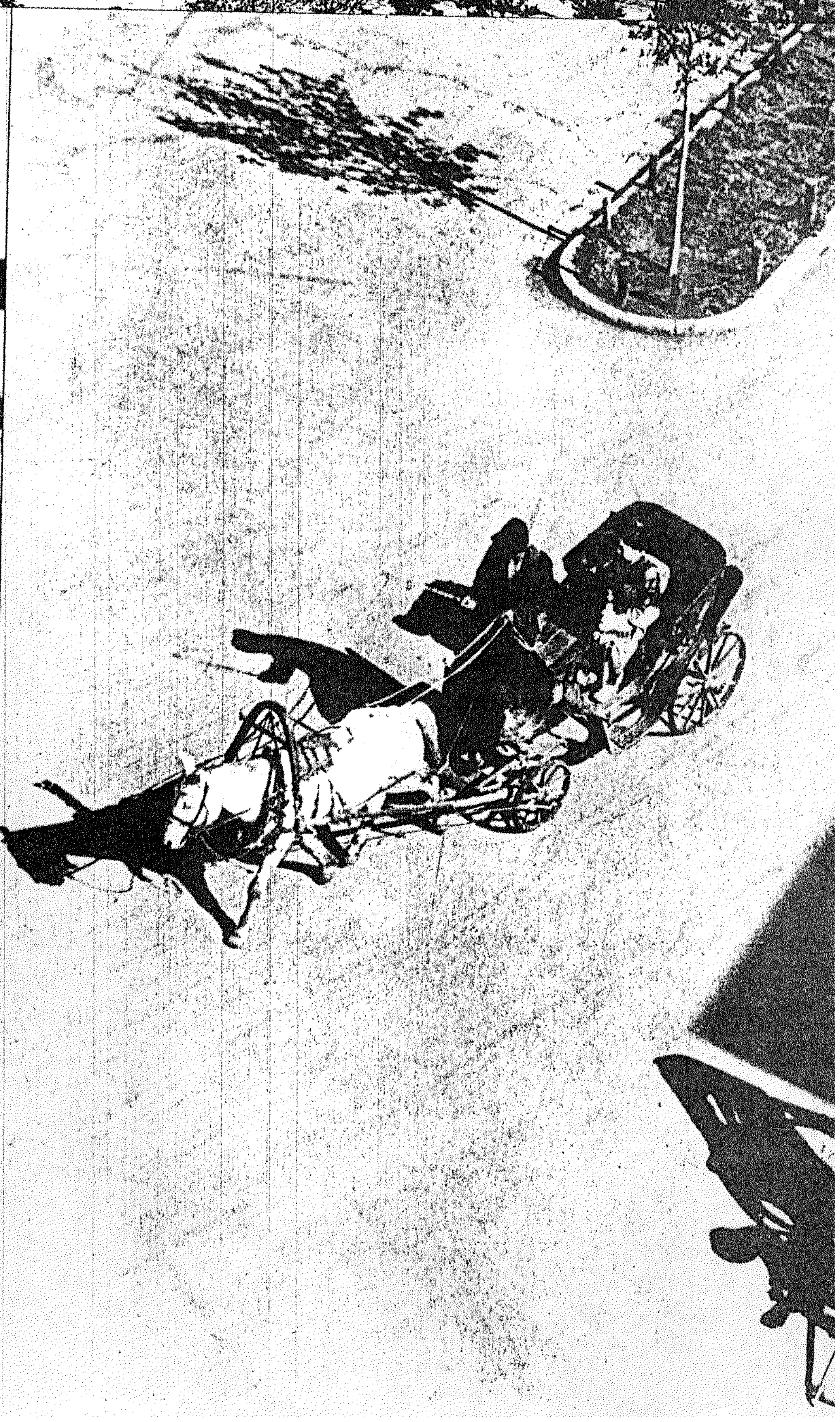
建設第二期へ伸びる新京
1•大同廣場　2•新京驛

建設第二期邁進新京
1•新京大同廣場　2•新京車站

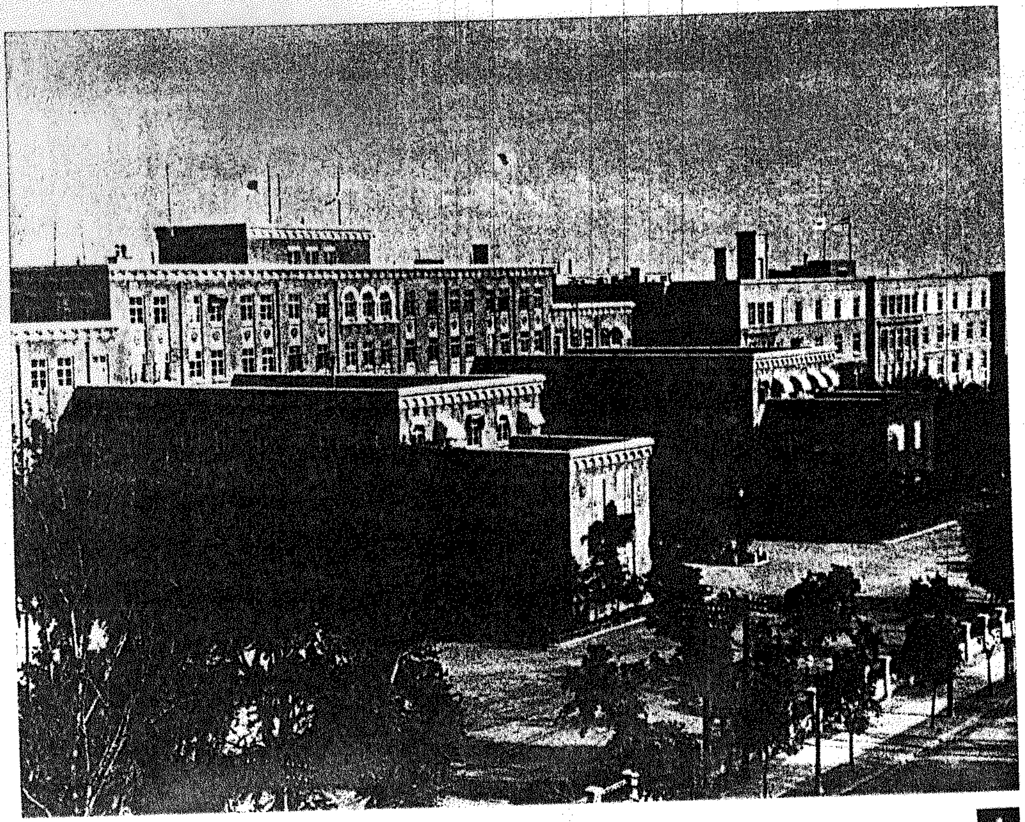

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Mukden

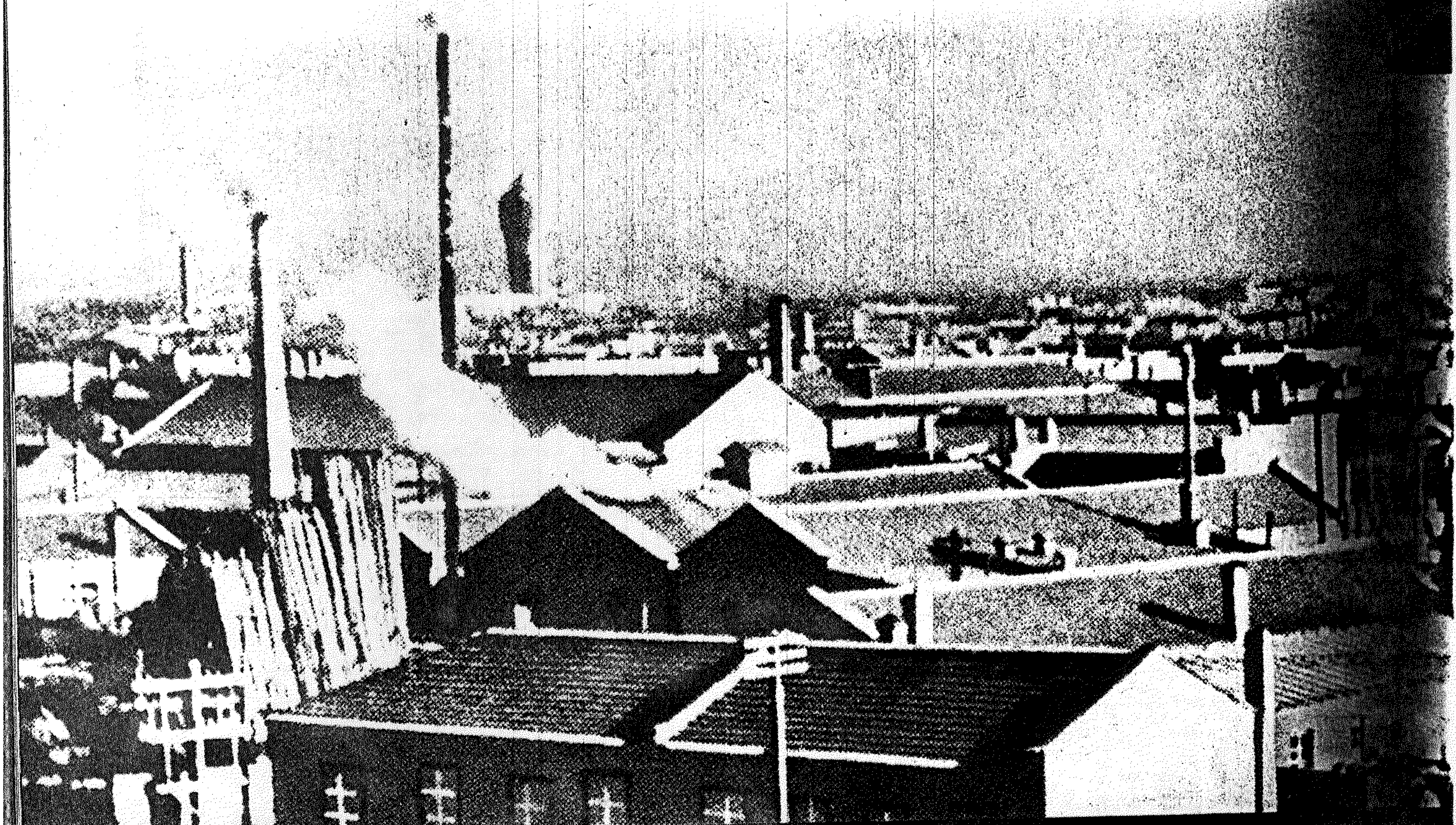


1



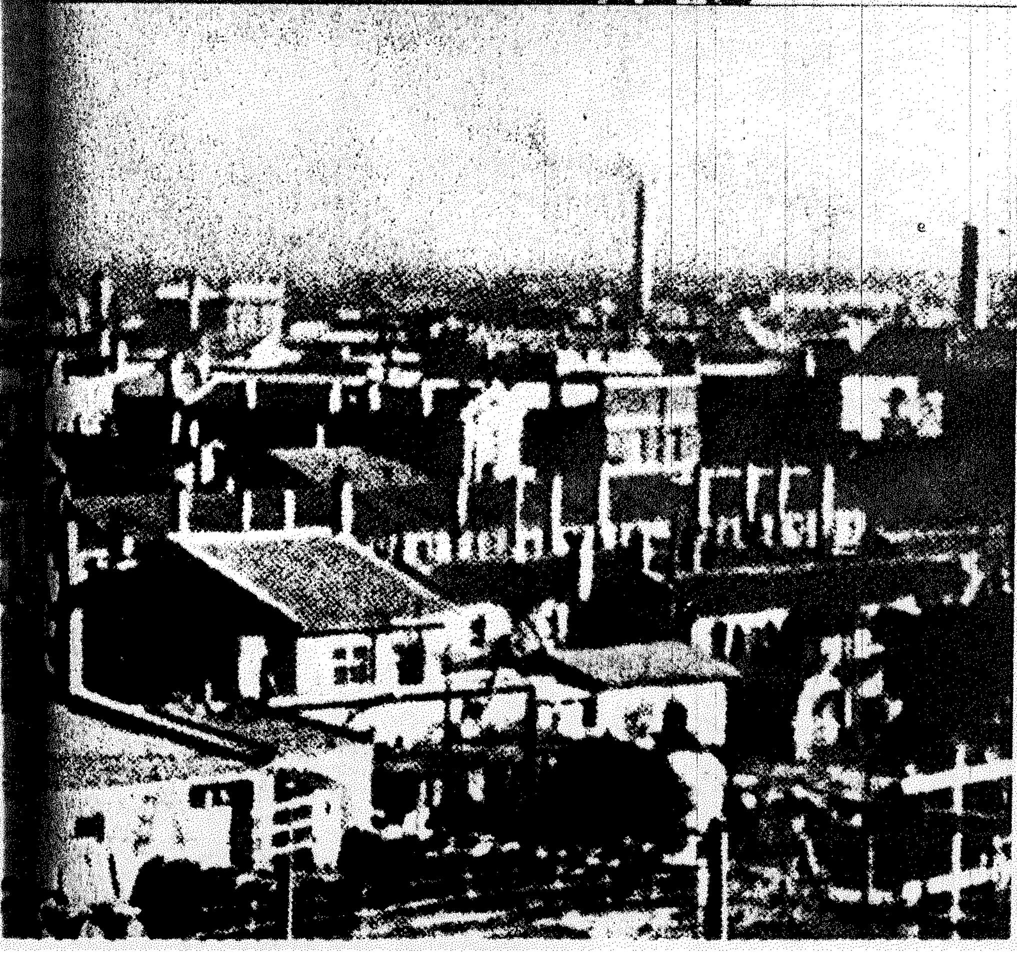
Boasting an ancient history of 2,000 years, during which time it had changed its name at least six times, the Mukden of today has developed into a focal point of commerce, and is aptly termeu "the land-port of Manchoukuo." Strategically blessed with spacious land space, plenty of good water, abundant fuel and labor, Mukden is a natural center for industrial enterprising. The city had, as of July 1939, an area of 262 square kilometers and a population of 834,703. Aside from its numerous government offices, Mukden has the Manchoukuo Red Cross Hospital and the Mánchoukuo Medical University.

1. The Mukden Medical University.
2. Partial view of the industrial section of Mukden.
3. The thriving commercial quarters of Mukden.





3



2

悠久二千年、六度變る奉天市の名稱

奉天市の名稱は唐代には定理府遼金時代は瀋州元時代には瀋陽路明時代は瀋陽衞清時代に入つて奉天府となり現在の奉天市となつたもの、まこと多岐な悠久二千年の歴史を經てゐる。現在の奉天市は「陸の港」として物資集散の重要市場となつてゐるが、一方廣袤無限の土地豐富良質の用水潤澤な燃料勞力などあらゆる好條件を具へてゐるため生產工業發展の必然性は充分といへる。政府では大同二年三月國内に五大工業地區を設定したが奉天も同地區の一つで、特殊工業の設立地區たる撫順鞍山を控へ所謂鐵西工業地區卽ち奉天驛西方一帶に廣大な工業地區の設定を見たわけで、今や商工業の中心都市として躍進の一途を辿つてゐる。昭和十四年(康德六年)七月末現在の人口は八十三萬四千七百三人總面積は二百六十二平方粁に達し、主な建物では奉天市公署をはじめ滿洲國赤十字社病院滿洲醫科大學などがある

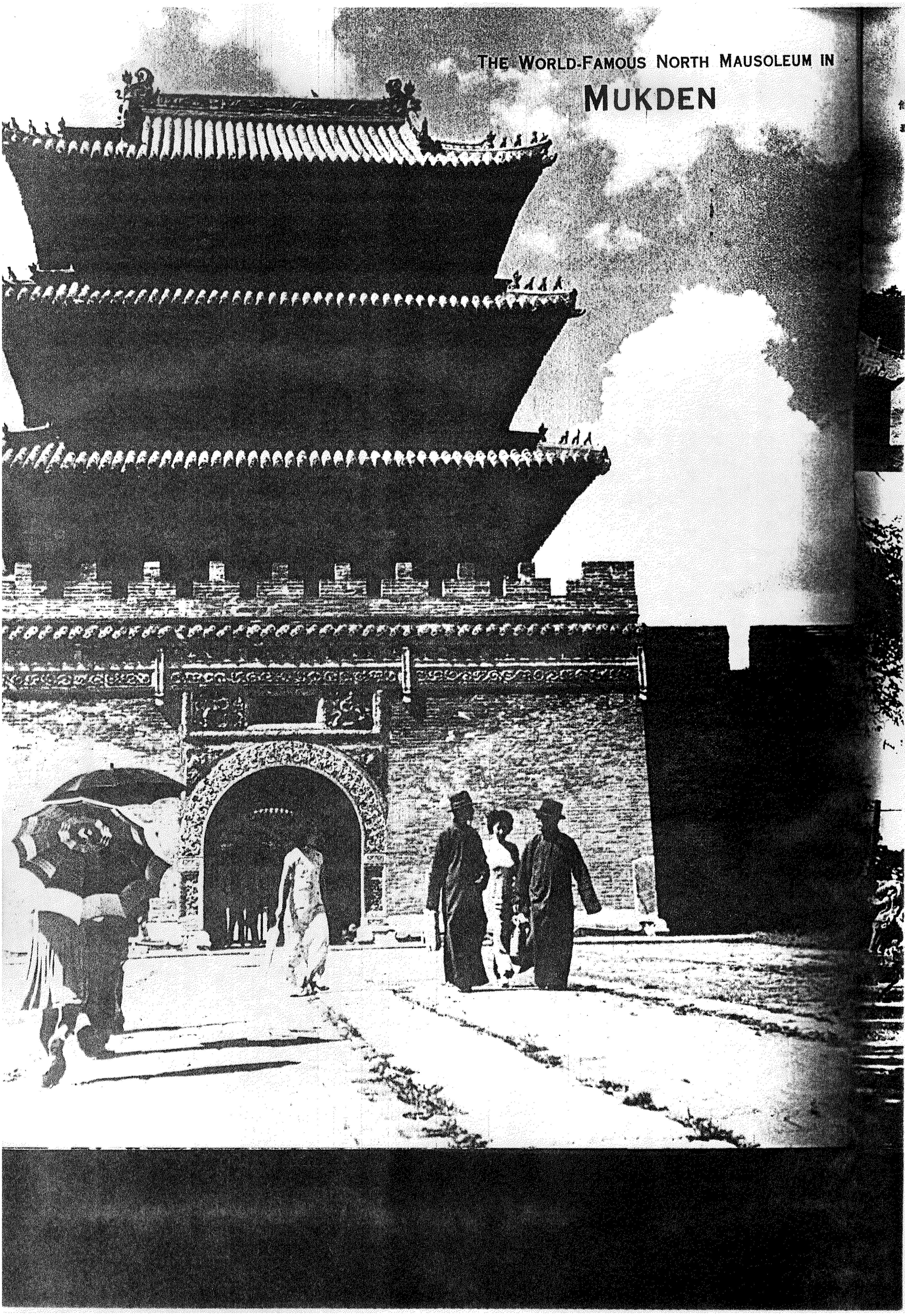
1・奉天醫科大學　2・鐵西工業地帶　3・城内の繁華街

唐代的定理府、遼金的瀋州元時代的瀋陽路明時代的瀋陽衞清時代的奉天府五經變名亘時兩千年今日叫奉天市爲物資集散市場最大商工業中心所謂鐵西工業地區卽奉天站西方一帶廣大工業地區

1・奉天醫科大學　2・奉天鐵西工業地帶　3・城内之繁華街市

THE WORLD-FAMOUS NORTH MAUSOLEUM IN

MUKDEN





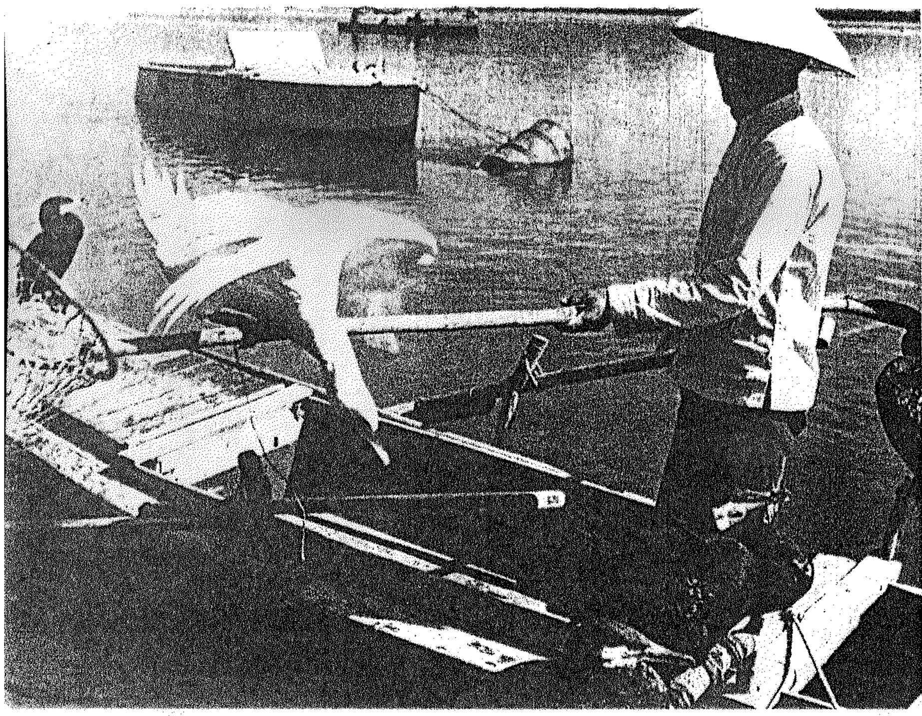
清朝の遺跡、北陵

嘗て瀋陽と呼ばれてゐた奉天は故宮北陵東陵その他の史蹟數知れず偉嚴と風格を持つた街

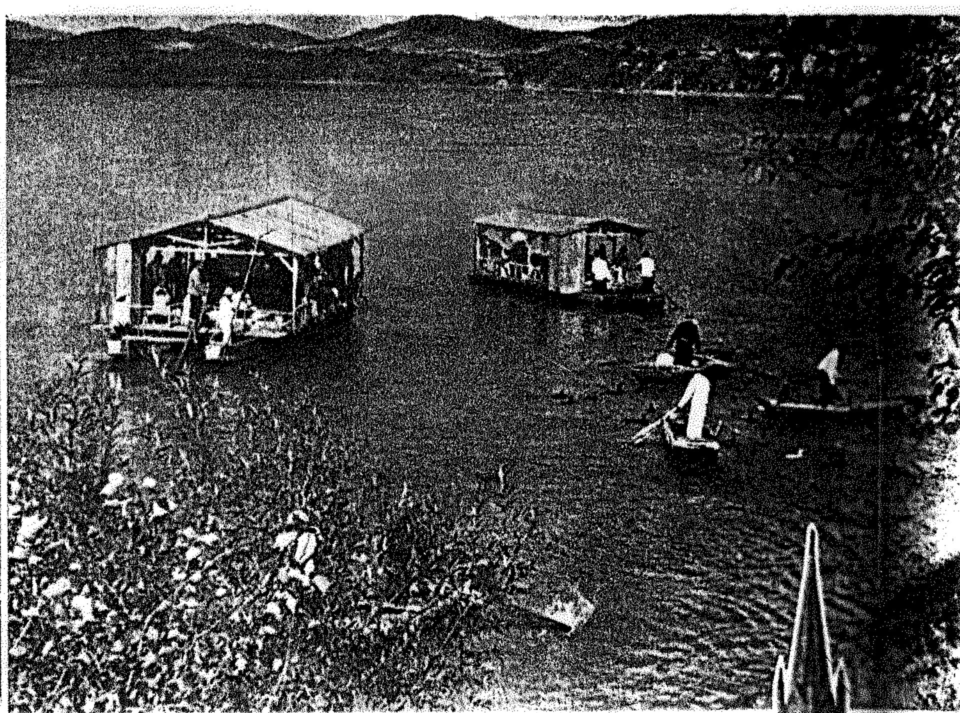
奉天之故宮北陵東陵及其他古蹟洵有歷史之價値







1



Kirin, termed "the Kyoto of Manchoukuo," is famous for its sightseeing beauties. It gives the visitor the impression of being a giant park. There are four great Mausoleums, and the religious festival held here each year, in April by the lunar calendar, draws several hundred thousand worshippers. Aside from its religious fame, Kirin is a great lumber center, handling about one-third of the country's entire lumber business. It has the largest lumber preservation plant in the Orient and huge lumber mills and match factories. About 20 kilometers from the upper reaches of the Sungari River is located the world's second largest artificial lake, where work is at present underway for the construction of a hydro-electric plant.

1. Cormorant fishing in Kirin.
2. Excursionists out to witness the picturesque cormorant fishing.
3. Sawing the ice which covers the Sungari River.
4. Sitting on ice and apparently liking it.

吉林

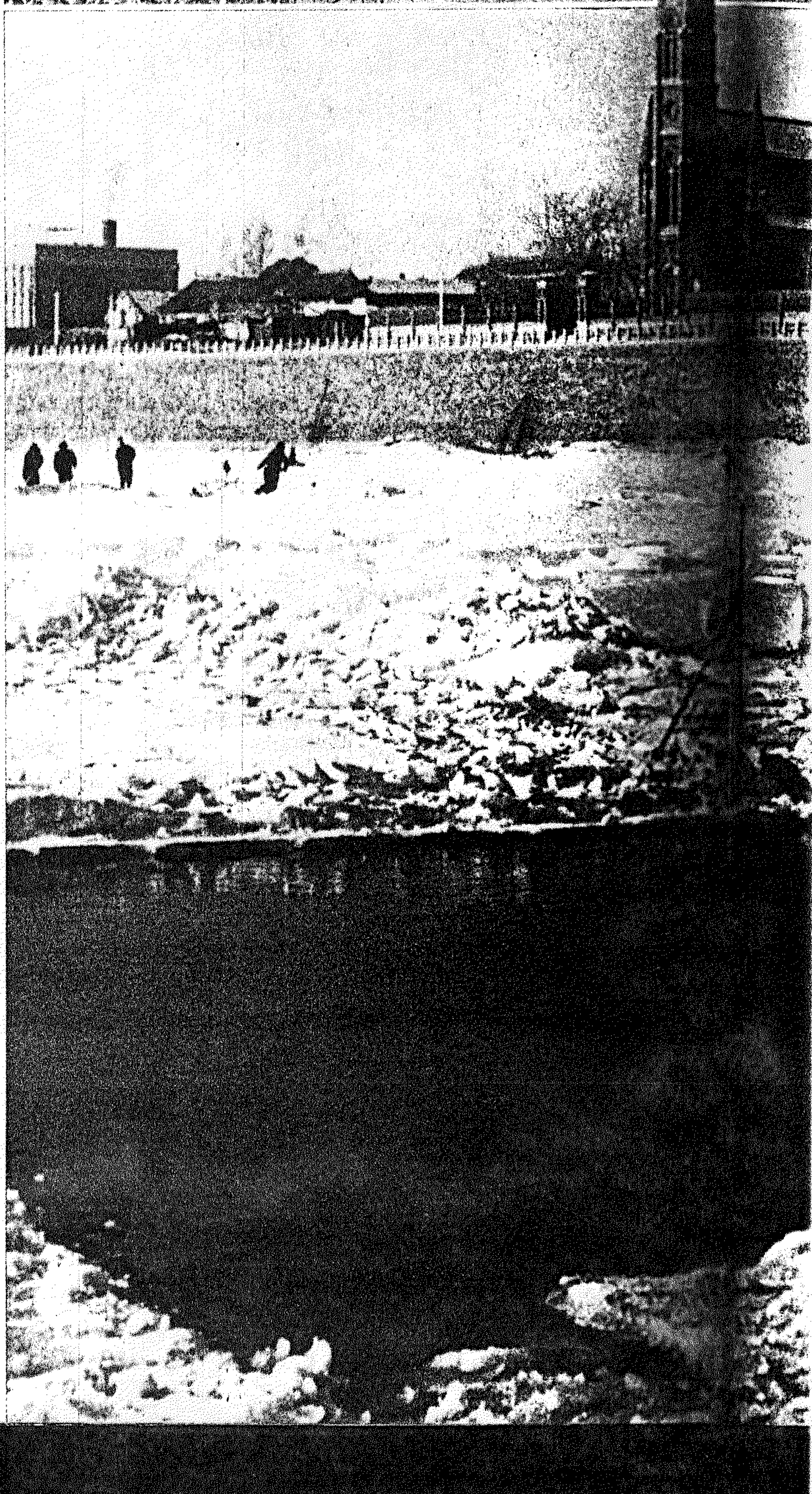
夏は四廟の翠巒

冬は北山のスキー

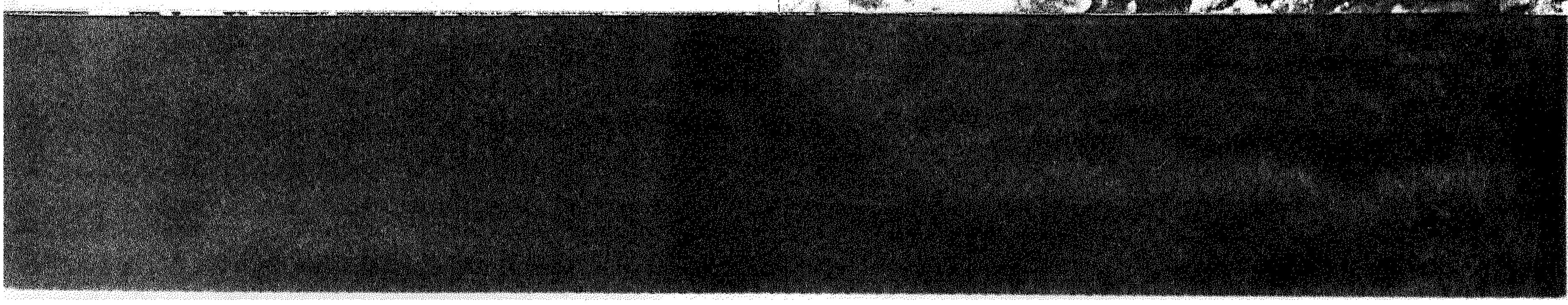
"滿洲の京都"と折紙をつけられた代表的觀光地吉林。こゝは所謂「曠野滿洲」と趣きを異にし、市街は小白山、北山、龍潭山の三名山と、これを繋ぐ九つの連峰とに圍まれ、源を遠く滿鮮國境長白山に發した松花江は市の西南方からS字形にこの間を繞ひ、市街卽ち一大公園の觀がある。人口十三萬一千百、滿洲旗人の居住する者が多く、傳統的氣品に滿ちたこの國有數の都市しかも一方には省、縣、市の三公署、吉林鐵道局をはじめ日滿の官公署、學校など多く、又産業方面も全滿伐採總量の三分の一を占むる木材の集散、加工場としては東洋一の木材防腐工場以下多くの燐寸工場、製材所が林立し、又松花江上流二十餘キロ附近には世界第二位の人造湖を造つて大規模な水力電氣を興すべき大工事が着々進捗してゐるなど、一大工業都市としての飛躍もめざましい

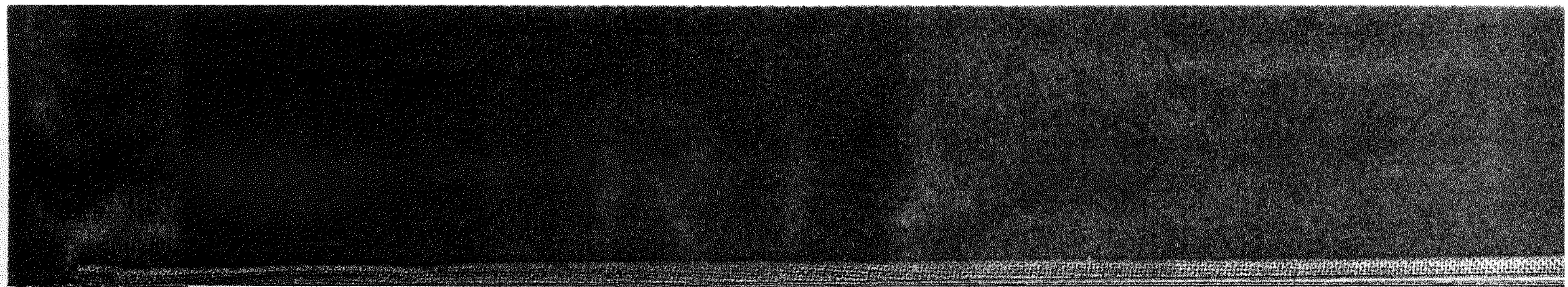
吉林の名所はまづ第一に北山。馬車で約三十分、中腹から輪奐の美を極めた關帝廟、藥王廟、欽雕宮、玉皇閣の四廟が翠巒の間に隱見、毎年陰歷四月の大祭には數十萬の參詣人に全山は埋まり、大石橋の娘々祭と共に有名である

1・吉林の鵜匠　2・鵜飼風景　3・採氷場風景　4・採氷場のオヤヂさん



3





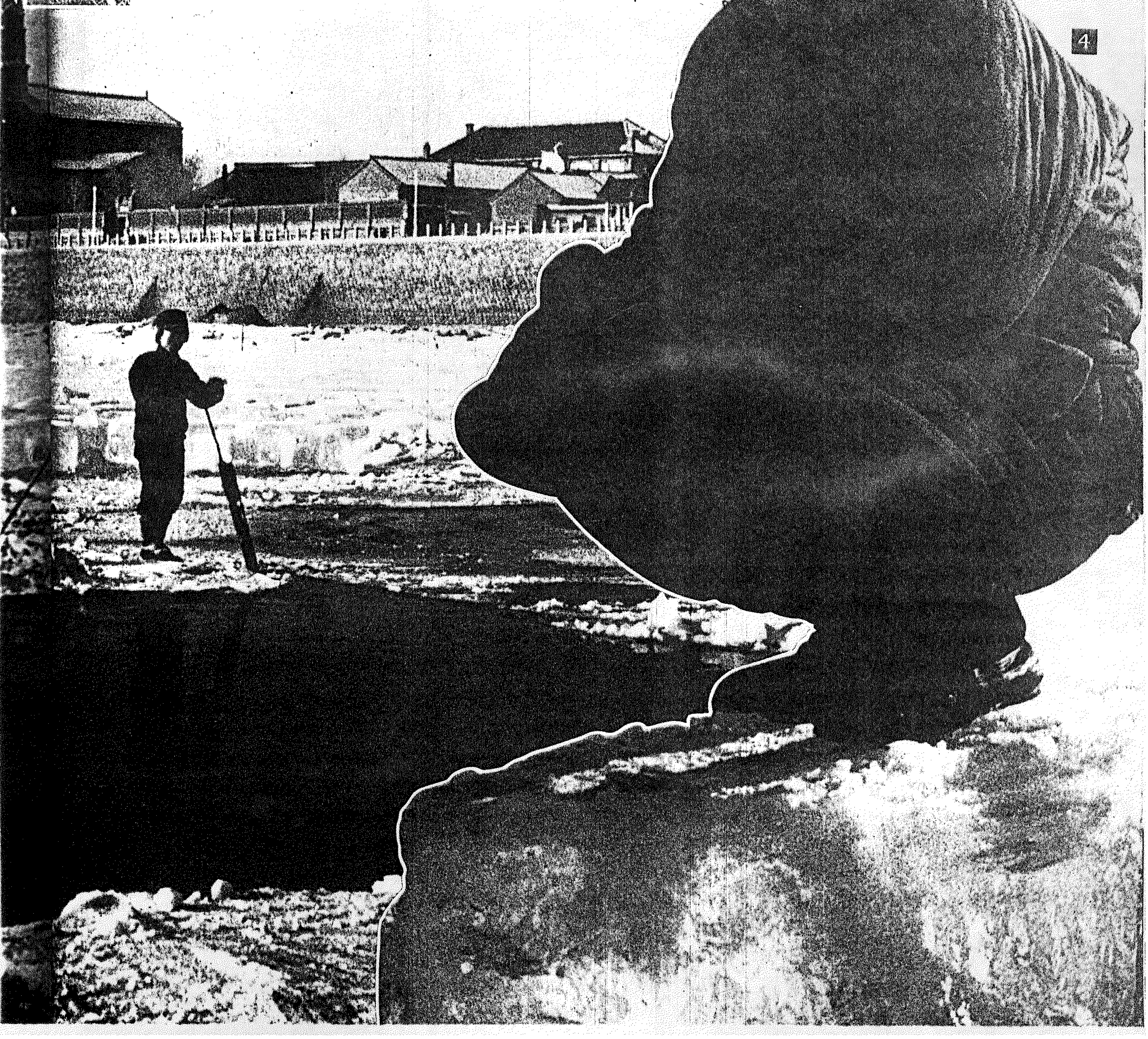
KIRIN

傳爲滿洲的京都之吉林市,圍繞有小白山,北山,龍潭山,傍以松花江,滿洲旗人之故居流風遺韻,猶有存者,北山廟會與大石橋廟會齊名,水力發電工事漸將告竣,將來可與近代奉天工業都市,併駕齊驅

1·吉林之鵜鳥之捕魚　2·喂鵜鳥景況　3·採氷場風景　4·採氷場之老人



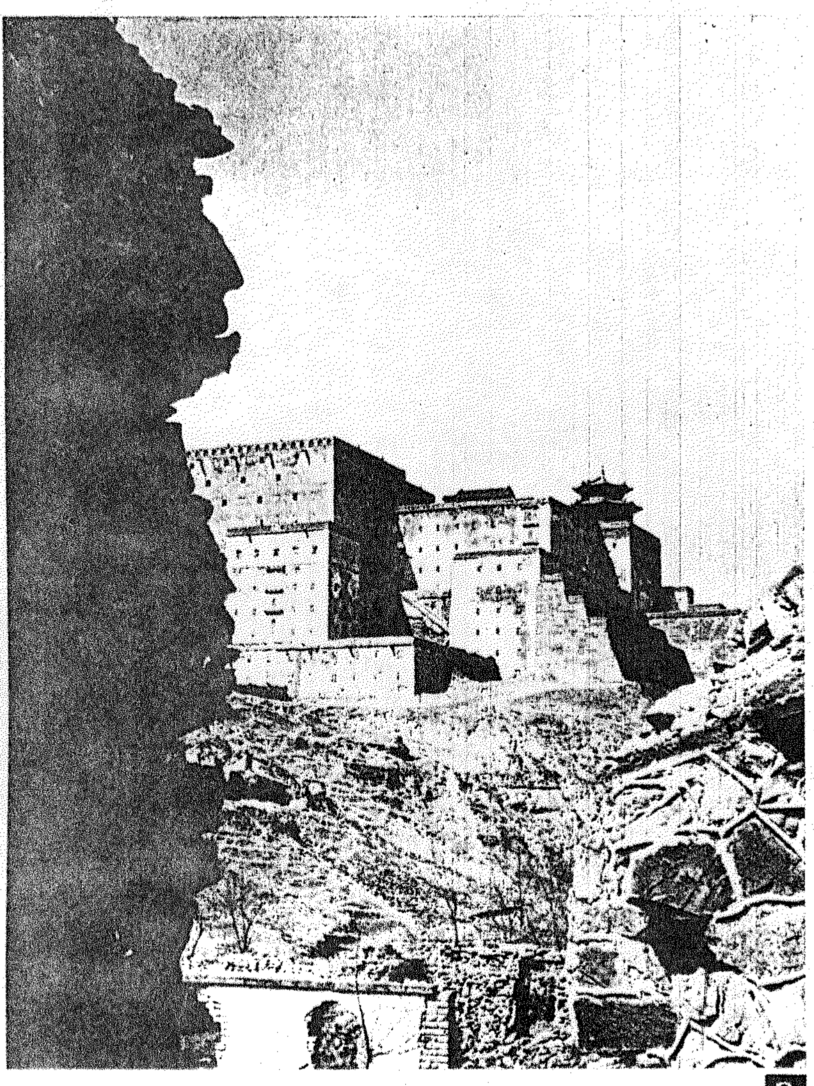
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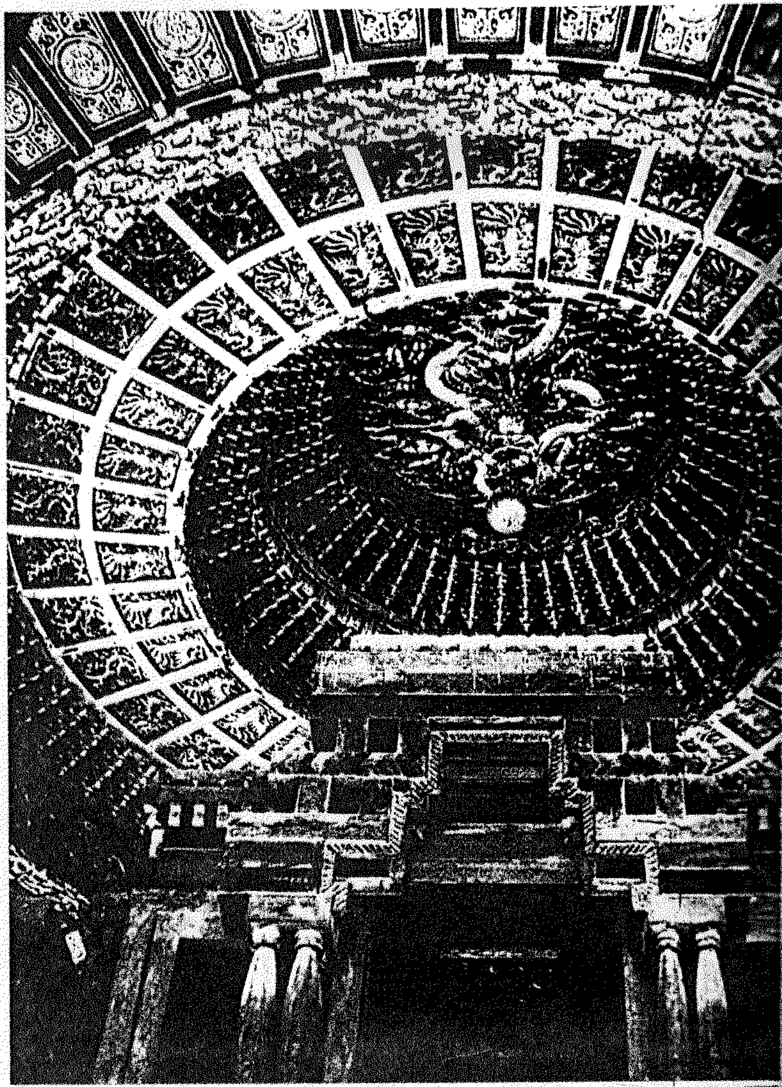
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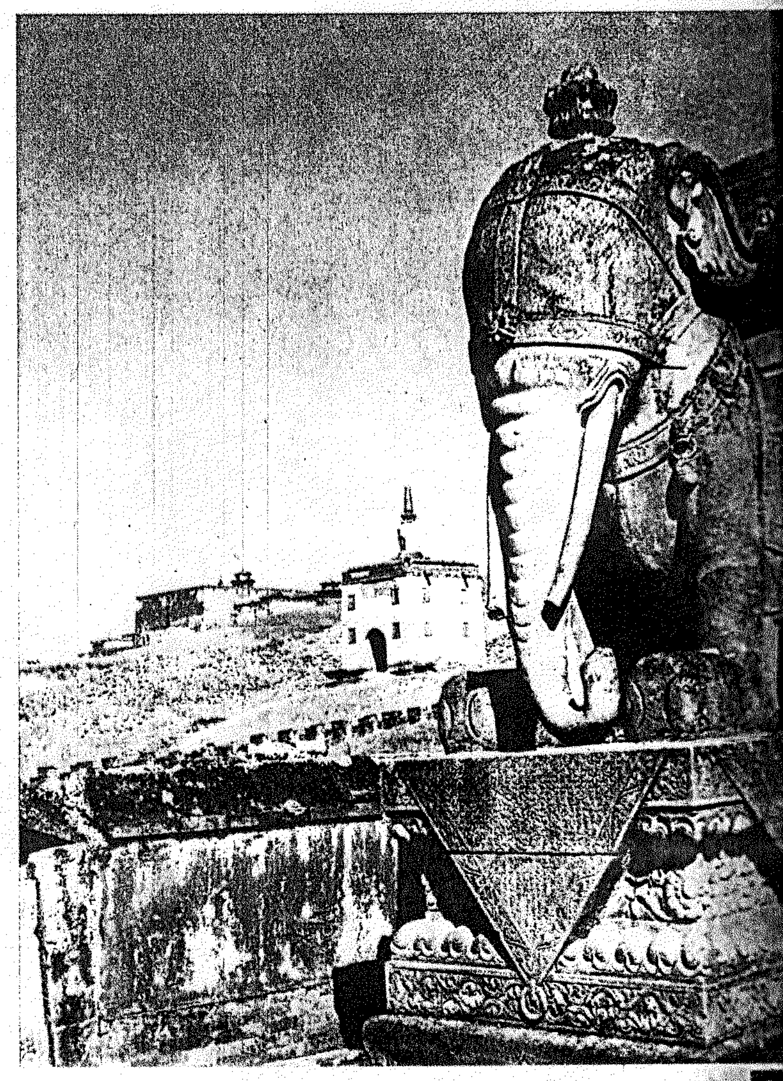
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4

Jehol

Situated in the southwestern corner of Manchoukuo, Jehol is separated from Hopei by the Great Wall of China. As this is a land of bald mountains and deserts, only about 12% of the total area is arable, and the millet crop, which is the chief source of food supply, is the lowest in Manchoukuo. However, Jehol is rich with grand sights and historical religious monuments. Afforestration and stock-breeding are most prominent, but recently numerous gold, coal and iron deposits are being uncovered.

1. The "Buddha of 1,000 hands and 1,000 eyes" in Pu-ning temple.
2. The fortress-like Lama temple.
3. The dazzlingly ornate dome of Pu-ro temple.
4. A giant stone elephant guarding the gate of a Lama temple.
5. A trio of deer outlined beside a lonesome pine in the compound of Summer Retreat.

積極開發に着手の觀光地

熱　河

熱河省は滿洲の西南隅に位し,北は興安西省,南は萬里の長城を距て丶河北省に通じ,全省殆ど突兀たる禿山、秦時代には「山戎」「東胡」の名をもつて知られた地帶で清朝の代に及び內蒙古の攻略,木蘭圍場の獻納あり康熙四十二年承德の地に避暑山莊を建設した

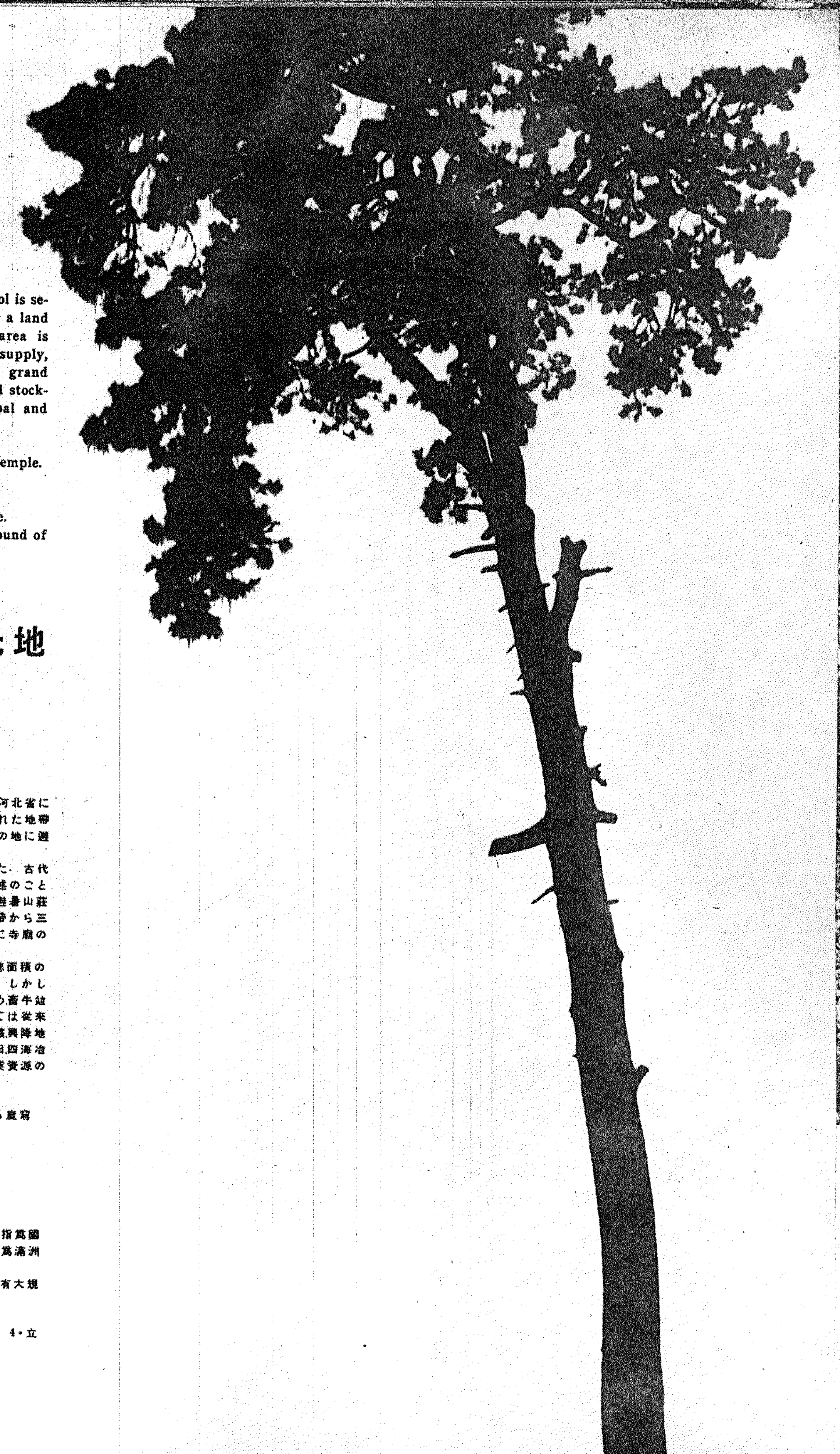
昭和八年二月下旬皇軍の熱河聖戰により完全に滿洲國の版圖に入つた。古代文化の研究地としてまた觀光地として世界的に知られてゐる。卽ち前述のごとく康熙四十二年康熙帝がその風光と溫泉を愛好して承德に宮殿を築き避暑山莊と命名して以來二百數十年熱河離宮は國寶に指定されてをり,殊に康熙帝から三代乾隆帝は乾隆十六年山莊內に永佑寺と九重の塔を築造して以來盛んに寺廟の建立あり,佛教の興隆に資した「滿洲の奈良」の觀がある

產業方面では元來山岳並に半沙漠地帶で耕地面積僅かに百二十萬陌,總面積の一二%に過ぎず,主要食糧粟の收穫についてみても全滿で最下位にある。しかし造林政策は本省振興の中心課題となつてをり更に牧畜は主要部門を占め,畜牛並びに緬羊十ケ年計畫を立て增殖をはかつてゐる。更に鑛山資源については從來治安の關係によつて殆ど未調査に屬するが,すでに北馬圈,子炭礦,紅窰鐵鑛,興隆地區金山をはじめ九佛堂の油母頁岩,葉柏樹附近の金山,承德,赤峰附近の炭田,四海冶地區金山などの積極的開發に着手してをり東邊道地帶とともに滿洲鑛業資源の主軸をなすものと多大の期待をつながれてゐる

1・普寧寺千手千眼佛　2・普陀宗乘廟ラマの殿堂　3・普樂寺の絢爛たる穹窿
4・殿墟に立つ石象　5・避暑山莊の老松と鹿

清康熙四十二年,帝愛好熱河溫泉,於承德築避暑山莊,爾來二百數十年,熱河被指爲國寶,查熱河本爲秦時之山戎,東胡地帶,富有悠久歷史,乾隆帝復盛加增築寺院,成爲滿洲之奈良
九佛堂的油母頁岩,葉柏壽的金,承德赤峰的煤,已成世人注目之地,造林,畜產,均有大規模計畫,頗可期待

1・普寧寺千手千眼佛　2・普陀宗乘廟喇嘛之殿堂　3・普樂寺之燦爛穹窿　4・立於殿墟之石象　5・避暑山莊之老松與鹿





MONGOLIAN

IN MANCHOUKUO

The Mongols are a wandering pastoral people who once ruled a military empire comprising half of Europe and Asia. Like the Russian Cossacks the Mongols are famous horsemen. The are all Buddhists of the "Yellow Church."

1. A son of the race of Kublai Khan astride the "ship of the desert."
2. A laughing daughter of Meng Chiang.
3. Young Mongols sorting the newly-shorn wool near their primitive abode, which can be quickly dismantled for transplanting to wherever the next destination may be.
4. A venerable old woman stirring soup on her outdoor fireplace.



1







我等が兄弟民族

蒙古人

蒙古といへば大草原を放牧する原始的な悠久の世界を想像し成吉思汗を思ふ。最近ノモンハン事件のあつた南ホロンバイル平原の一角が成吉思汗生誕の地と傳へられ蒙古民族が七百年の眠から醒めて「新しい蒙古」建設への第一歩を踏みはじめたのも不思議な巡り合はせといふべき。蒙古民族は古來水草を追ふ遊牧の民であり、「包(パオ)」を中心に生活が營まれ戀が語られたゞけにその正確な人口も判らない。大體二百五十萬人内外と見られてゐるが三百萬人を超えると見るむきもある。元來この民族は宗教的民族的に極廣く散開し遠く甘粛、青海、四川、西藏にまで根を下してゐるせいであらう。「包」と「喇嘛教」は彼等にとつてまさに生活の一切であり、これらを切り離して生活は考へられず、世界の歴史から隔離されて置去りにされたのであつた。ところが滿洲事變を契機に王道の光の下に文化的にも經濟的にも素晴しい勢で過去數百年の立遲れを取りかへしつゝある

1・沙漠の船に乘る若き蒙古人　2・愛嬌よしの蒙古娘　3・包の傍らで作業する蒙古少女　4・羊肉を煮ながら煙管を燻ゆらす、それでゐてちつとも忙しさうではない

蒙古民族是有光輝歷史的、他們對於祖先的偉業是永不會忘記的、最近的諾門汗事件也足發揮蒙人武勇之一端、人口總數約三百萬、在王道光被之下經濟文化都有發展一掃過去數百年的不振

1・蒙古人乘駱駝雄姿　2・可愛的蒙古少女　3・在蒙古包傍作工之蒙古少女　4・逍遙自在的做飯情形



SANHO DISTRICT, THE COSSACKS' UTOPI

During the Russian Revolution in 1919, 7,000 Zabaikal cossacks were forced to flee from their homeland. With only a handful of household goods and some livestock, this band of cossacks fled across the frozen Argun River, which marks the boundary between Manchoukuo and Soviet Russia, into the Sanho (Three Rivers) district, so named because through it flow the Hauru, Terpur and Gan rivers. In the beginning they lived miserably in underground holes, but after combatting untold hardships they eventually succeeded in raising their heads above the soil. At present the agricultural and livestock breeding Sanho cossacks have developed into 17 well-founded communities possessing good schools, churches, flour mills, etc. The cossack children who were born here already have reached the age of manhood. The land cultivated by each household averages 42 acres of rich wheat, oats and other crops, and in this haven, separated from the Soviet frontier by only 20 kilometers, these people are enjoying an independent life of peaceful contentment in tl tory of peaceful Manchoukuo. During the autumn harvest season the big cossack festival of dancing and singing of native songs to the tune ly accordion music.

1. Sanho cossack youths live a simple but fulsome life.
2. Tranquil scene of a Sanho cossack's house and spacious lawn.
3. Young cossacks dancing outdoors to the lively strains of the accor music.
4. A proud cossack mother shows off her husky child.
5. A Sanho cossack family enjoying a nourishing repast of home-ma bread and fresh milk.



2



4



3



5

三河

カザックの樂土

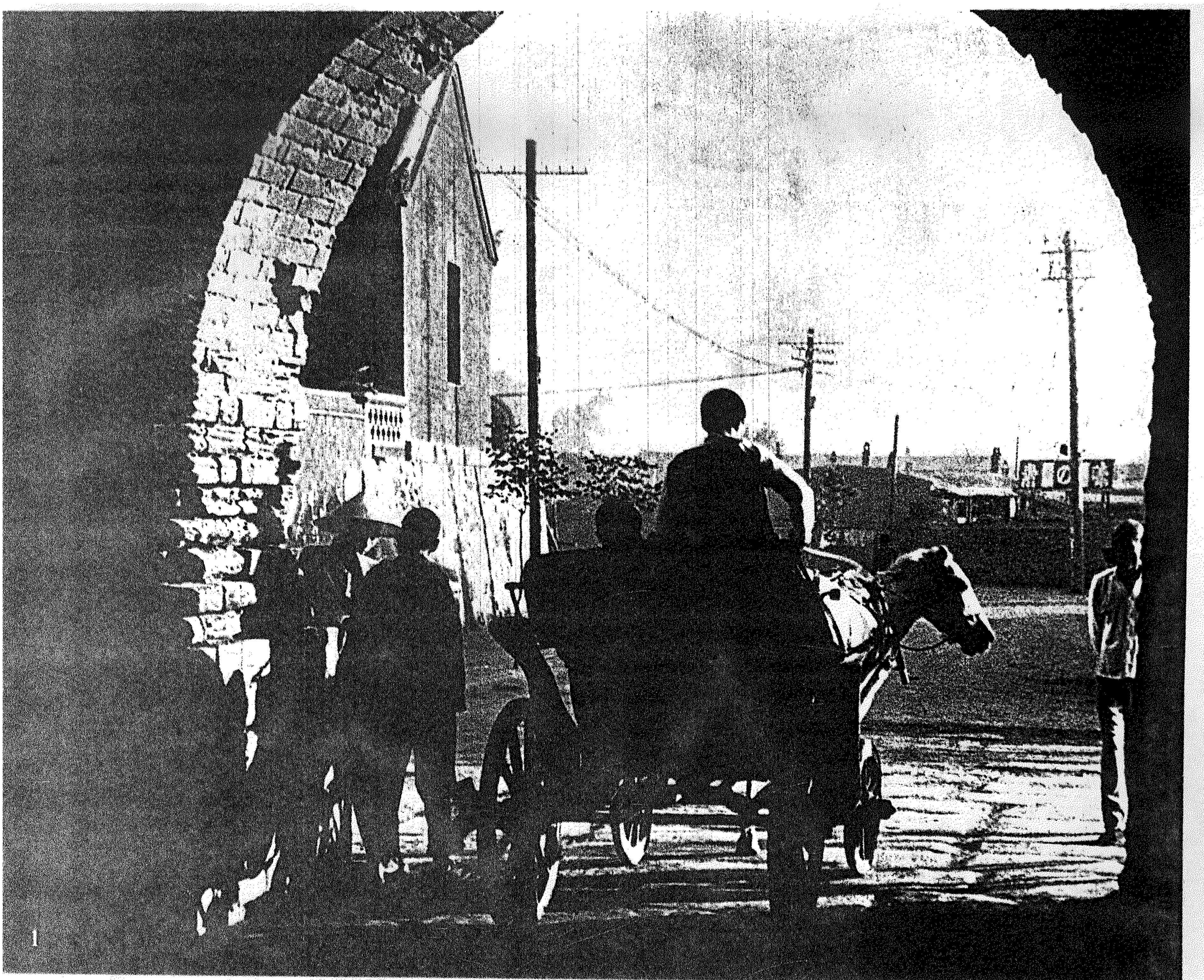
興安嶺の西麓ガン、テルブール、ハウルの三河川に啣まれた滿領國境地帶が所謂三河地方である。ロシヤの赤色革命を逃れ、一九一九年マツエフスキー少將を軍團長とするザバイカル・カザツクの一團七千は家族とともに僅かの家財、家畜を携へ、凍結した國境のアルグン河を渡つて脫出、この地方に根を下した。最初は住むに家なく山肌に穴をあけて穴居生活までしたが、マツエフスキー將軍の指導よろしきを得て苦難を克服、カザツクの平和境を建設した

今ではこの半農半牧の三河カザツクは滿洲國の王道の慈光の下に十七部落に分れ、ドラゴチエンカが中心部落となり立派な小學校製粉所まで出來た。民家は悉く丸太小屋、精悍なカザツク青年が背の高いシベリヤ馬を御して疾驅し、各部落の中央には教會の十字架が燦と輝いてゐる。こゝに來てから生れた大地の子も既に二十歲いゝ若者となつた。苦難二十年間にはトラクターが走り、コンベインが躍動し近代農法の採用によつて三河の沃地は年一年收穫の增大を齎し、一戶の平均耕地十七町步、國境線からわづか二十キロのこの地帶に文字通りの平和境を現出した

1・素朴な生活ながら無上に樂しい、三河カザツクの働く少年　2・春草萠える三河カザツク住宅の前庭　3・日曜、祭日には手風琴に合せて幾組かのダヴイドフ、ミーチヤが踊るカザツク・ダンス　4・青空と競ふ碧眼、若き母と子　5・黑パンとすゞこのザクスカ。それに新鮮な牛乳。ペーチカの暖い食事時の樂しさ

興安嶺西麓、汗河、德爾浦河、嘁河、三河一帶、謂之三河地方、俄國革命白俄瑪介夫基少將所領哥薩克一團七千人及家族卜居於此、初則生活艱難、衣食無着、經該將軍指導之下、努力再發、銳意經營、始得安居樂業、現分爲十七部落、各部落內均有教會、有小學校、採用近代農法收穫頗大、在滿洲國王道慈光之下、生活極爲舒適

1・朴素生活中自有樂境的三河哥薩克少年　2・三河哥薩克住宅　3・哥薩克舞蹈情形
4・哥薩克慈母愛子　5・哥薩克人家族會餐景況



1

HIGHLIGHTS OF MANCHOUKUO

滿洲各地の

滿洲各地の

色とりどり

色とりどり

1. HAICHENG CASTLE GATE

This is one of the four gates which give outlet to the walled castle city of Haicheng with the outside world. The walls average 30 feet in height and extend for about four kilometers. Within the walls are found mostly ancient houses and more than 30 temples and shrines.

2. THE AWE-INSPIRING GREAT WALL

The Great Wall of China which undulates between Jehol and North China. The Kupeikou part of the wall shown here is one of the most famous in that it guards the pass between Jehol and Peking.

3. LAKE KINGPO

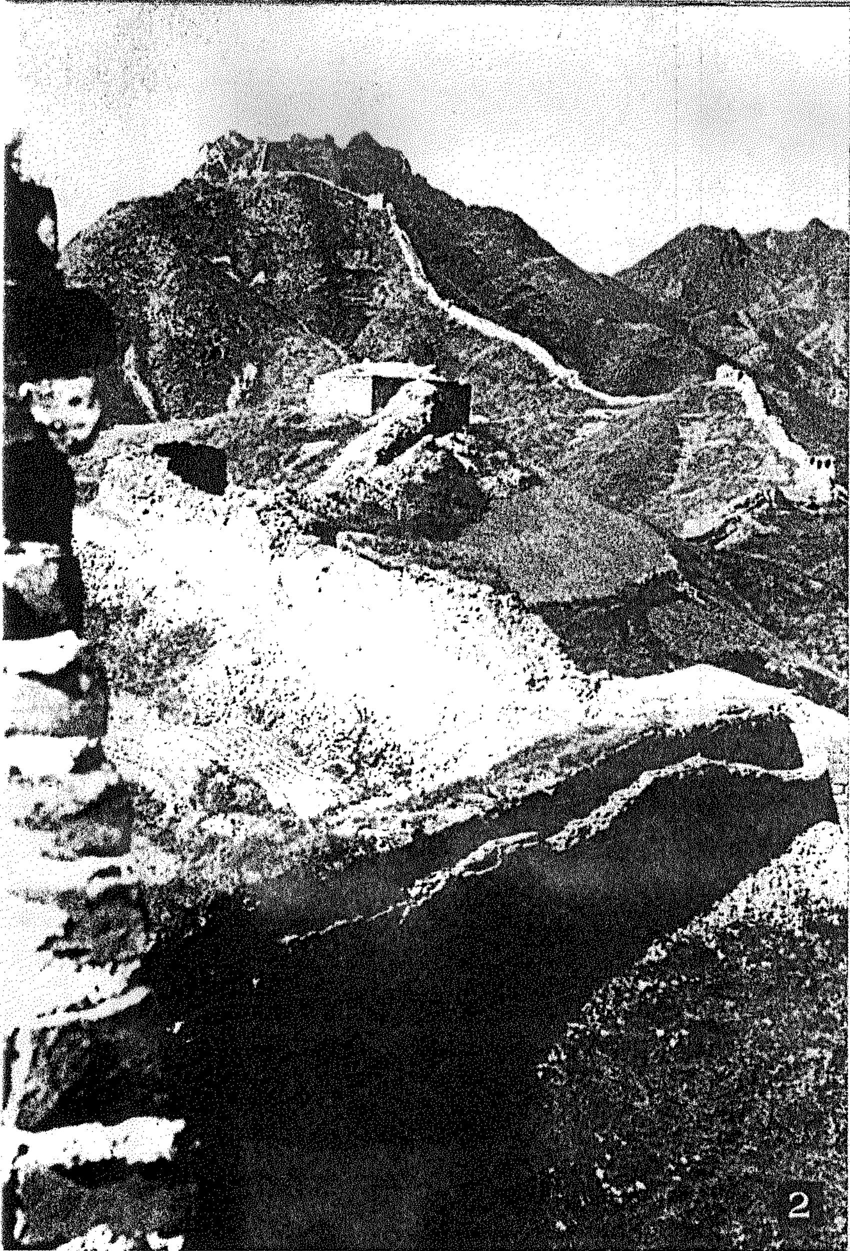
Lake Kingpo, situated on the upper reaches of the Mutanchiang, is about 40 kilometers from north to south and 8 kilometers from east to west.

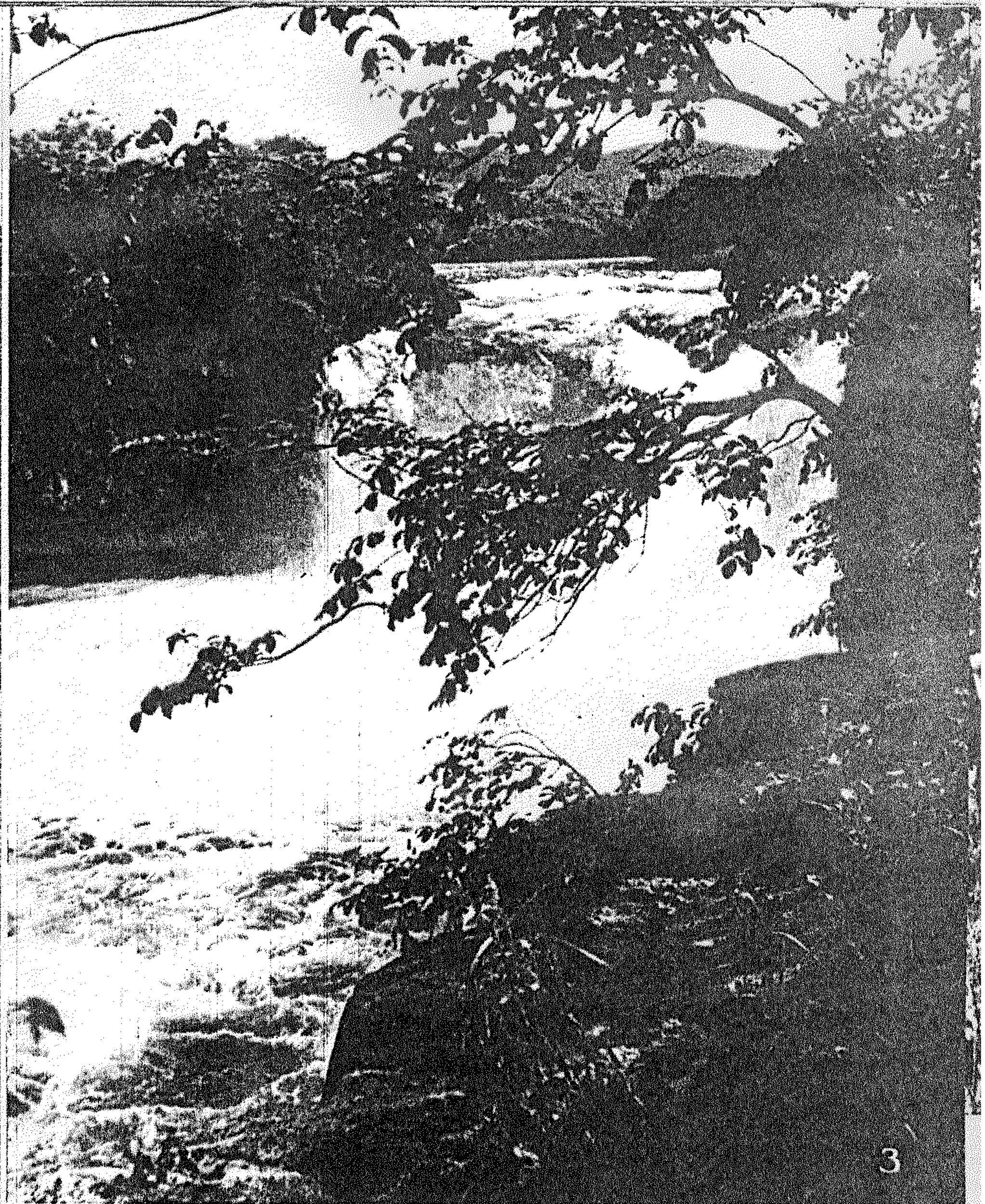
4. OLDEST TOWER IN MANCHOUKUO

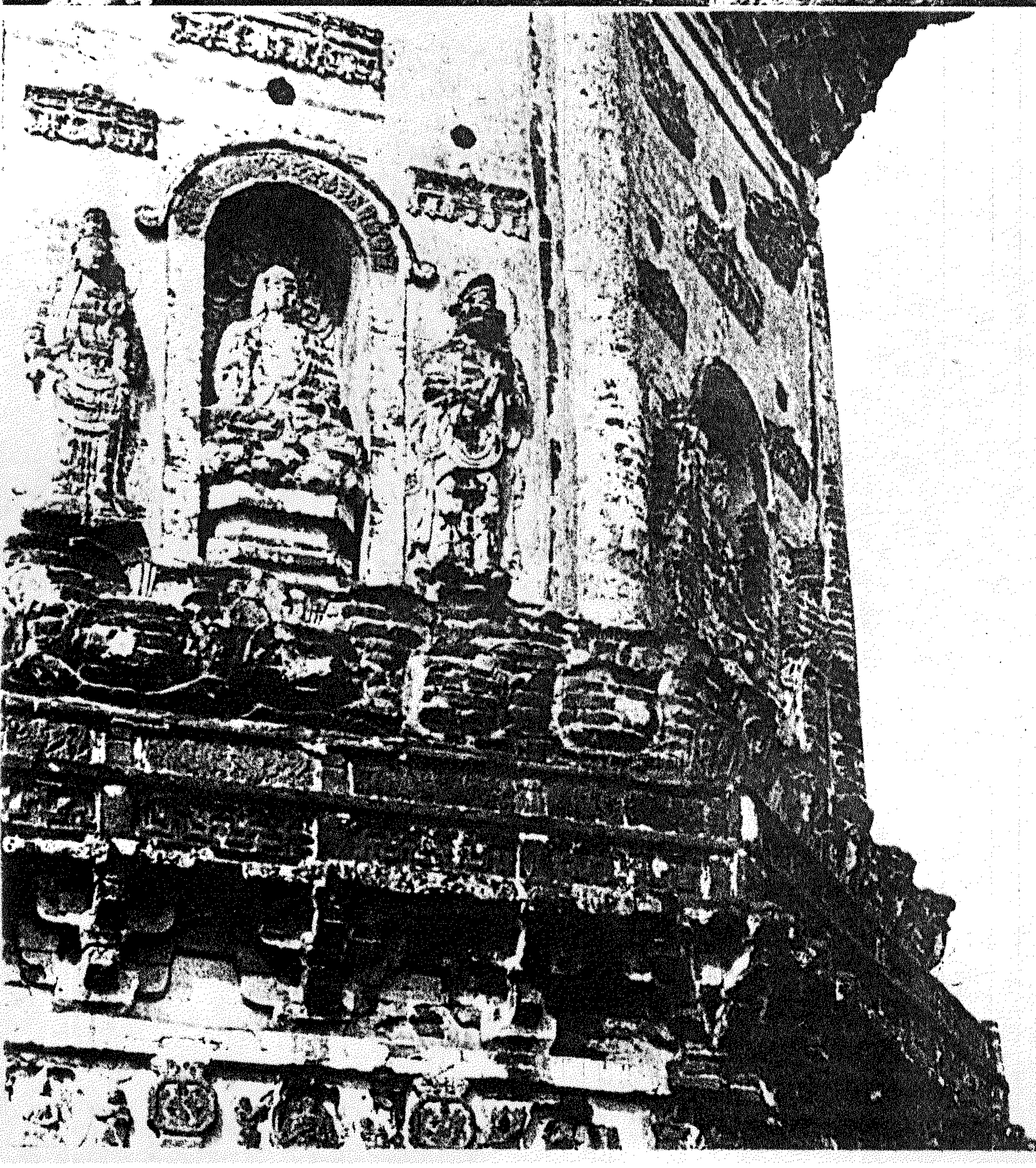
The White Tower of Peichen rises to a height of more than 250 feet. On its octagonal sides are carved the famous images of Buddha. This tower is the oldest and greatest in Manchoukuo, but owing to years of neglect it is now in a dilapidated state.

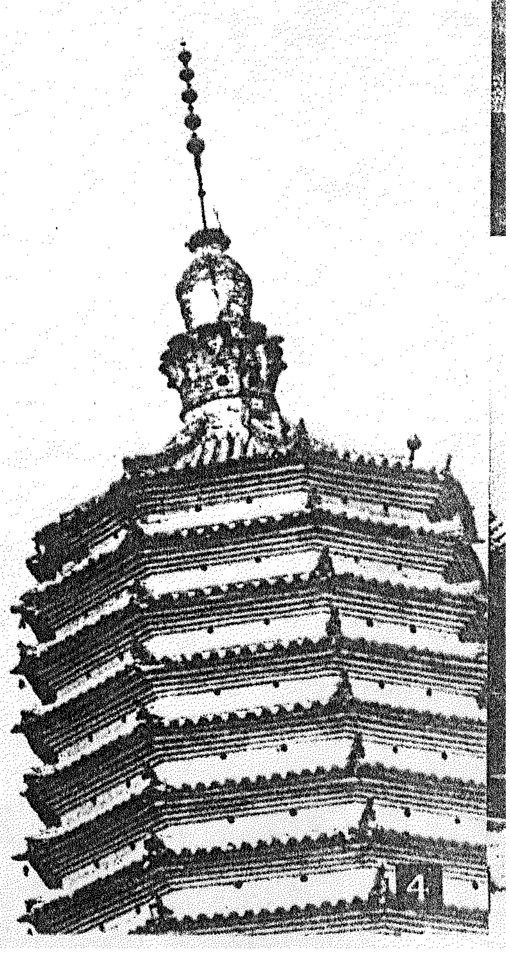
1・奉天省海城縣城門　城壁は海城河に沿ひ周廻一里餘高さ三丈の磚築東に得勝西に臨清南に廣威北に來遠の各門を開く。城内は古風な人家多く又三十餘の寺廟が存在する 2・古北口の長城　萬里の長城關中熱河省境に屬する口門十五の内喜峰口古北口獨石口最も有名であるが中でも古北口は承德北京間の街道を扼する天嶮として最も著名な要塞である　3・鏡泊湖　吊水樓瀑布　4・錦州省北鎭塔　佛教大廣濟寺の前庭にあり一名を寶塔といふ。高さ二百五十餘尺塔身は八角形その各面に人造石で八大金剛と呼ばれる佛像が刻まれてゐる。遼の道宗の時の建立滿洲で最古且最大の塔で多年無修理のまゝ放置されて荒廢甚しく十三層の層級も鮮明ではない

1・奉天省海城縣城門　城壁沿海城河周圍一里餘高三丈東爲得勝門西爲臨清門南爲廣威門北爲來遠門城内古風人家極多寺廟有三十餘處 2・古北口長城　古北口爲扼承德北京間之要路與赤峯口獨石口齊名於世界　3・鏡泊湖吊水樓之瀑布　4・錦州省内北鎭塔佛教大廣濟寺前庭一名寶塔高二百五十餘尺塔狀爲八角形刻有人造石的八大金剛遼道宗時代建立爲滿洲最古最大之塔


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5. WHITE TOWER OF LIAOYANG

tuated 40 miles from Mukden, Liaoyang is one of the oldest towns in Manchou- It is famous for the White Tower shown here. Once the scene of a great battle the Manchurian Incident, Liaoyang is now a peaceful place where tombs, wall ıgs and potteries having the markings of more than a thousand years are being ted.

6. PORT OF CHIAMUSSU

he bulk of the agricultural products of the 1,200,000 farmers of Sanchiang pro- ıre shipped outside from this port of Chiamussu on the Sungari River. Chia- is valued as a highly strategic point in the land and waterway transportation of eastern Manchoukuo.

7. HSINGAN-LING

'hite Russians traversing the Hsingan-ling region.

8. MECCA FOR TOURISTS AND HIKERS

ıis spot, situated about a mile east of the Tiehling railway station, commands a sing view of the unparalleled scenic sights surrounding it. It is the favorite for hikers from Mukden and Fushun.

9. MANCHOUKUO'S NO. 1 PARK

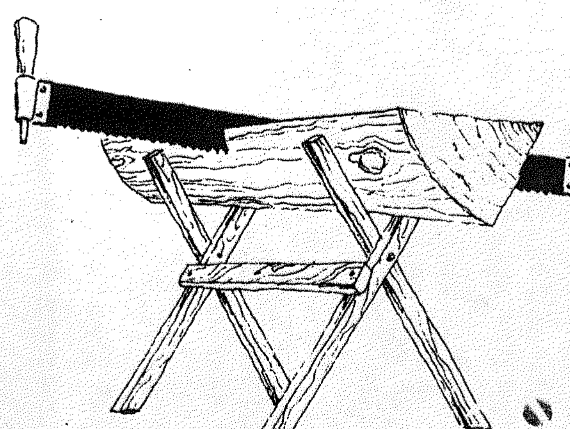
ılected No. 1 among the eight greatest scenic beauties of Manchoukuo, Chenkiang- ark is known for its cherry blossoms. During the cherry blossom season in April, ide of Antung is crowded with sightseers from all parts of Manchoukuo and

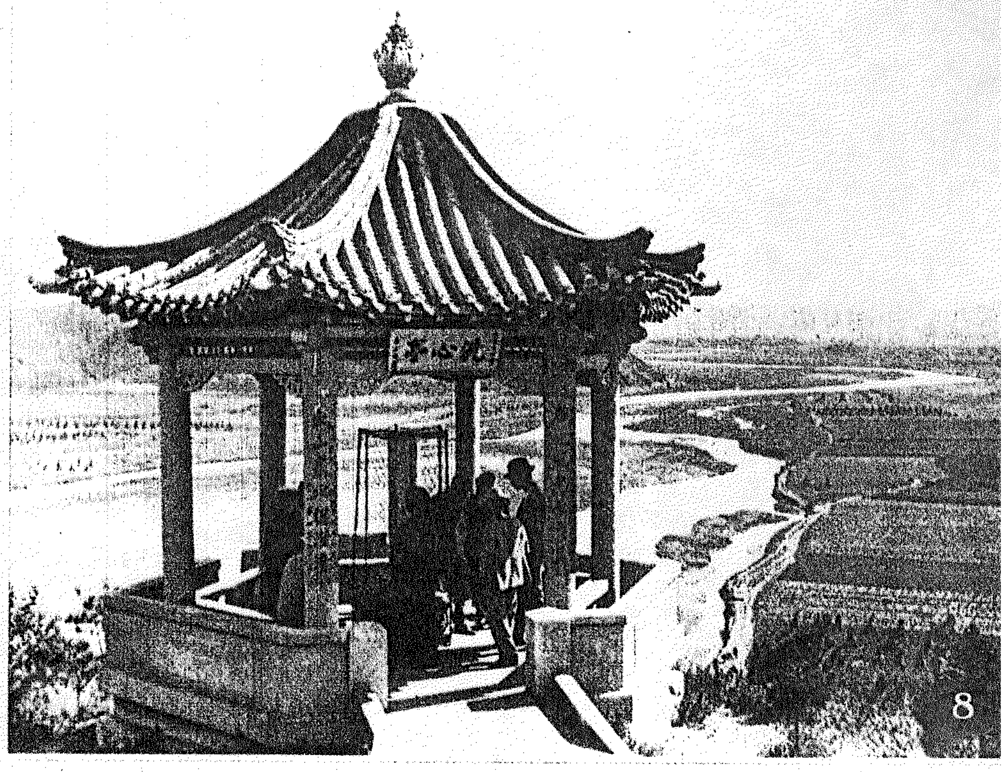
陽の白塔　滿洲の象徵のやうな白塔で知られてゐる遼陽は滿洲最古の都「遼陽城頭夜は の軍歌にも懐しい大會戰のあつたところ今は閑寂な町で近郊に千數百年前の古墳壁畫土 發掘されてゐる　6・佳木斯の碼頭　三江省のお膝元百二十萬省民の汗の收穫は殆どこゝ こゝを經て移出されるが圖佳線の完成は松花江の水運と組んで北滿の哈爾濱に對し東滿 る水陸交通のポイントをにぎる　7・興安嶺　興安嶺を馬力と共に越える白系露人　8・龍 鐵嶺驛の東一里の地點にあり眺望絶佳奉天撫順方面からのハイキング行樂地として喜ば る　9・安東鎭江山　安東の背景をなす鎭江山は曾て「滿洲八景公選第一位」に當選した景勝 名所として知られその季節には滿鮮各地からの觀櫻客で埋められる

白塔　遼陽爲滿洲古都近郊曾發掘千數百年前古墳壁畫土器等　6・佳木斯碼頭　三江省的 民衆的血汗的收穫都是先集聚此處而再向各地輸出的乃至圖佳線完成遂據東滿水陸交通之 7・興安嶺　白俄渡經興安嶺之情形　8・龍首山　位於鐵嶺附近登此山可遠眺各地　9・安 山　滿洲八景之一安東鎭江山風光明媚尤以櫻花著名

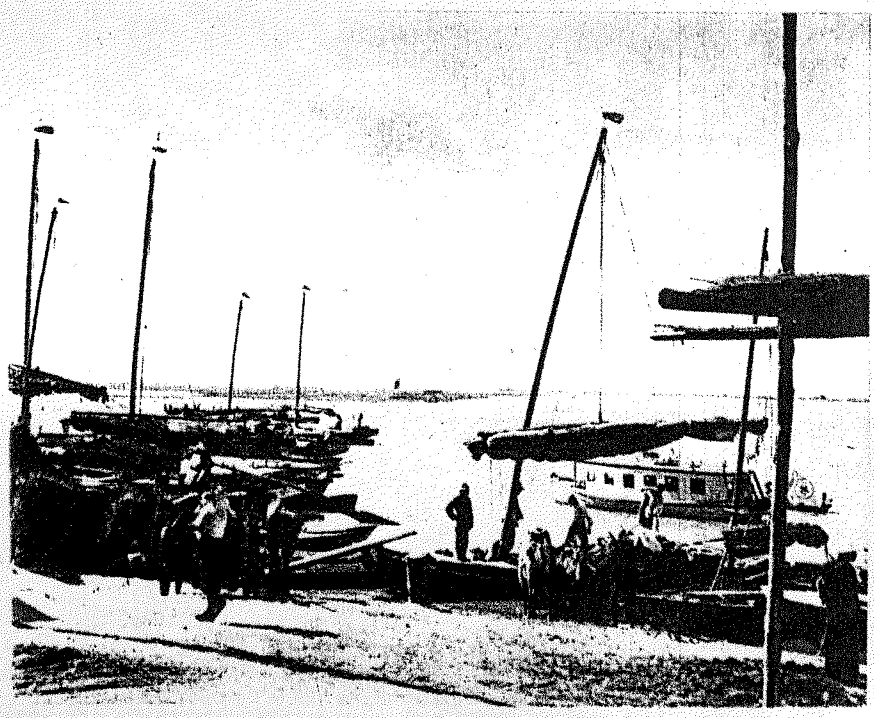


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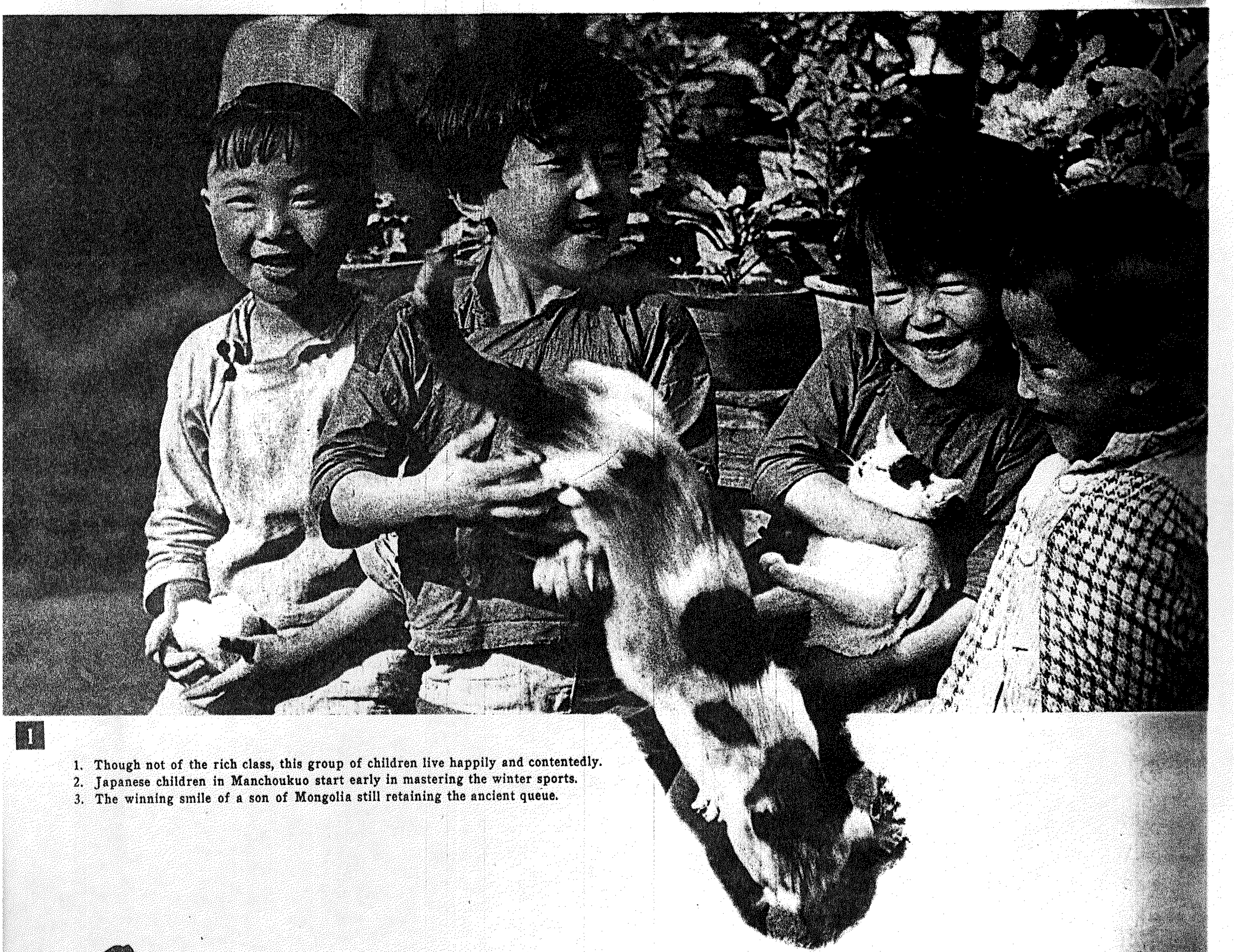




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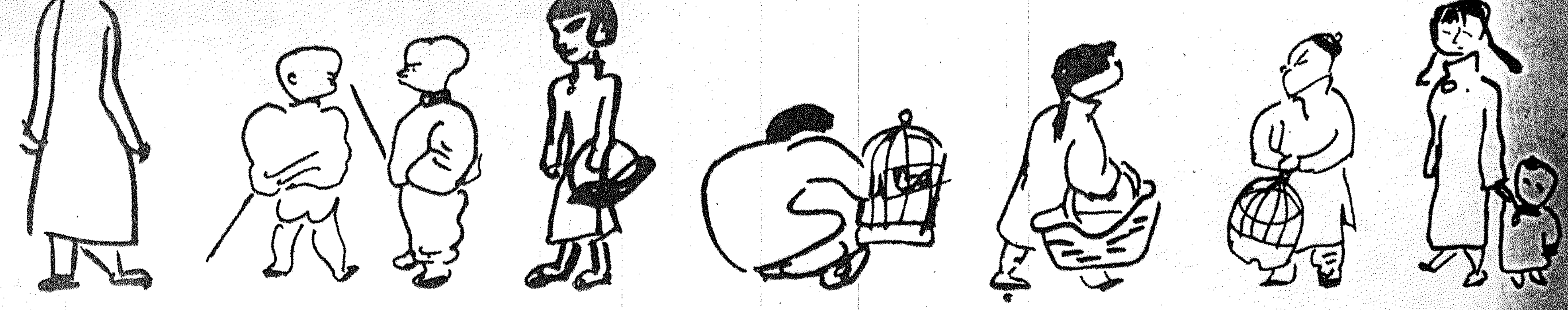
Happy Children of Manchoukuo

The children of Manchoukuo are very fortunate in that they are the focus of a strong parental love, especially from their mothers. Most of these children lead a very close life with their parents. This is due to the fact that school education has not as yet become universal and their schooling is conducted at home. Although the young boys and girls therefore grow up in a rather carefree way, they nevertheless are taught, while still young, all the important essentials of the hard facts of economic life.



1

1. Though not of the rich class, this group of children live happily and contentedly.
2. Japanese children in Manchoukuo start early in mastering the winter sports.
3. The winning smile of a son of Mongolia still retaining the ancient queue.





2

)びのび育つ

満洲の子供

洲人の子供はどこの家庭でも兩親殊に母親から非常に可愛がられ身のま
に愛らしい飾りなども施されてゆつたりと育つてゐる。教育は都市をは
地方へもこの頃漸次普及してきてゐるが總體的に見ればまだ寺小屋式の
を必要とする程度で一般家庭として學校教育の必要を痛感せるまでには
てゐないから子女の教育はまだ低く日本とは天地の相違がある。しかし
を問はず一般人の子女は頗るのんびり育つてゐる。それは生活樣式が一
文化に遠く原始的であり其の性情が多分に粘液質な傾向でさういふ周圍
りまかれて育つからであらう。しかし家庭生活及び社會生活そのまゝの
として物資に對する經濟觀念は幼少の頃から强く植ゑつけられてゐる。

寫眞を寫して上げるからお竝び、といつたら〝猫も一緒にネ〟とかしこま
トタン猫が逃げ出したので〝ワツ!〟といつた瞬間　2・凍てついた路上を
ソーと元氣な日本の子供たち　3・何かしら鈍重さうだが、でも樂しく微笑
ちの子供

州人的兒童都是受着母親的熱烈的慈愛而育成教育程度甚低一般家庭並不
え教育爲必要這也是保守的表現同時也是母親過愛的表現

1些小孩家境雖然不是富有但愉快無比　2・活潑的日本小孩　3・快樂的蒙
え



3



EDUCATION

THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG MANCHOUKUO

Incorporating a new educational system, the Manchoukuo School Act was promulgated on May 1, 1937 and enforced from January 1, 1938. In the sweeping reforms which took place in July 1937, the educational affairs of Manchoukuo was placed under the administration of the Department of People's Welfare, into which had been absorbed the former Department of Education. The educational policy of the Empire, as embodied in the revised system, has for its objectives the enhancement of the Manchoukuo-Japan relationship of "oneness of spirit and virtue," the development of racial harmony among the races comprising the nation, and the fostering of healthy and efficient Manchoukuoan citizens.

1. Manchoukuoan girl students engage in their favorite winter sport of ice-skating to the tune of rhythmic music.
2. Mass outdoor exercises held by the students of the Kirin Higher Normal School.
3. Students of the Mukden Girls' Normal School entering the gate with children under their tutelage.
4. Primary students eagerly watching their teacher give practical lessons in physics.
5. The school bell calls to perfect attention these Korean primary students in Manchoukuo.

一德一心を標榜して 次代國民育成に驀ら

滿洲國が建國以來標榜する一德一心宣揚の新敎育體系は昭和十二年(康德四年)五月一日公布,翌十三年一月一日から實施された、この新學制は國家百年の大計を樹立するもので,日滿一德一心不可分の關係及び民族協和の精神を體得せしめ,健全,有爲な滿洲國民を養成するにある

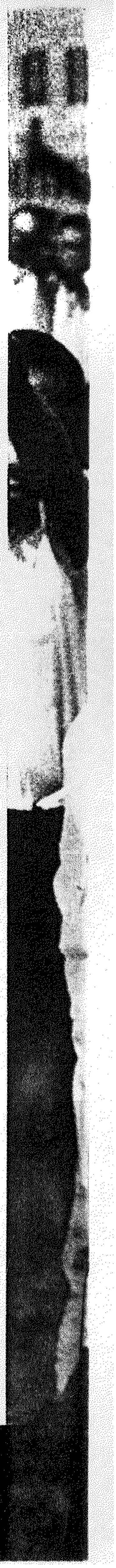
滿洲國は多數民族の集合國家であるため敎育行政及びその施設關係は非常に複雜である。關東州內の敎育施設は大體關東州廳の經營に屬してゐるが,行政權移讓と、もに,從來の滿鐵附屬地內滿洲國人敎育は全部滿洲國に移讓し,日本內地人敎育及び一部朝鮮人敎育は日本側に留保すること、なつて,日本側が施設,行政を引受け駐滿大使館敎務部が行政を管掌,各地方別に學校組合を設けその經營に當らせてゐる。日本側經營の學校は關東州廳經營の諸校をはじめ大連市,滿鐵,學社,東洋協會,日露協會等經營の學校が各所にあり,他に公學校,普通學堂等あり、中等學校だけでも三十餘校に達してゐる。又在滿朝鮮人敎育は治外法權撤廢と、もに滿洲國民生部が引繼ぐ事になり,從來滿鐵經營の二十校中十四校が民生部に移されてゐる。蒙古人敎育は驚異的に發達,日本に留學する者旣に百名を超え王爺廟の蒙古學院の如きは蒙古開發の指導者を養成する模範學校といはれてゐる

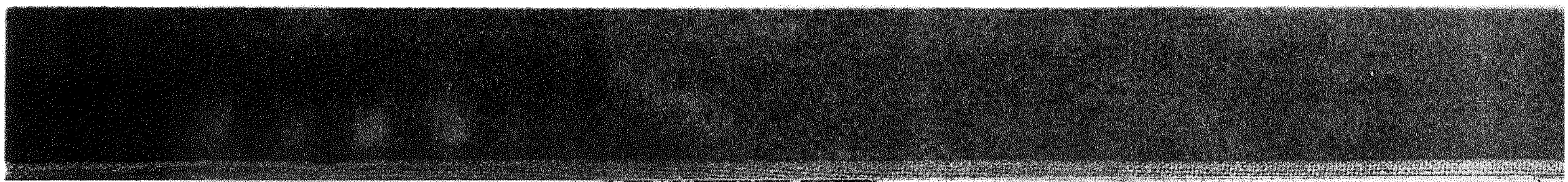
1・歌とリズムに合せて滿洲の女學生はスケートが堪能だ 2・吉林高等師道學校生徒の潑剌たる建國體操 3・「お姉さまと一緒に學校へ行くのよ」と,附屬小學校もある奉天省立奉天女子師範學校 4・理科の授業をうける滿人小學生 5・朝鮮人小學校の朝會の一とき

新學制分國民學校(初等敎育修業四年)國民學舍(簡易初等敎育修業一年乃至三年)國民優級學校(入學資格爲國民學校卒業者年限一二年)國民高等學校(中等敎育修業四年入學資格爲國民優級學校卒業者)大學(專門敎育修業三年入學資格,國民高等學校卒業者)師道學校(初等敎育敎師養成年限二年入學資格國民高等學校三年修了者)高等師道學校(中等敎員養成機關修業三年)職業學校(年限二年或三年入學資格爲十三歲以上卒業國民學校或國民優級學校)

治外法權撤廢後,附屬地之滿人敎育机關已全移交滿洲國,日本內地人及一部朝鮮人敎育,日本方面仍爲保留駐滿大使館敎務部管掌行政,各地方設學校組合,日本方面經營學校,有關東州廳經營諸校,大連市滿鐵學社東洋協會日俄協會等經營之學校,各處皆有此外有公學校,普通學堂,中等學校已達三十餘處,又在滿朝鮮人敎育現已由民生部引繼,以前滿鐵經營二十校中十四校,已移交民生部,蒙古人敎育有驚異的發達,來日本留學者已超過百名之多,王爺廟之蒙古學院成績亦蒸蒸々日上

1・滿洲女生溜氷之姿勢 2・吉林高師學生之建國體操 3・奉天省立奉天女子師範學校及附屬小學校 4・滿人學生學習理科試驗 5・朝鮮小學校之朝會



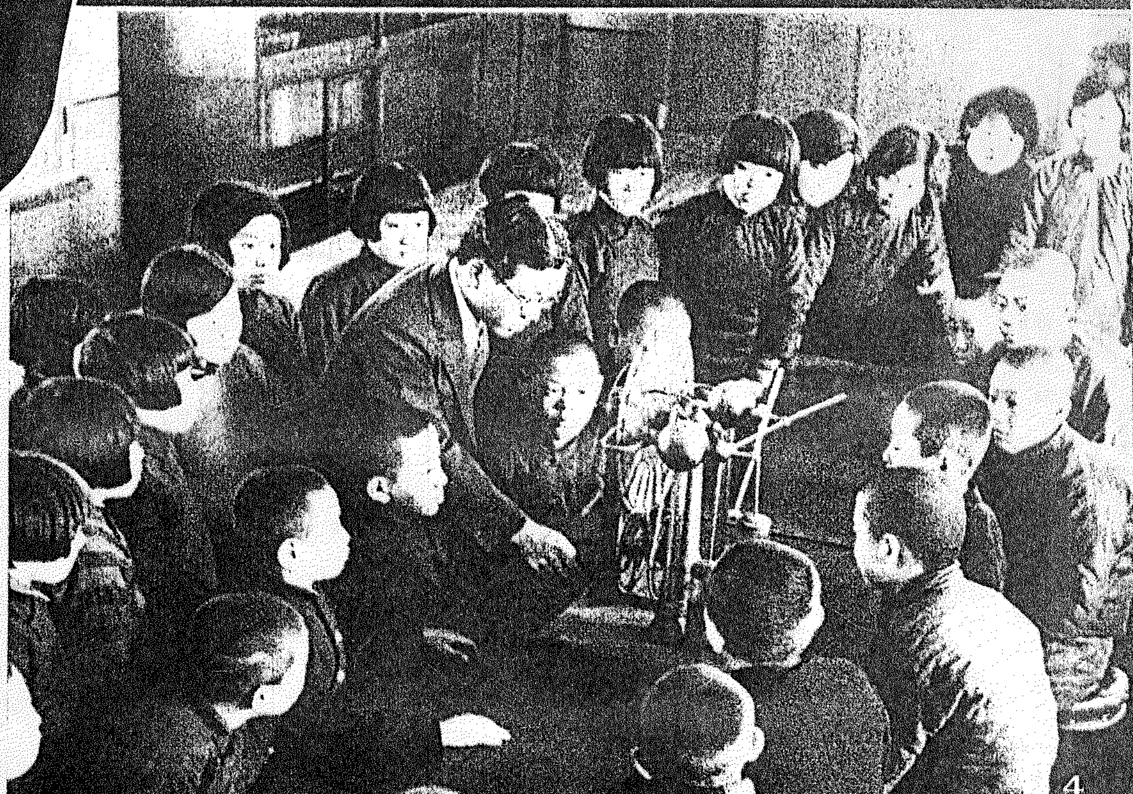




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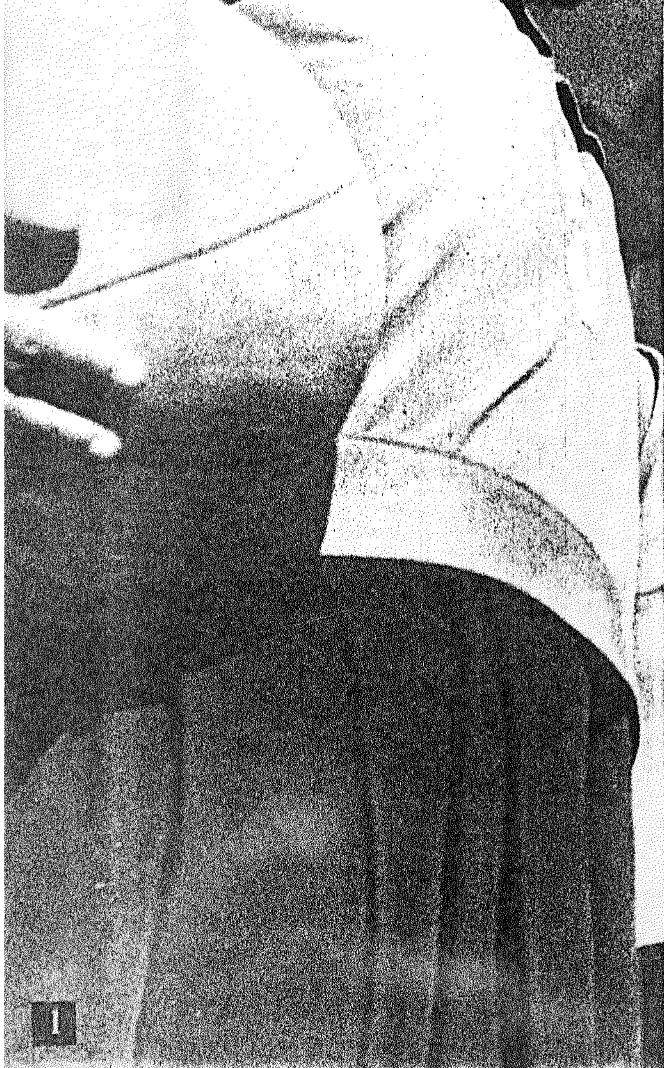


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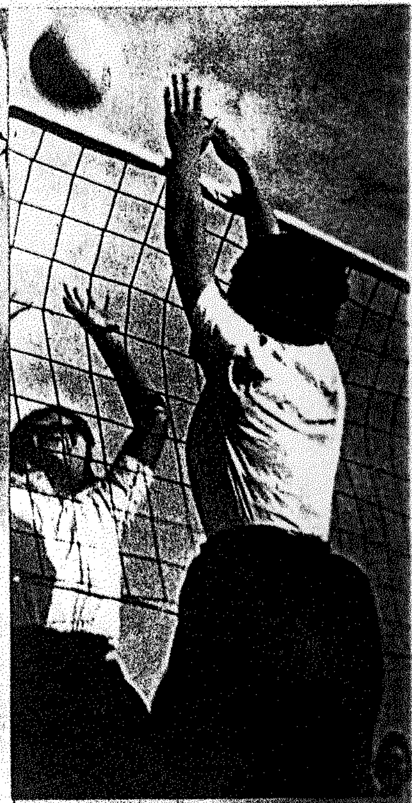


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1. Strong basketball players of a girls' high school in Hsinking.
2. Good form displayed by a Manchoukuoan pole-vaulter during the Japan-Manchoukuo athletic meet.
3. The powerful Manchoukuo rugby team in action against the Japanese expeditionary team.
4. The favorite sport of volleyball among girl students.
5. A star Manchoukuoan running broad jumper displays his winning form.
6. Muddy rugby battle between the Japanese and Manchoukuoan (in dark uniforms) teams.
7. The Manchoukuoan and visiting Canadian basketball teams start the ball a-rolling.
8. Well-filled stands watch the track relay event.
9. Sprinters hit the water in the All-Manchoukuo Middle School Swimming Meet.

Athletic Manchoukuo

in all countries, sports are extremely popular
choukuo. After passing through the early stage
ing everything according to the Japanese stan-
play, the athletes of Manchoukuo are gradually
ng to reveal some of the superior traits with
hey are inherently endowed. Due to the vigor-
on the Continent the athletes of this country
unusually strong legs, hence it is no wonder
y should excel in such sports as rugby, jumping
imming. At the second international rugby
ld in Dairen last Spring, the Manchoukuoan
inched the championship by easily conquering
er participating Japanese and foreign teams.

强靱な四肢もて跳躍覇權へ

國家の基礎固まるとともに滿洲國のスポーツ界もますます活氣を呈し盟邦日本の體育施設と競技法の鵜呑み時代からやうやく本格的體勢をとゝのへるに至つた。大陸に鍛へられた赤銅色の體軀はよく伸び殊にその四肢の强靱さは不思議な粘りを持ち蹴球跳躍等にはお誂へ向き滿人軍は從來蹴球リーグには輝やかしい戰蹟を殘してゐるが昭和十四年春の第二回大連國際蹴球リーグの日滿外人對抗戰にも滿人軍は斷然他を壓して優勝。又水泳に於ても日本式水泳法を採り好條件の四肢を利してスピードを加へ今や戰禍靜まる曉の極東オリムピック大會の覇權を狙つて猛練習をつゞけてゐる。他競技は過渡時代でどの種目にも所謂スタープレーヤーはゐないがやがて彈機のやうに世界の覇權を狙つて立ち上る日も遠くはない

1・新京女子高等國民學校のバスケツトボール選手 2・强い臂力とバネ日滿支對抗競技に於ける滿洲國選手 3・蹴球にかけては滿洲人は先天的に惠まれてゐる 4・ボールを中心に跳躍する四肢! 5・跳躍はお手のもの均整のとれたポーズはただ美しいといふより他はない 6・泥んこになつて熱戰の日滿對抗ラグビー 7・體力技術共にいさゝかの遜色もない滿洲カナダ親善バスケツトボール大會 8・スタープレーヤーこそゐないが短長距離共になかなか旺んだ 9・日本式水泳法を學んで水泳滿洲の名を輝やかせんと意氣込む全滿中等學校水泳大會

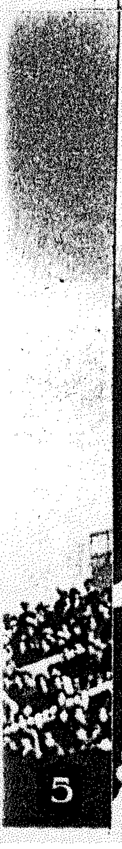
足球跳躍爲滿人軍之特長康德六年春第二回大連國際足球戰滿人軍大獲全勝其他競技雖在過渡時代可是大家的努力將來在世界體育界內可占相當地位毫無疑慮

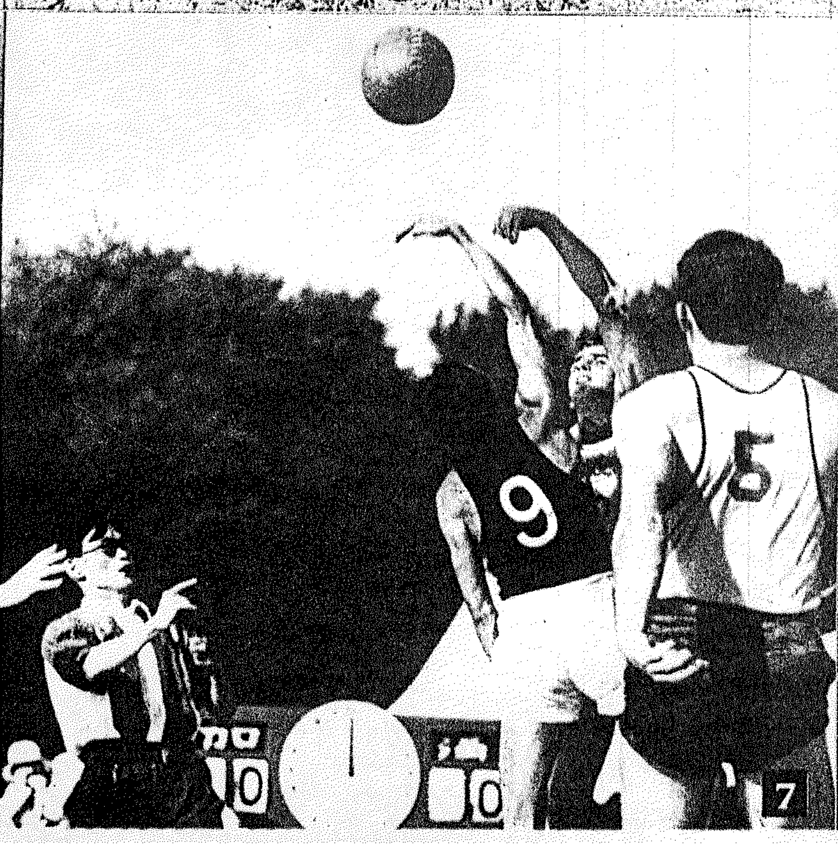
1・新京女高籃球選手 2・日滿華運動會中之滿洲國選手 3・足球爲滿人最得意運動 4・女生之排球隊 5・跳遠之雄姿 6・日滿比賽橄欖球 7・滿洲與加拿大友誼比賽籃球大會 8・接力競走 9・全滿中等學校水泳大會

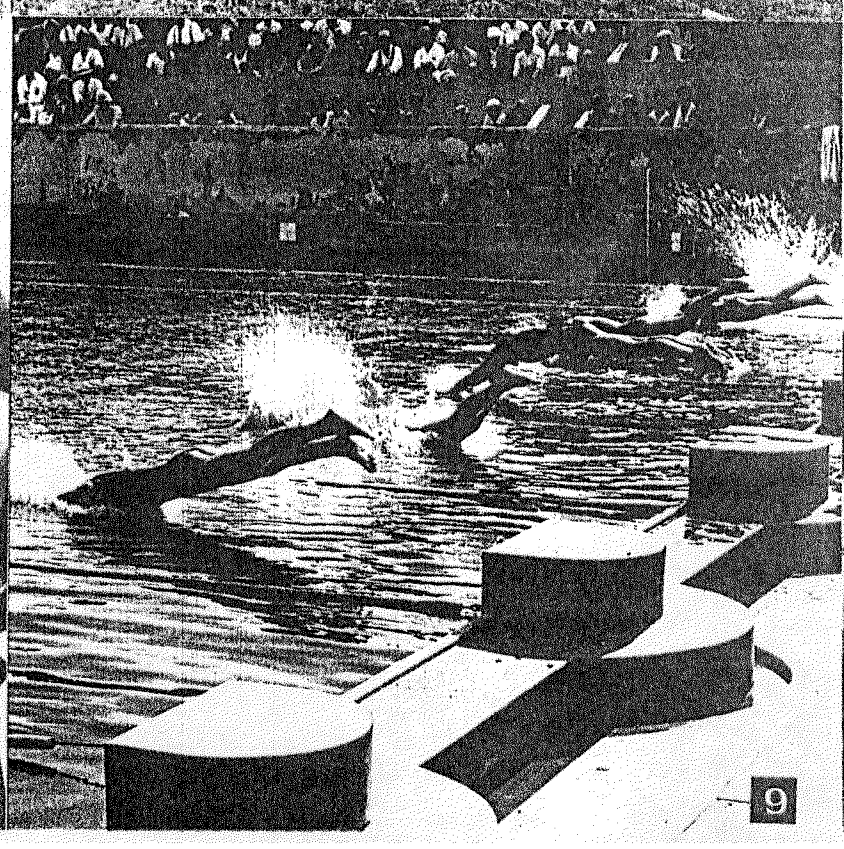

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LIVING S

生計

The living standard of the average government and public official family of four living in Hsinking on a monthly salary not exceeding ¥70, as compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the State Council, is given below. This report is based on a six-month investigation covering the winter period, but the figures are for a one-year average.

滿人官公吏の生活費

滿洲國國務院總計處調査にかゝる家計調査報告より新京居住月收七十圓未滿世帶人員四名の場合の生活費を見るに次の如くである。本調査は冬季を中心に六ケ月分の實計をまとめたものであり數字は一ケ月平均

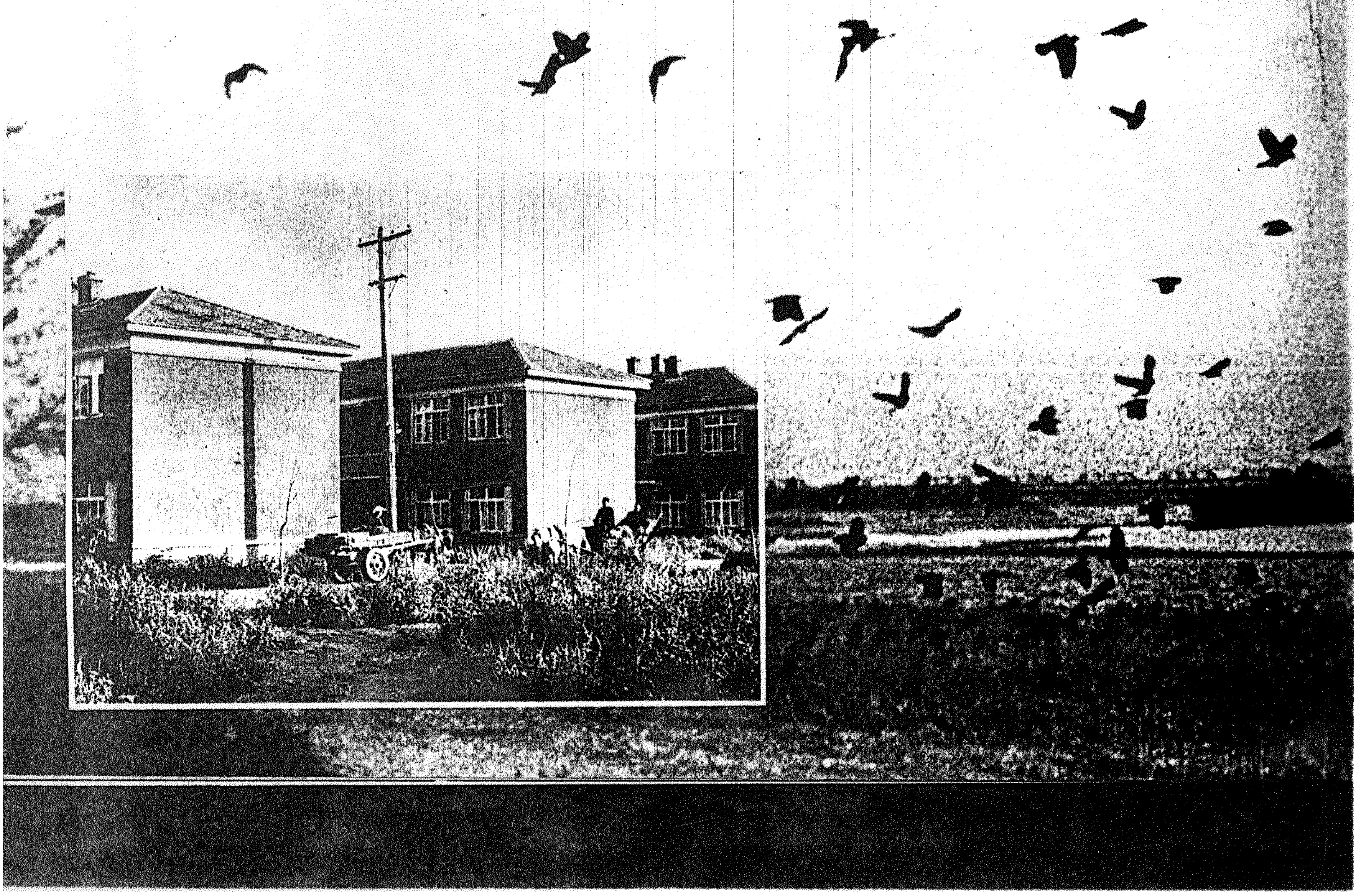
國務院統計處調査新京居住月收七十圓未滿一家人口四名生活費如下本調査以冬季爲中心六個月份實計數字的一個月平均數

Items	費目別	Cash Expenditure 現金支出額	%
Food	飲食品費	¥25.03	40.05
House Rent	住宅費	7.20	11.52
Heat & Light	光熱費	7.63	12.21
Clothing	被服費	10.06	16.10
Medical Care	衞生費	2.58	4.58
Education	教育費	0.59	0.94
Socials	交際費	4.60	7.36
Others	その他	4.52	7.24
Total	計	¥62.21	100.00

For each member of a family of 3.87 persons, the daily expenditure for food is ¥0.2156.

家族數三·八七人にて飲食費の一日當りを算出せば一人當り二十一錢五厘六毛となる

家族數三·八七人飲食費一人一日二角一錢五厘六毫



ANDARD

満人農家の生活費

部克山農事試驗場調査の滿人農家經濟調査報告に農家の生活費を見るに、一ケ年生活費總額五百八十度の中農は大體次の如き狀態である

克山農事試驗場之滿人農家經濟調査報告農家生活總額五百八十圓程度之中農大體如下

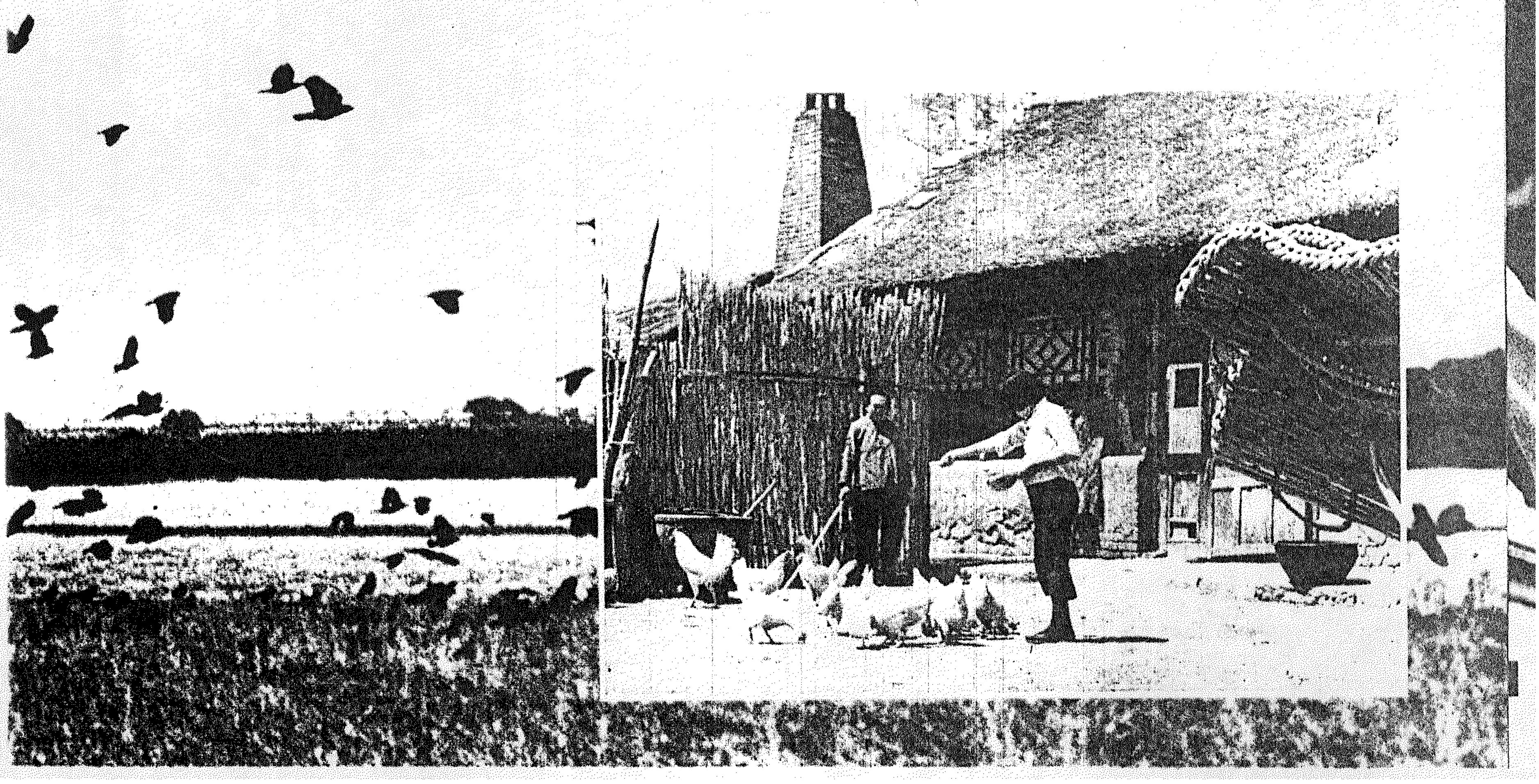
According to a recent report of the Koshan Agricultural Experimental Station, which investigated into the agricultural economies of middle class Manchoukuoan farmers, the average family spends a total of ¥580 yearly, classified as follows:

Items	費目別	Amount 總額	Cash Expenditure 現金支出額	%
Lodging	住居費	¥ 36.96	¥ 10.59	6.4
Food	飲食費	337.89	108.59	59.3
Light & Fuel	光熱費	48.53	13.75	8.4
Furniture	什器費	6.46	6.46	1.1
"Luxuries"	嗜好品費	16.20	16.20	2.8
Clothing	被服費	77.75	77.75	13.4
Education	教育費	6.96	6.95	1.2
Medical Care	醫藥費	8.25	6.25	1.4
Socials	交際費	27.95	27.95	4.8
Others	その他	12.82	12.82	2.2
Total	計	¥579.77	¥287.31	100.0

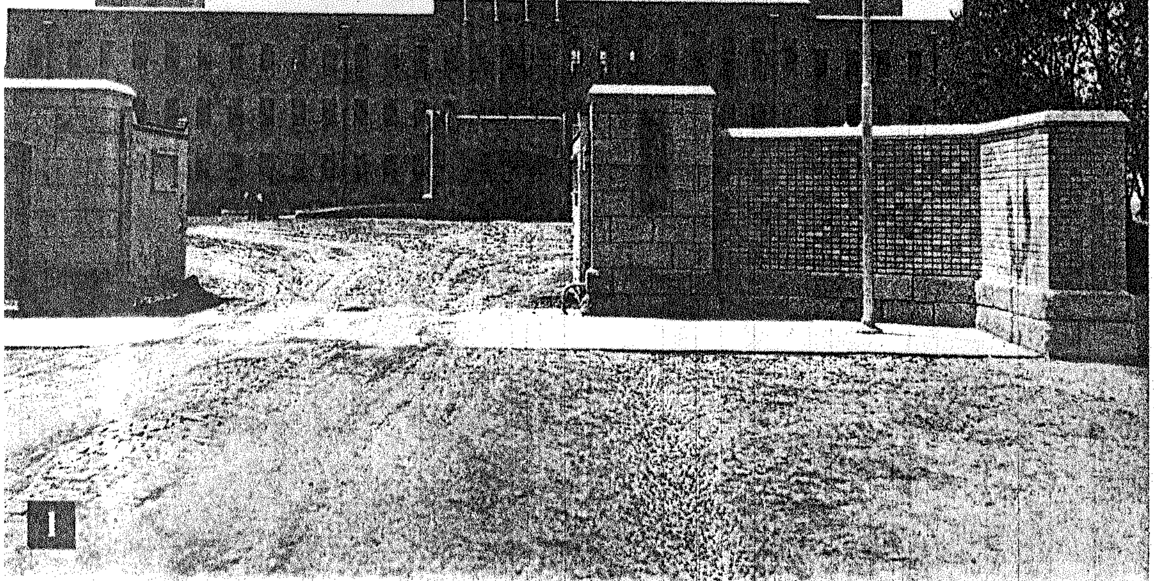
族數男五·一五人、女三·六五人傭人年雇一·八九人、季節雇數二·五月にして、その一日當り費用は家族は十九錢五毛、雇人は十三錢三厘三毛となり、飲食費の一人一日當用は十二錢二厘である

數男五·一五人女三·六五人傭人分年雇用一·八九人分季用延長月數二·五月一日費用家族一角五厘三毫雇人一分三厘三毫飲食費一人一日費用一角二錢二厘

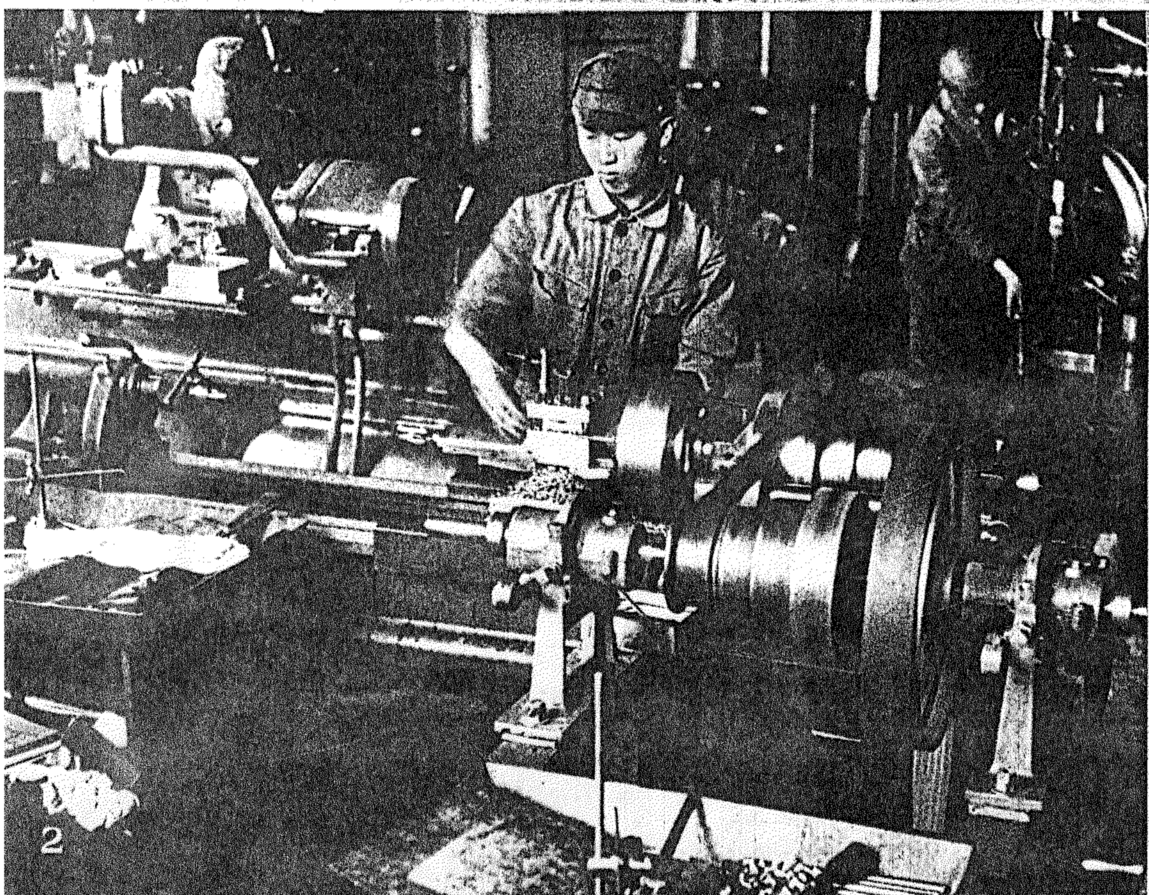
The statistics are based on a family of 5.15 men, 3.65 women, 1.89 helpers hired over a one-year period, and seasonal help of 2.5 months. The daily expenditure of each family member is ¥0.1953 (of which food expense amount to ¥0.122), while that of each hired hand is ¥0.1333 per day.



SOCIAL AND EDUC



1



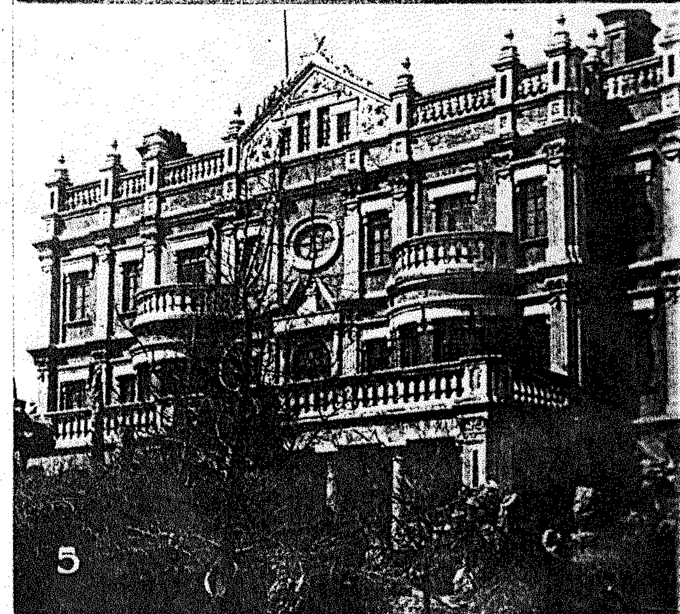
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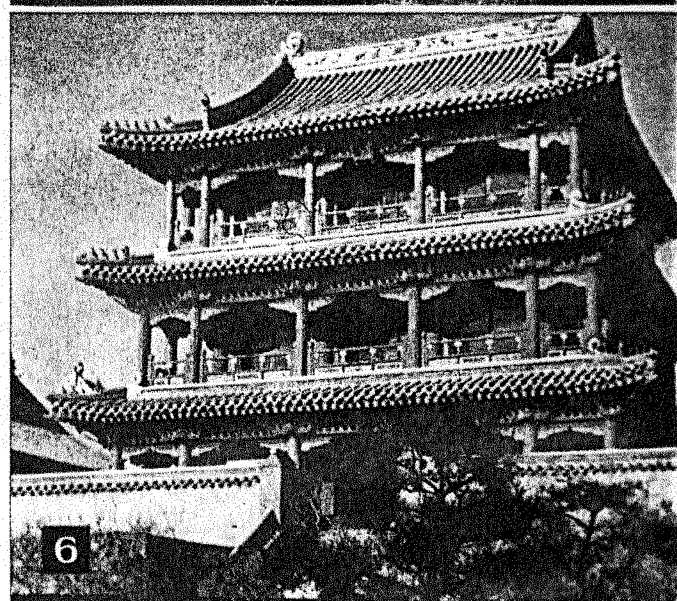
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6

滿洲電業株式會社

滿洲國政府は大同二年三月(昭和八年)建國一周年に當り「電氣事業は統一經營を行[illegible]低廉なる電力を供給す」とその根本方針を闡明,この大方針に基き康德元年[illegible]氣事業を包含し地方群小事業を統制下に置く日滿合辦の滿洲電業株式會社を設立[illegible]二月一日から營業を開始した,合同參加社名

日本側　南滿電氣,營口水道電氣,北滿電氣の各株式會社

滿洲側　奉天電燈廠,新京電燈廠,吉林電燈廠,哈爾濱電業局,安東電業股份有限公[illegible]

取締役社長は丁鑑修氏で,現在の資本金總額は一億六千萬圓滿洲に於ける供給用[illegible]備約五十萬KW中から撫順炭礦,本溪湖煤鐵公司,昭和製鋼所等の自家用設備二十五萬[illegible]を除けば滿洲に於ける電氣事業は殆ど同社によって統制されてゐる

為謀獲得豐富低廉的電力供給,乃有滿洲電業株式會社之創立,該會社[illegible]糾合從來之日本側之南滿電氣,營口水道電氣及北滿之各電氣會社與滿洲側之奉天電[illegible]京電燈廠,吉林電燈廠,哈爾濱電業局及安東電業公司而成者,資本金總額為一億六千萬[illegible]全滿供給用發電設備約五十萬基羅瓦特除撫順炭礦本溪湖煤鐵公司及昭和製鋼所等[illegible]設備之二十五萬基羅瓦特外係歸其統制

ONAL INSTITUTIONS

ıtrance and facade of the Tairiku (Continental) Science Insti-
te.
/pe-founding process at the Tairiku Science Institute.
ıemical laboratory of the Tairiku Science Institute.
ıtional Museum in Mukden.
ate Library in Mukden.
d Palace Museum in Mukden.
orticultural experimental station in Hsingcheng.
siungyuehcheng's horticultural experimental station.
ıngshantang Charity Institution in Mukden.
ıblic orphanage in Hsinking.
d-age home for Jews in Harbin.

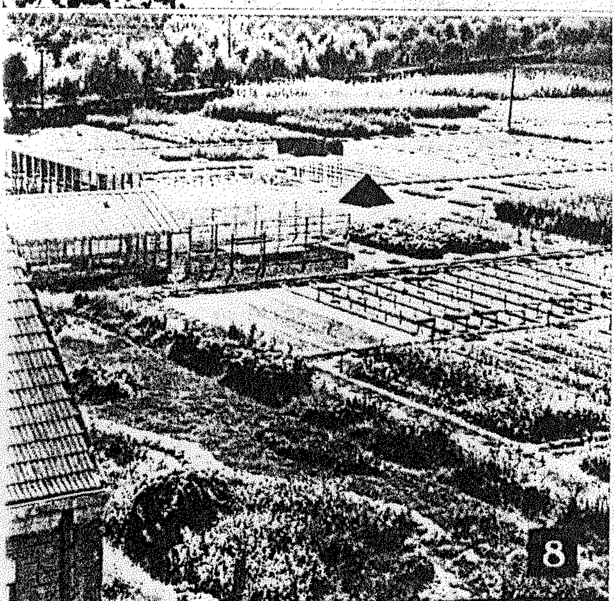
社會機關益々整備へ

正門　2・同旋盤研究所　3・同藥品試驗室　4・奉天國立博物館
書館　6・奉天故宮博物館　7・興城園藝試驗場　8・熊岳城園藝試
善堂　10・新京社會施設孤兒收容所　11・哈爾濱のユダヤ養老院

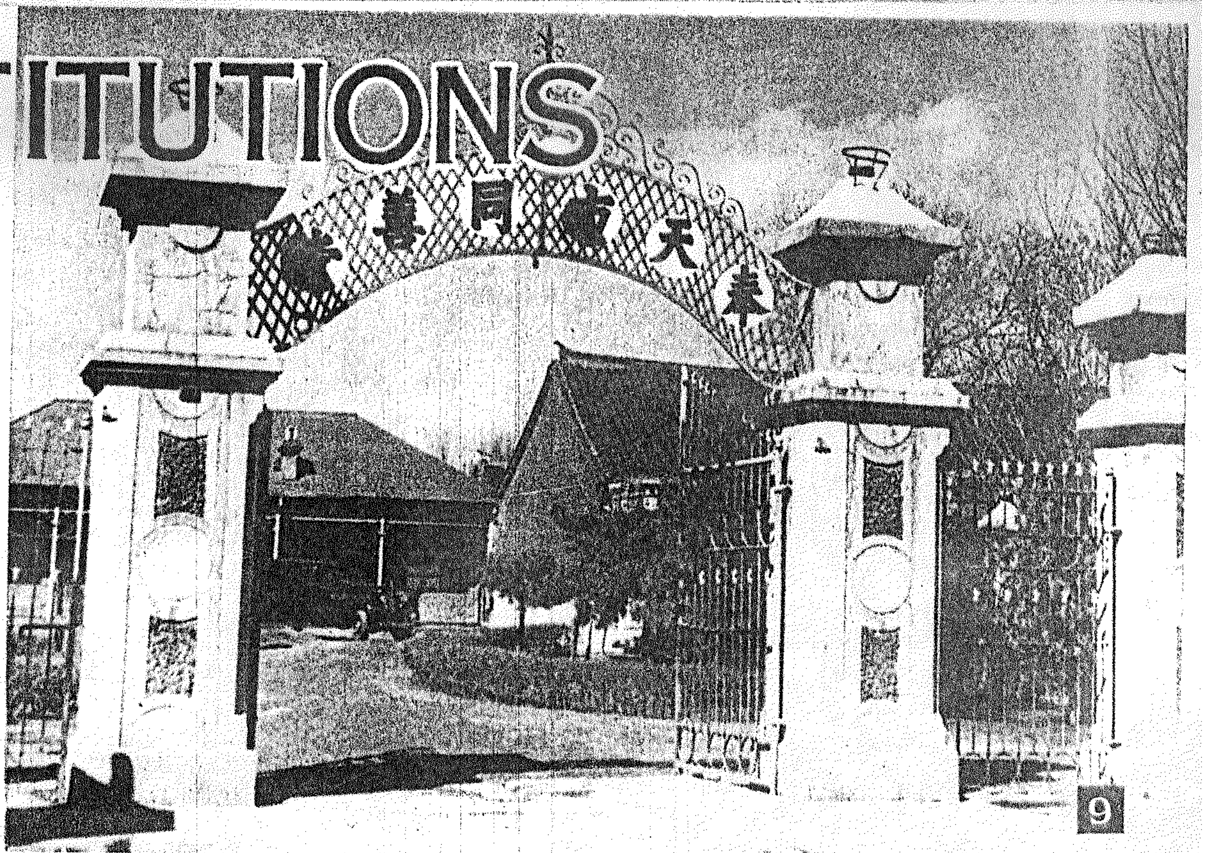
門　2・大陸科學院旋盤研究室　3・同藥品試驗室　4・奉天國立博
立圖書館　6・奉天故宮博物館　7・興城園藝試驗場　8・熊岳城園
天市同善堂　10・新京孤兒收容所　11・哈爾濱養老院



7



8



9



10



11

)33, exactly one full year following the founding of the new ıment of Manchoukuo made an announcement that it will en- plenty of cheap electric power by consolidating the opera- try's electric industry. Under this policy, the Manchuria . was established in November 1934, following a merger of ıese and Manchoukuoan electric concerns in Manchoukuo, and started from December 1 of the same year.

e concerns absorbed in the merger were the South Manchu- Yingkou Waterworks & Electric and the North Manchuria ies, while the Manchoukuoan concerns which participated in- en Electric, Hsinking Electric, Kirin Electric and Antung companies as well as the Harbin Electric Bureau. The Com- d at ¥160,000,000 and and its president is Mr. Ting Chien-

e 250,000 kilowatts of electricity generated by the Fushun u Iron & Colliery Co., and the Showa Steel Works, Ltd. for ;, practically all of what remains of the total 500,000 kilo- ty available in Manchoukuo is supplied by the Manchuria

3

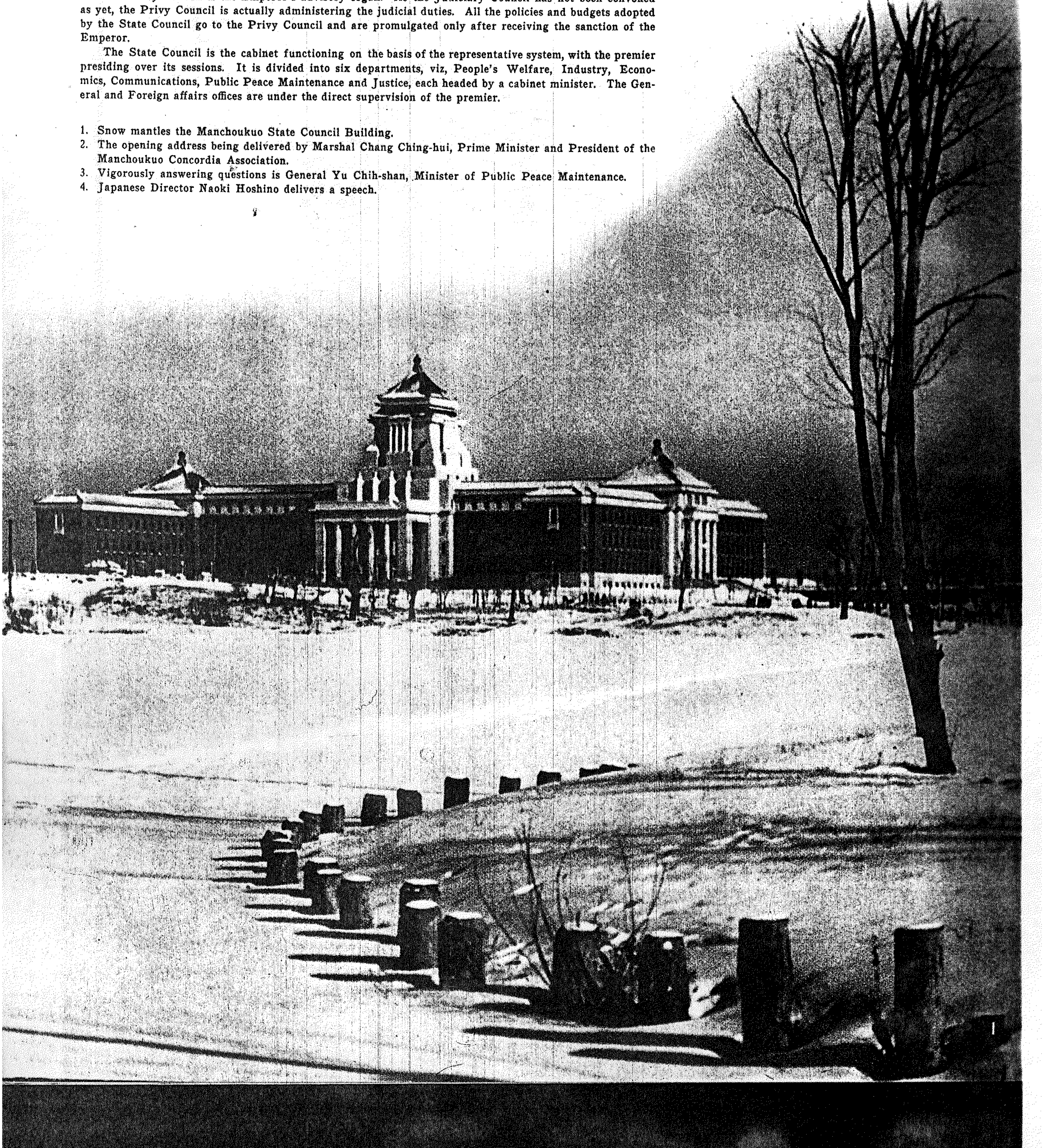
ADMINISTRATION

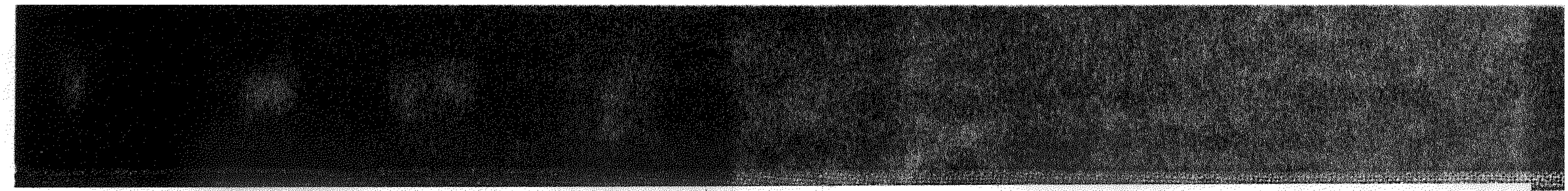
Manchoukuo's form of government is divided into the legislative, judicial and administrative systems, and its aims are based on the policies of racial harmony, equal opportunity and open door rights. The administrative work is carried on by the prime minister, with the sanction of the Emperor. Under the Emperor are the Privy Council, Legislative Council, State Council, and the Courts.

The Privy Council is the Emperor's advisory organ. As the Judiciary Council has not been convoked as yet, the Privy Council is actually administering the judicial duties. All the policies and budgets adopted by the State Council go to the Privy Council and are promulgated only after receiving the sanction of the Emperor.

The State Council is the cabinet functioning on the basis of the representative system, with the premier presiding over its sessions. It is divided into six departments, viz, People's Welfare, Industry, Economics, Communications, Public Peace Maintenance and Justice, each headed by a cabinet minister. The General and Foreign affairs offices are under the direct supervision of the premier.

1. Snow mantles the Manchoukuo State Council Building.
2. The opening address being delivered by Marshal Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister and President of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association.
3. Vigorously answering questions is General Yu Chih-shan, Minister of Public Peace Maintenance.
4. Japanese Director Naoki Hoshino delivers a speech.





王道政治
發揚に邁進

洲帝國の政體は立憲君主制で立法司法行政の三權分立制を採用してゐる。その理想とする
ろは民族協和に立脚した王道政治である。まだ憲法は制定されてゐないが國家の基本法と
國民と國家の關係を明かにした人權保障法と國家の組織及び作用に關する根本原則を規定
組織法の二つがあり憲法制定を見るまではこの組織法が實質的には暫定憲法の役割を果し
るものと解され得る。昭和九年(康德元年)三月一日帝政實施以來滿洲國は內外諸情勢に對處
ため中央地方を通じ數次にわたる行政機構の改革を行ふと共に治外法權の全面的撤廢及び
附屬地行政權の移讓を見るに及んでいよいよ近代法治國家として又獨立國家としての體制
へ今や世界に類例なき政治組織の完成に邁進しつゝある。この國の政府組織は皇帝の下に
府立法院國務院法院檢察廳を置き中央集權的國家を形成してゐる。參議府は皇帝の諮詢機
ある。國務院は皇帝の旨を奉じて諸般の行政を掌る政府の中樞行政機關國務院の組織は國
理大臣の直宰に屬する總務廳をはじめ外務興安の二局及び各大臣の掌理に屬する治安民生
興農經濟交通の六部制でこの他國務總理大臣の管理に屬する機關として審計局恩賞局地政
建築局官需局大陸科學院建國大學大同學院などがあり又諸委員會會議などがある。國務院
廳の存在は滿洲國行政組織における一特色ともいふべきもので總務長官統轄の下に諸般の
國策を生み出す滿洲國の心臟部である。滿洲國には政府と表裏一體の關係にある滿洲帝國
會があり其の會組織を以て宣德達情工作を行つてゐることは特筆すべきで今や四千萬國民
道政治の恩澤を謳歌してゐる
新京の滿洲國國務院　2・協和會全國聯合協議會に於ける國務總理大臣の演說　3・質問に答
る于琛澂治安部大臣　4・協和會全國聯合協議會に於ける星野總務長官の施政演說

洲帝國政體爲君主立憲以民族協和推行王道政治爲主旨自康德元年三月一日實施帝政以來對
外情勢數次改革中央地方行政機構迨治外法權撤廢滿洲國遂名實相副完成近代法治國家政府
皇帝之下有參議府立法院國務院法院檢察廳參議府爲皇帝諮詢機關國務院爲奉皇帝之旨而掌
之中樞機關國務院組織以總務廳爲中心外分六部卽治安民生司法興農經濟交通是也此外有外
安審計恩賞地政建築官需等局以及建國大學大同學院等皆直屬總理大臣現正向完成世界無比
組織邁進中
京滿洲國國務院　2・協和會全國聯合協議會席上張國務總理大臣之演說　3・質問答辯之于治
臣　4・協和會全國聯合協議會席上之星野總務長官之演說



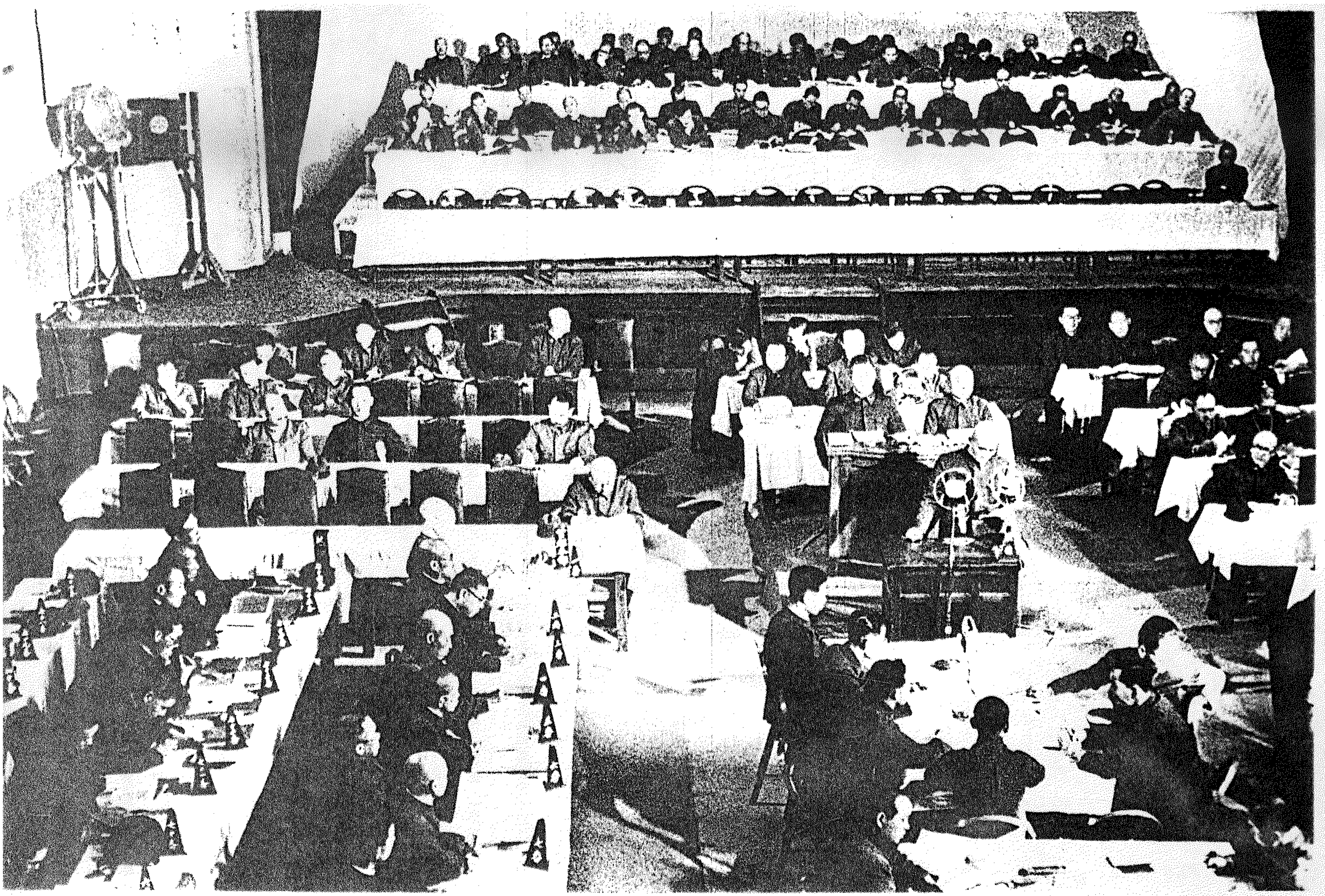
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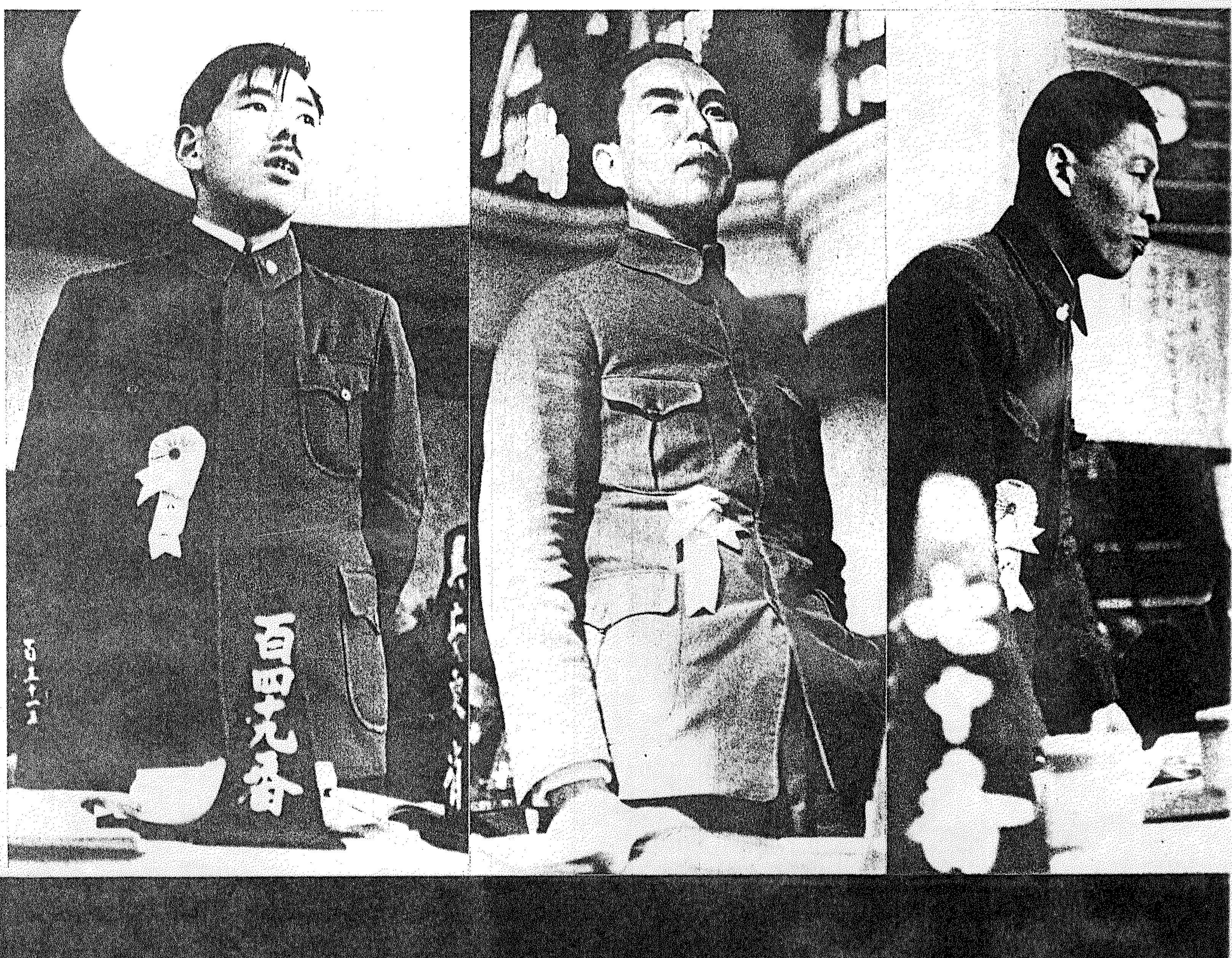
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1



2

Manchoukuo Concordia Association

The Manchoukuo Concordia Association, a national civilian organization born seven years ago at the time of the establishment of the new State, is ideologically, culturally and politically a unique and practical composite struction for training the people and eternally upholding the spiritual founding of the Empire, as well as realizing its lofty ideals. This Association is so important that it is even said to be the "spiritual mother-body" of the government.

The National Federated Conference of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association, ordinarily held once a year, is attended by representatives from all parts of the country.

1. National Federated Conference in session in the Concordia Hall, Hsinking.
2. Korean representative takes the platform.
3. Mr. Hashimoto, chief of the headquarters of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association, addresses the assembly at the National Federated Conference.

政策實踐の決定機關、

協和會

全國聯合協議會

民族協和安居樂業の新國家建設を建國精神として誕生した新帝國滿洲國の唯一永久擧國一致の思想的敎化的政治的實踐組織體として生れたのが協和會である。そしてこれは〝政府の精神母胎〟と稱し〝不文の憲法體〟といはれてゐるだけに政府と表裏をなして國民を組織化し政策の徹底を計つて民族協和の樂土を建設することが建前となつてゐる。全國聯合協議會は通常年一回招集され全國各省から代表が出席して國家的重要案件を審議するいはゞ議會の如き形態をなしてゐるがその實全く異つた組織體で純然たる協議體として議會政治に於ける如き數による議決や黨派的抗爭を排斥してゐるところに世界に類例を見ない協議政治體の眞の姿を見ることが出來る。卽ち政府は政策を決定し全國聯合協議會はその實踐意志を決定するといふのが最も平明な解釋であらう

日鮮滿漢蒙など各民族の代表が膝を交へて一堂に會し共同の理想實現のために熱辯をふるふ狀況は感激そのもの全聯こそは民族協和のルツボである。採決方法も〝衆議統裁〟卽ち協和精神の體得者たる議長が衆議の歸一するところを明察して採決するといふ理想的議事方法を採つてゐる

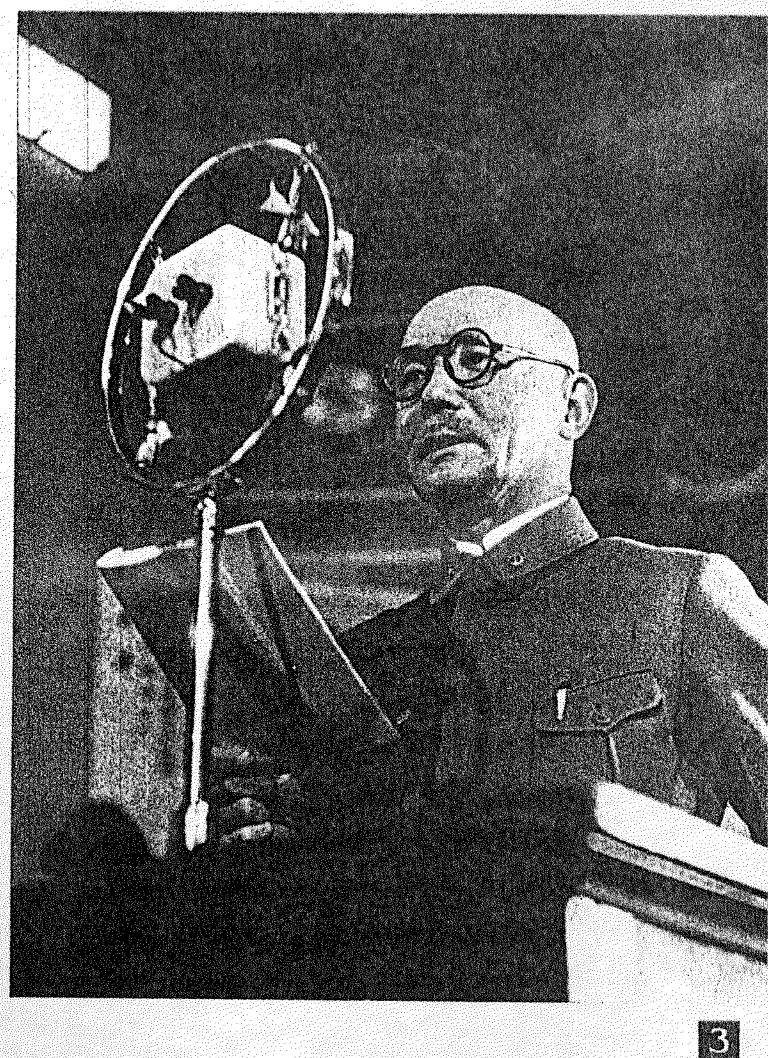
1・協和會全國聯合協議會々場 2・各地代表の質問 3・橋本虎之助本部長の演舌

協和會爲滿洲國之唯一永久擧國一致之思想的敎化的政治的實踐組織體故稱之爲政府精神母體或不文憲法體全國聯合協議會通常年招集一回全國各省代表出席審議國家重要案件形如議會而實異之不採取多數決排斥黨爭爲世界無偶協議政治體卽政府決定政策而協議會決定其實踐意志集滿漢蒙日鮮各民族於一堂共謀理想之實現故全聯實爲民族協和之最大表現採決方法本諸衆議統裁原則卽由協和精神體得者之議長明察衆議之所歸而採議決之方法也

1・協和會全國聯合協議會開會之情形 2・各地代表的質問演說 3・橋本本部長之演說



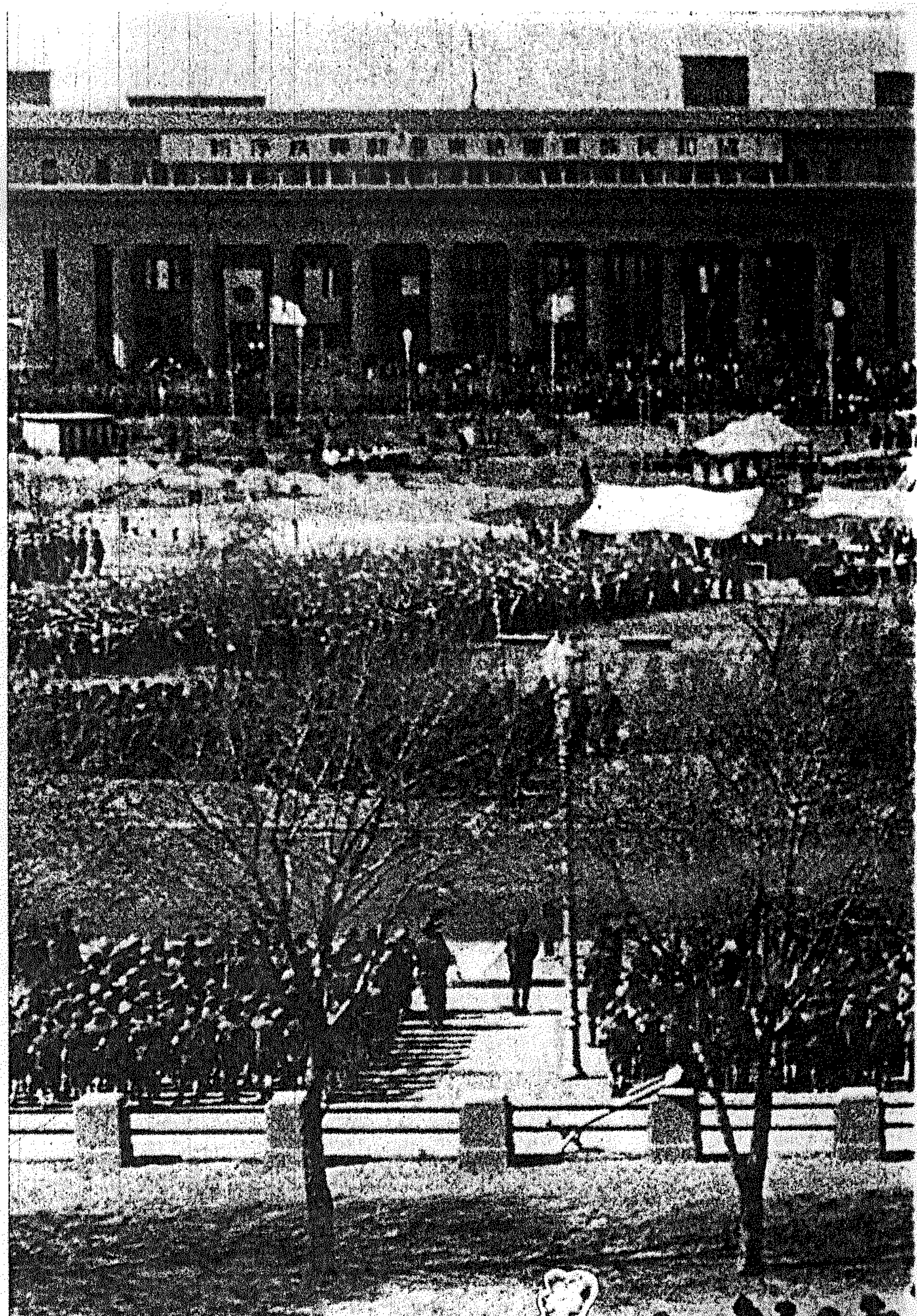




GRAND ASIA NEW RALLY

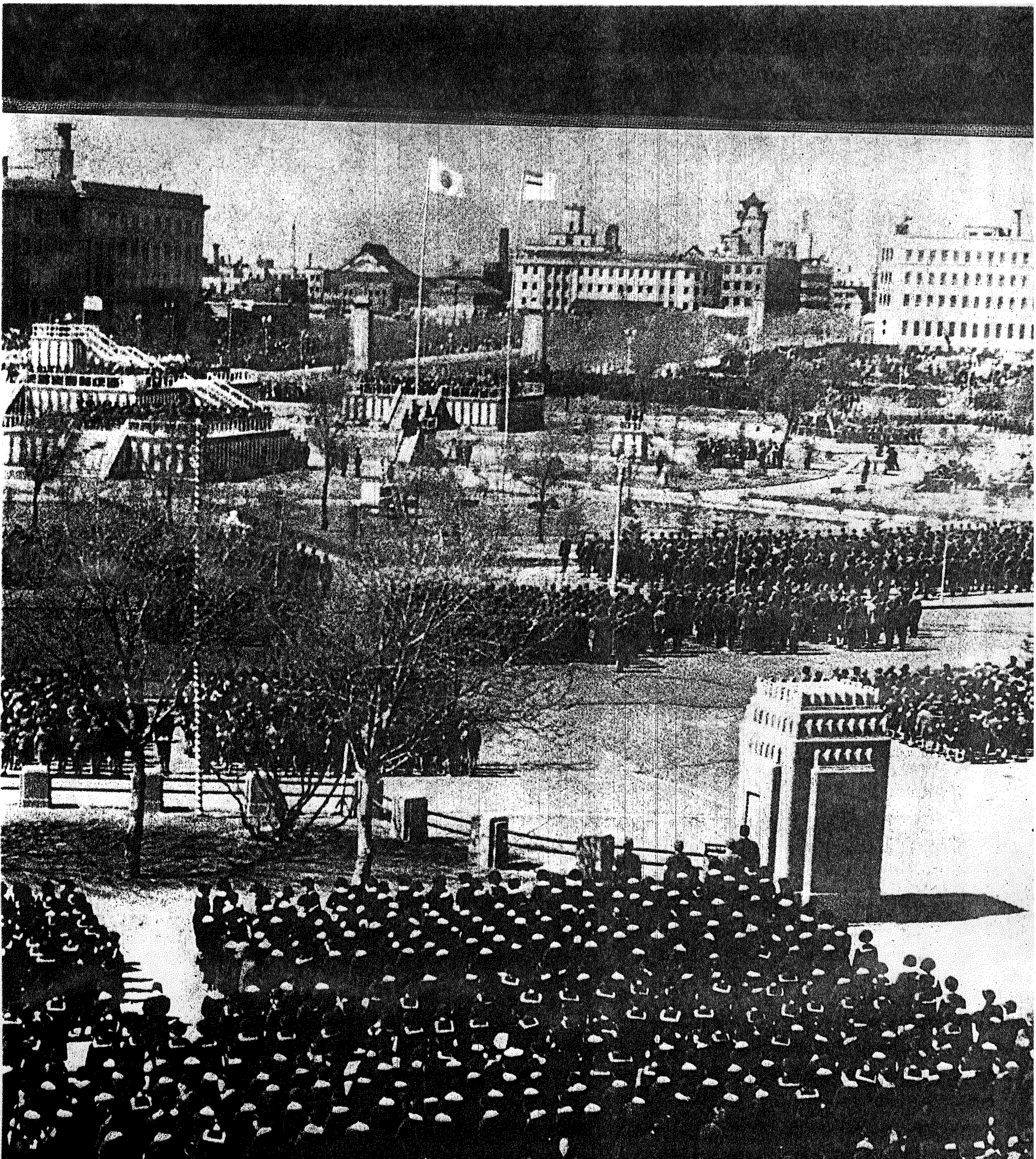
The first "Central Rally for National Mobilization for the Development of Asia," in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript upon the Emperor's return from the historic visit to Japan in 1935, was held at the spacious Tatung Circle, Hsinking, on May 2, 1939. At this grand rally, more than 50,000 members congregated from all parts of the Empire, while scores of representatives attended from Japan, North China, Central China and Meng Chiang (Inner Mongolia). The atmosphere was further brightened by the participation of a colorful White Russian band corps. The second rally to be held on May 2 this year, is expected to be conducted on an even greater scale in that it will fete the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of Japan.

1. New Asia Rally of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association at Tatung Circle, Hsinking.
2. Parade of Japanese high school girls at the rally.



2





1

全滿から新京大同廣場へ國民動員體制成る

協和會は滿洲帝國唯一無二の國民動員組織である。その組織は協和少年團(九歳――十五歳)四十萬人,協和青年團(十六歳――十九歳)四十萬人,協和會員(二十歳以上)百三十萬人,協和會員中二十歳から三十五歳までの壯年者をもつて協和義勇奉公隊を結成,その數約二十萬,この他外廓組織として國防婦人會二十萬人を擁してゐる。第一回動員大會は康德六年五月二日皇帝陛下訪日宣詔記念日に新京大同廣場において中央大會,省本部所在地において地方大會が催され,大同廣場は全國から參加した各級團體代表者五萬人をもつて埋められ,遠く日本,中北支,蒙疆からも代表を派遣,白系ロシヤ人音樂隊が音樂行進の一役を引受け異彩を添へたが國軍ではこれに協力,軍用機を出動して空から爆音勇ましく特別參加し整然たる國民動員體制を誇示した。輝く皇紀二千六百年に當る康德七年度國民動員大會は二千六百年奉讃國民動員大會として五月二日を期し盛大に擧行,友邦日本未曾有の盛典を慶祝する

1・新京大同廣場に於ける國民動員大會　2・日系女學生の行進

協和會爲滿洲帝國唯一無二國民動員組織,內分協和少年團(九歳至十五歳)四十萬人,協和青年團(十六歳至十九歳)四十萬人,協和會員(二十歳以上)百三十萬人,協和會員中二十歳至三十五歳之壯年結成協和義勇奉公隊,數約二十萬,此外有國防婦人會擁有二十萬人,第一回動員大會於康德六年五月二日擧行,全國代表五萬人,併有日本,華中華北蒙疆代表參加,第二回大會恰逢二千六百年紀元佳節奉讃國民動員盛況可知

1・新京大同廣場國民動員大會　2・日系女學生之進行



1

LABOR SERVICE CORPS



2

The Manchoukuo Labor Service Corps is comprised of young men from Japan who have volunteered to contribute their services in the building up of Manchoukuo by performing various manual labor jobs such as the clearing of fields for the construction of public institutions. Alhough these young men are given free passage to the Continent and other essential allowances, they work strictly without pay for a certain length of period, usually during the summer vacations. The first group from Japan which arrived in Dairen in June 1939 went to their respective destinations burning with the ambition of taking part in the building of a great Manchoukuo.

1. A member of the Labor Service Corps writing home upon landing at Dairen.
2. Flag-bearers of the labor corps lead the entry into the place of destination.
3. Doing their share in helping to build up a greater Manchoukuo.
4. At work on the campus of Kenkoku (Empire) University.
5. Laying out the groundwork for an institution of learning (Kenkoku University).
6. Able-bodied youths for the development of a strong country.

3





4

千里波濤もものかは

新生東亞の據點へ奉仕

東亞建設の大使命に烈々たる闘志を鍬に托して若き滿洲國に奉仕せんとする世紀の若人滿洲建設勤勞奉仕隊は昭和十四年六月下旬內原訓練所出發千里の波濤を乘り越えて來た疲れも見せず興亞建設に參加せる喜びにその双頰を紅潮させながらそれぞれの開拓の任地につき曠野の開墾に公共建築物建設の地ならし等に鐵の規則と訓練の模範を示した

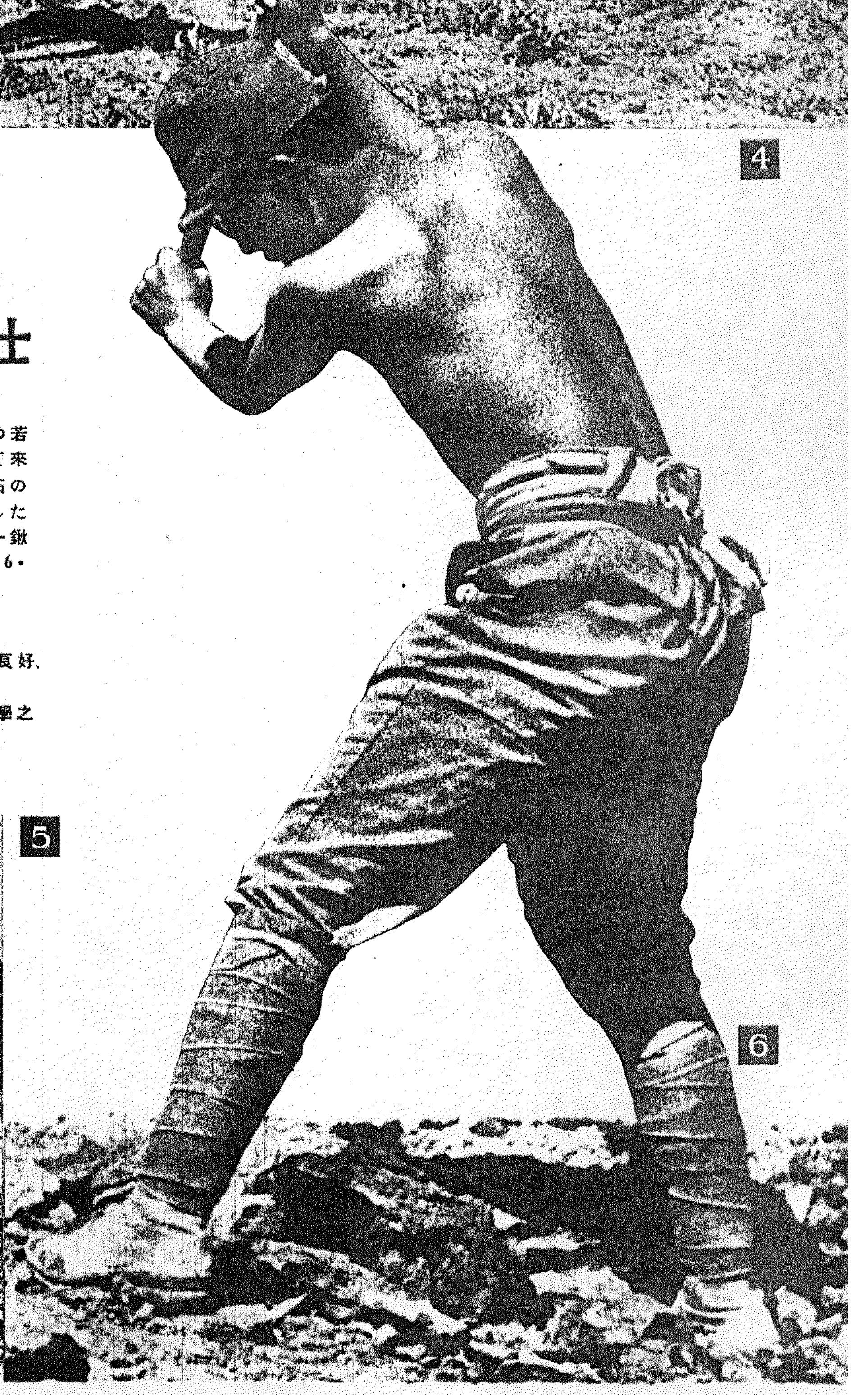
1・鄕里への便りまづ一筆　2・肅然として開拓任地到着　3・誠意こもる奉仕の一鍬一鍬　4・荒地も次第に均されて　5・建國大學の勤勞奉仕隊の筋肉に大陸の陽もたぢたぢ　6・くろがねの腕に握る奉仕の鍬

滿洲建設勤勞奉仕隊康德六年四月下旬由內原訓練所出發來滿參加興亞建設工作成績頁好、今歲組織更加擴大合理化預想美滿成果可指日而待

1・家書値萬金　2・興亞勤勞奉仕隊開拓地到着　3・熱誠奉公　4・荒蕪全無　5・建國大學之勤勞奉仕隊　6・巨腕如鐵赤誠奉公



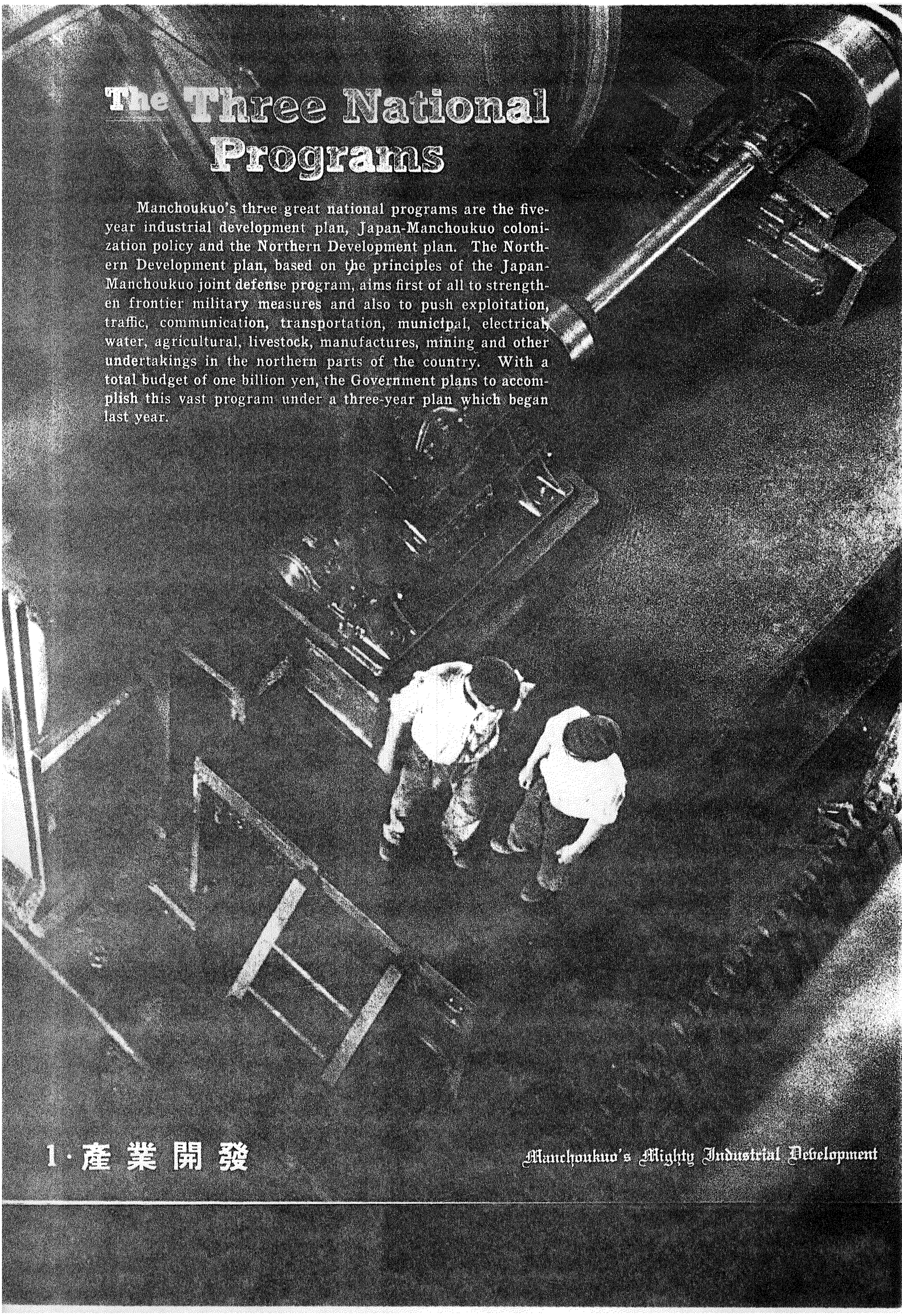
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The Three National Programs

Manchoukuo's three great national programs are the five-year industrial development plan, Japan-Manchoukuo colonization policy and the Northern Development plan. The Northern Development plan, based on the principles of the Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense program, aims first of all to strengthen frontier military measures and also to push exploitation, traffic, communication, transportation, municipal, electrical, water, agricultural, livestock, manufactures, mining and other undertakings in the northern parts of the country. With a total budget of one billion yen, the Government plans to accomplish this vast program under a three-year plan which began last year.



1·産業開發

Manchoukuo's Mighty Industrial Development



國力充實を目指し

三大國策のスタート

産業開發五ケ年計畫と開拓政策と北邊振興計畫とを滿洲の三大國策としてゐる。北邊振興計畫といふのは開拓事業産業五ケ年計畫の遂行に照應して國境地方における交通通信施設の完備輸送能力の增大都市の建設電力給水などの基礎部門を確立し農畜産諸工業鑛業の開發物資集積及び配給の合理化など民生の振興による國防力の綜合的充實をはかることを内容とし豫算總額は十億圓政府二億圓滿鐵六億圓電力電業などの各特殊會社二億圓を分擔を投じ昨年度から向ふ三ケ年計畫で遂行することになつたもの。この計畫に即應して昭和十四年四月新に東安北安の二省を增設した

1・發業開發五ケ年計畫により益々整備する近代重工業　2・北邊振興計畫により地の果てまでも翻る日章旗

産業五年計畫開拓政策及北邊振興爲滿洲國三大國策北邊振興係按照開拓産業政策來建設國境地帶的如交通通信施設之完備輸送能力之增大都市之建設電力給水等基礎部門之確立農畜産諸工業鑛業之開發物資集積配給之合理化等爲其內容豫算總額十億政府二億滿鐵六億電々電業等特殊會社二億新設東安北安二省以響應之

Vitalizing North Manchoukuo

2・北邊振興



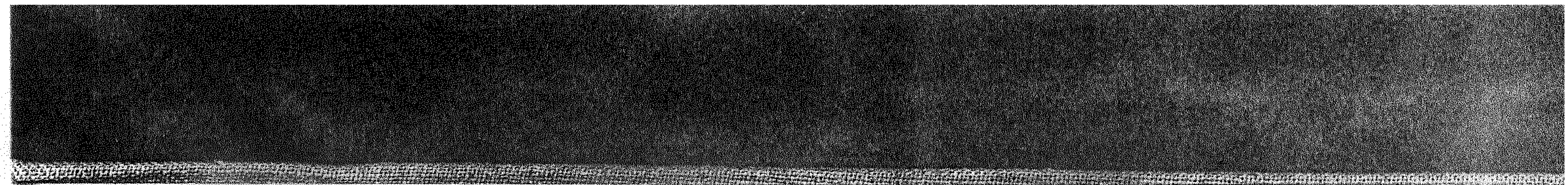


Japanese Immigrants' Settlement

Since the first planting of 500 experimental Japanese immigrants at Yungfengchen, near Chiamussu, in Sanchiang Province, successive groups have been dispatched until, by 1936, 2,300 households have been settled. In view of the enormous success of these pioneer settlers, the Japanese and Manchoukuoan authorities have decided to establish a gigantic immigration program calling for the sending of 1,000,000 households comprising 5,000,000 persons of young age to Manchoukuo during the 20-year period beginning 1937. Armed with robust physiques and a burning ambition to develop the virgin resources of Manchoukuo, these young immigrants will engage principally in agricultural pursuits in various parts of North Manchoukuo.

1. Uprooting the pestiferous weeds.
2. Laughing over some joke while working in their vegetable garden.
3. One of the many goats supplying fresh milk to immigrants of the No. 7 Ohinata Village.
4. Working the harvest on a large scale with imported machinery.
5. Japanese "hachimaki" (towel tied around the head) is an inseparable belonging to the farmer.







2



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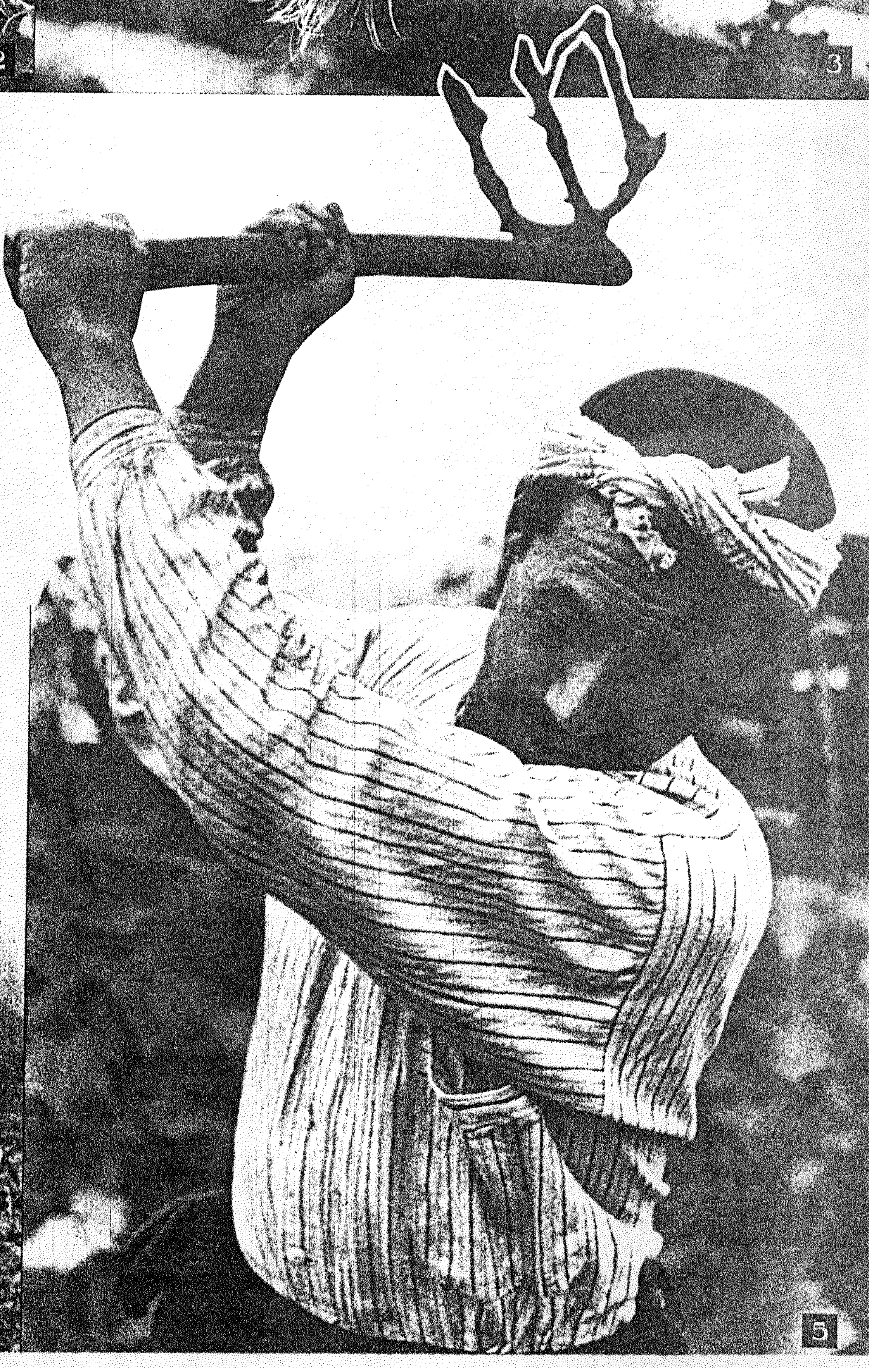
鍬の戰士入植八年
開拓愈よ本格化

昭和七年十月第一次集團移民五百名が最初の武裝移民として試驗的に三江省永豐鎭に入植してより昭和十一年度の第五次移民に至るまですでに二千三百戸に達したが日本內地人百萬戸五百萬人を二十ケ年に滿洲に移動せしめようといふ歷史的な計畫が樹立されたのが昭和十年八月。昭和十二年第六次以降國策移民としてやうやく試驗移民の域を脫した。昭和十三年末にはすでに第九次先遣隊並に本隊も渡滿し着々その成果ををさめつつあり今や北滿東滿の國境地帶にまでこれら「鍬の戰士」の雄叫びが木魂してゐる

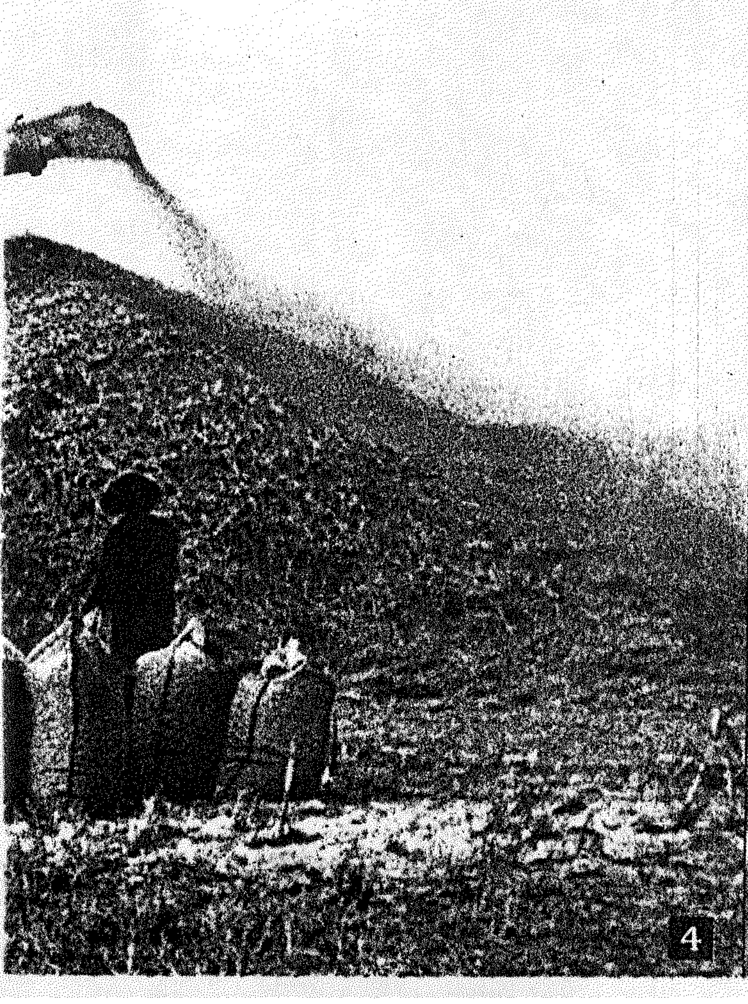
1・馬の嘶きも地平に遠く野良仕事　2・野菜も見事に成育したし"ワハヽヽ""オホヽ"とあどけなく可笑しく樂しい年ごろ　3・柵からヌーツと山羊髯の御本尊の健やかな發育ぶり　4・トラクターで大量的にこれは又大がかりな風選　5・ネヂ鉢卷に棒縞のシャツ大陸でも忘られぬ祖國の風習

大同元年十月有五百名集團植民爲最初武裝移民入植三江省永豐鎭至康德三年計移民五次達二千三百戸康德四年始脫離試驗確立開拓國策迨至現在北滿東滿國境地帶滿布鍬之戰士

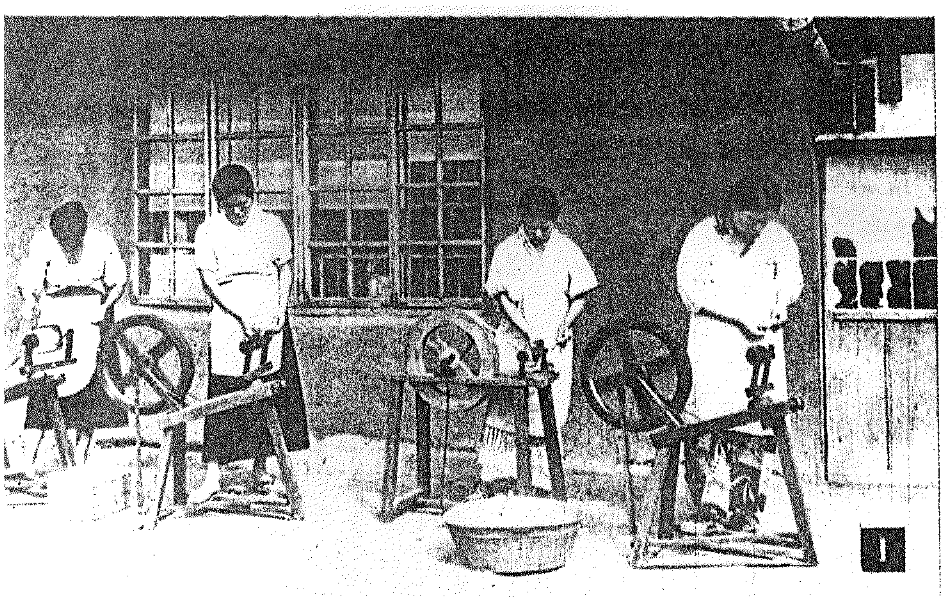
1・稼穡情形　2・稼穡豐收其樂洋々　3・牧畜發達牛羊增多　4・用風力來收穫農產物　5・身在大陸不忘祖國



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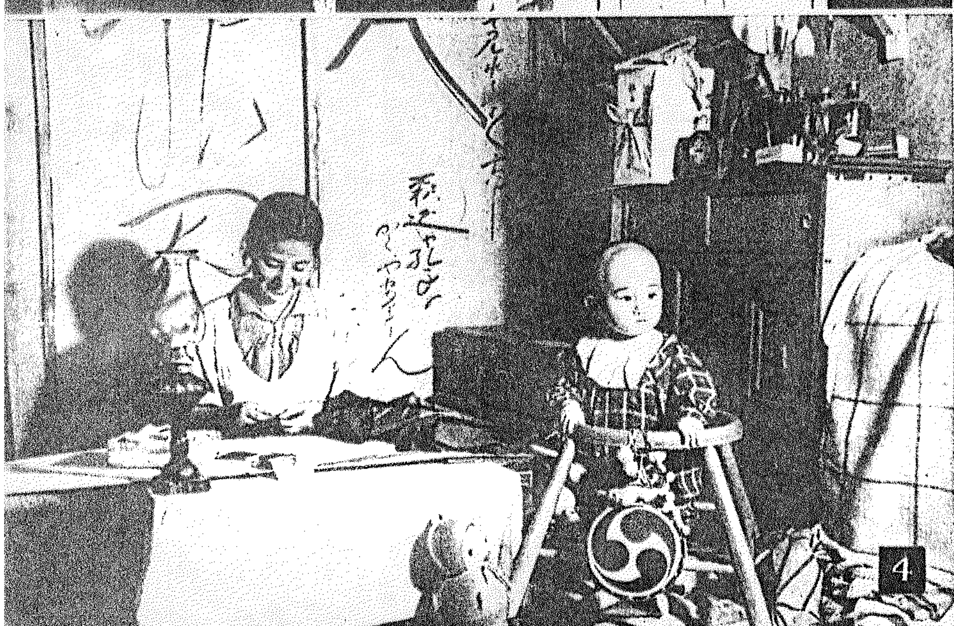
Typical Scenes of the Immigrant Village

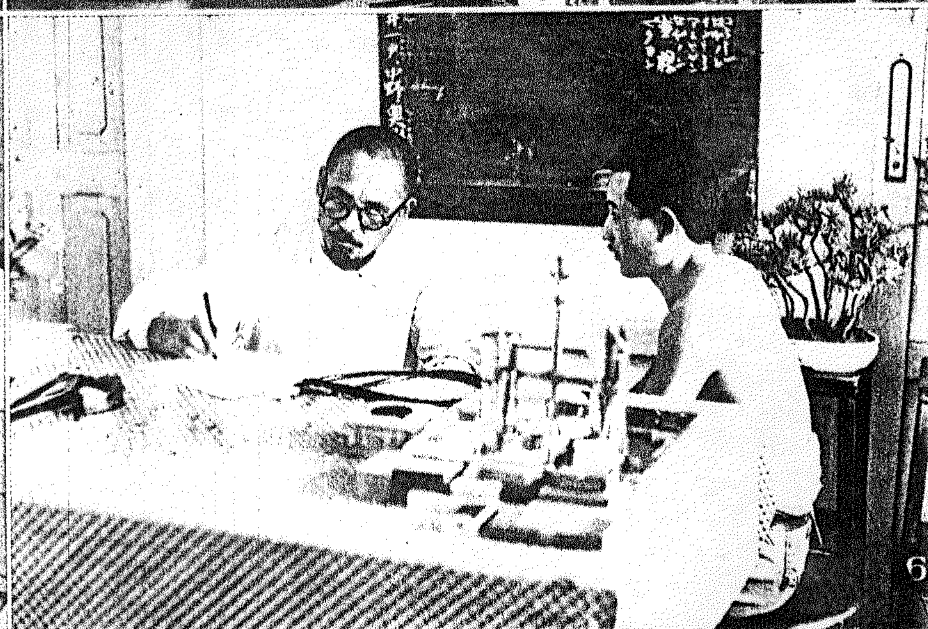
1. While the menfolks are out in the fields, the wives tend to the domestic duties such as the home-spinning scene here.
2. The colonizers must not only know how to till the soil but they must also be their own mechanics.
3. The precious mailbox, into which the immigrants deposit letters for home describing their activities in the new land.
4. Japanese housewife and child. Note the Japan-made toys and oil lamp.
5. Grandma and grandson join in at tea time.
6. Undergoing periodical physical examination at the Iyasaka Hospital.
7. Barbed-wire gate and walls surround the Toyama village.
8. Preserving radish in giant containers to supply the needs of the entire village.
9. Clearing the grass preparatory to plowing; the grass is used as fodder for animals.
10. Practicing kindliness to animals.
11. Stripped to the waist, the children of this Japanese village school are following their teacher in calisthenics.
12. Treading their way home from school.





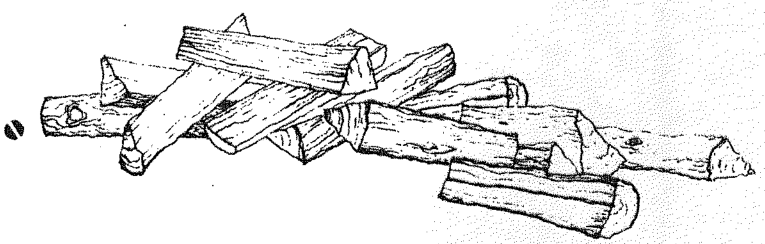


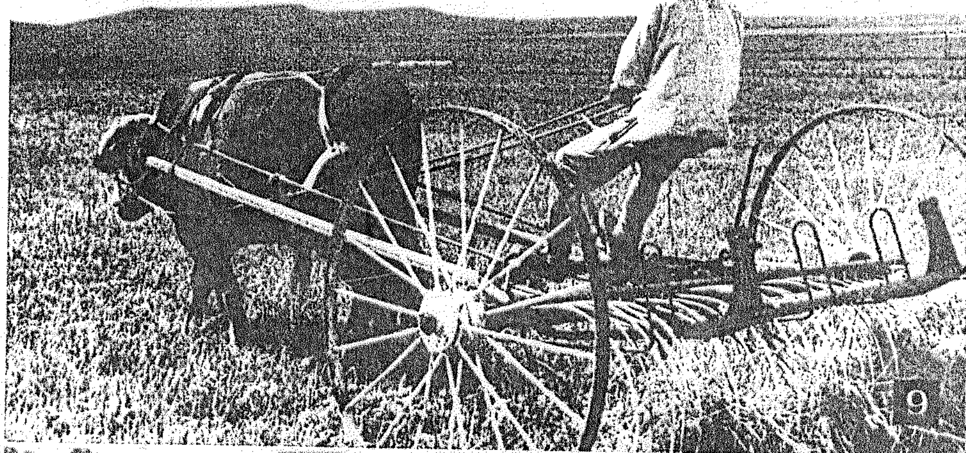




開　拓　地　便　り

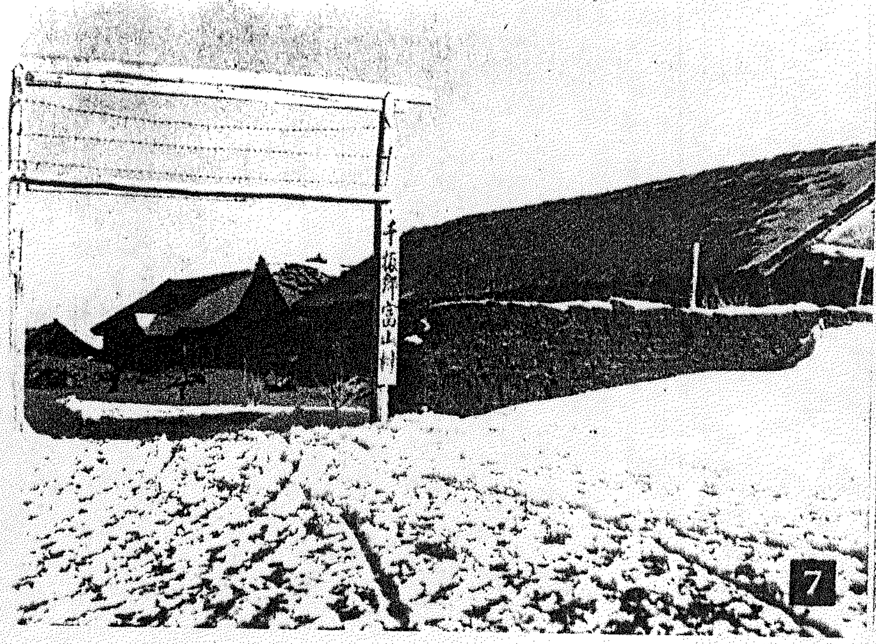
1・婦人のホームスパン作業　2・トラクターの手入れ　3・坊やもまるまる太つて.と故郷祖父母に便りを出して　4・歩行補助器で大人しく遊んでゐる間に縫ひ物もはかどる　5・家族擧げての移民は祖母と孫を中心にして　6・彌榮病院の受診　7・千振郷富山村入　8・漬物の長期貯藏　9・牛の涎も絕えなん曠野の除草　10・可愛さ比べ　11・大陸の外線を浴びて彌榮小學校のハダカ體操　12・春近き千振郷小學校の退校時間







千振山梨村婦人家庭作業　2・研究使用牽引車　3・小孫兒日見强壯這是向故鄉父母去的　4・隨時不忘工作　5・祖孫中心擧家移民　6・彌榮病院受診情形　7・千振鄉富山村入口　[illegible]製鹹菜　9・牛不住的流涎人不停的除草　10・那一个愛呢自由開拓團與水曲柳　・彌榮小學校裸體操　12・千振鄉小學校放學各自回家

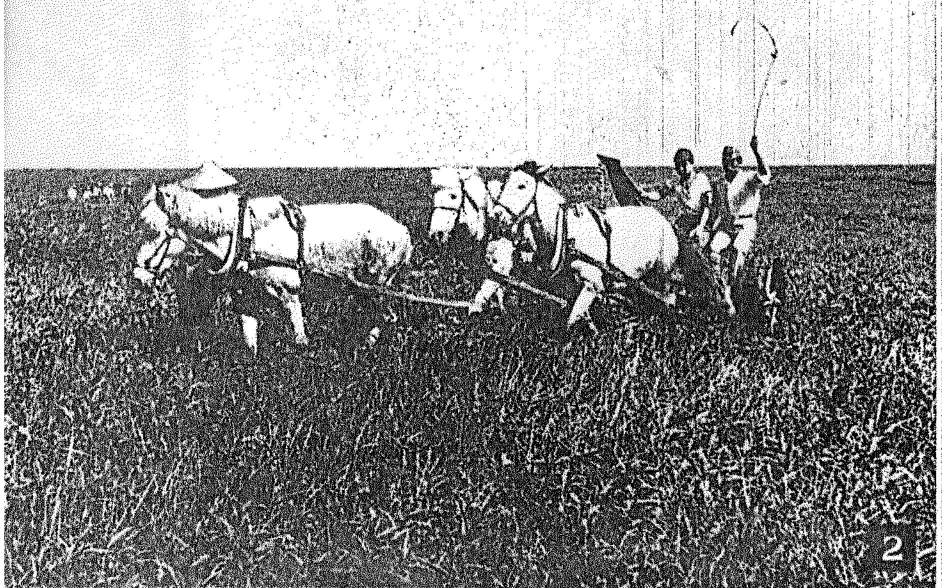












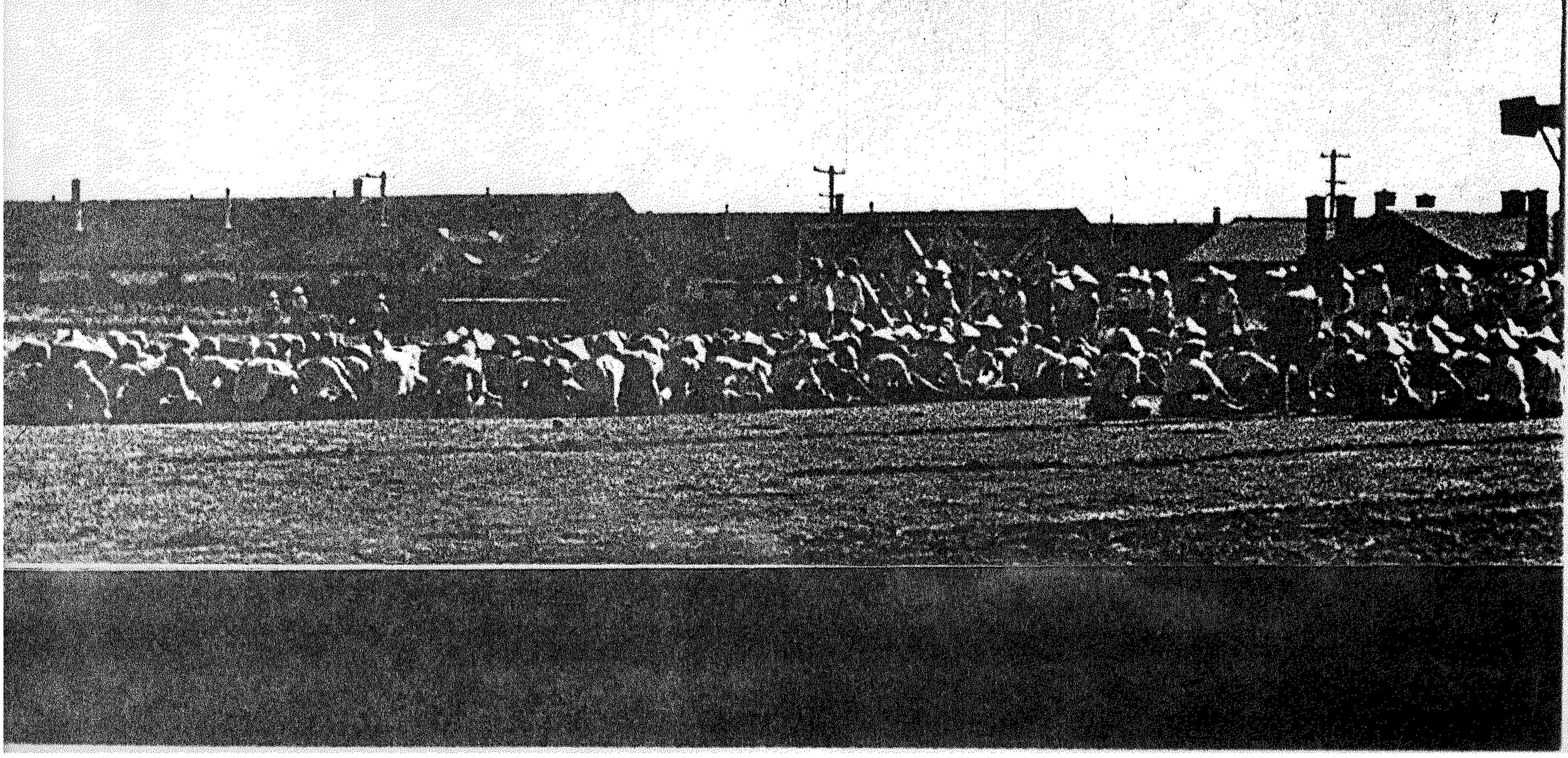


Youth Volunteer Corps

Under the national policy of colonizing 5,000,000 Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo over a period of twenty years, three groups—Youth Volunteers, mass colonizers and independent colonizers—are flowing into the Continent. Of these three groups, the Youth Volunteer Corps is regarded most hopefully in that they will form the future backbone of immigrants by growing to manhood in their new land. The members of the Youth Volunteer Corps are young boys between the ages of 16 to 20 picked from the farming and rural districts of Japan.

Since the first batch of 400 youths was transplanted to Lungchiang Province in 1937, 30,000 boys have arrived in each of the years 1938 and 1939. To accommodate these youths are training camps divided into different sizes and classes to fit the circumstances. After receiving three years of actual training in the various basic essentials of colonization, the young men are allowed to call over brides from Japan and set up in mass immigration colonies. From then on these colonists, who are destined to play a crucial role in the agricultural development of Manchoukuo, will endeavor to be as self-sustaining as possible.

1. These husky young men of the Harbin training camp are working their well-planted cabbage field.
2. Learning how to handle a team of horses.
3. The volunteer youths live contentedly in these temporary semi-mud houses.
4. The first ceremony each morning is to assemble under the Japanese flag to say their prayers.
5. A water well operated by a windmill; in the distance at the left can be seen a shrine.
6. A part of the daily ritual of these youths of the Harbin training camp is military training.
7. Surveying the horizon of work to be done.



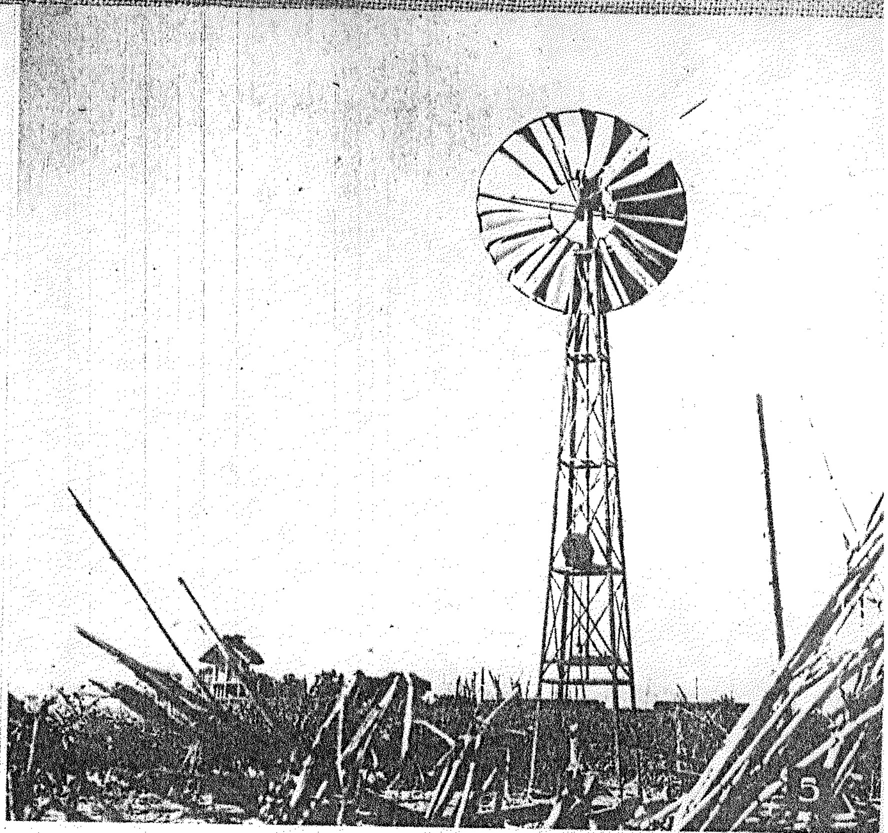
巣立つ鍬の戰士

二十年間五百萬人の滿洲移植を目ざして大陸の土に生きんとする國策開拓民――現在この開拓民は青年義勇隊.集團開拓民.自由開拓民の三本立で大陸へ進出してゐるが.將來開拓民の中樞としてその活動を期待されるものは.何といつても青春を開墾の聖鍬に捧げて渡來した青年義勇隊である. この青年達は義勇隊又は青少年十字軍などともいはれるが正確な名稱は青年義勇隊で.十六歳から二十歳までの日本農村青年を糾合した鍬の青春部隊である

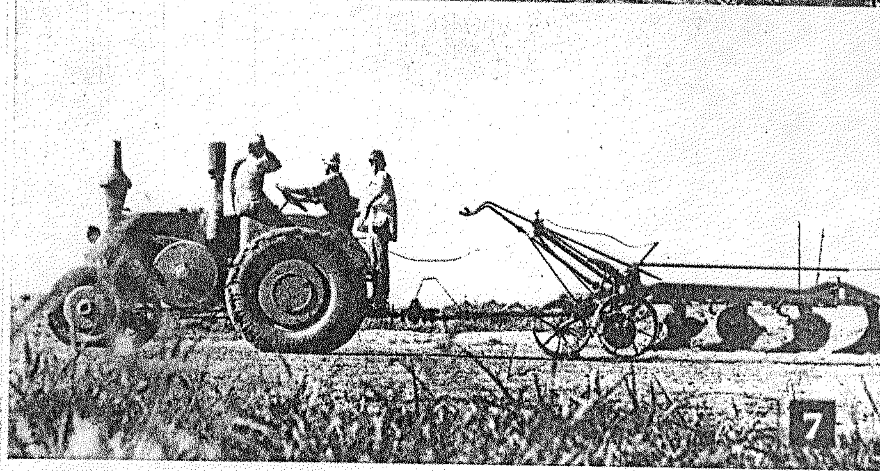
昭和十二年に先遣隊四百名が龍江省嫩江縣へ入植したのが草分けで.同十三年以降は五ケ年計畫により第一期十五萬人を豫定され.十三年度に三萬人.十四年度三萬人と陸續と入植結局二十年後には六十萬人に達する豫定である. 隊員の訓練は大訓練所.特別訓練所.甲種小訓練所.乙種小訓練所.鐵道自警村訓練所等でなされ.約三年間開拓民として必要な集團的基礎訓練.實務訓練を受けた後それぞれ適地へ集團的に入植するのであるが.訓練所自體も訓練即開拓の立場から物資の自給自足につとめてゐる

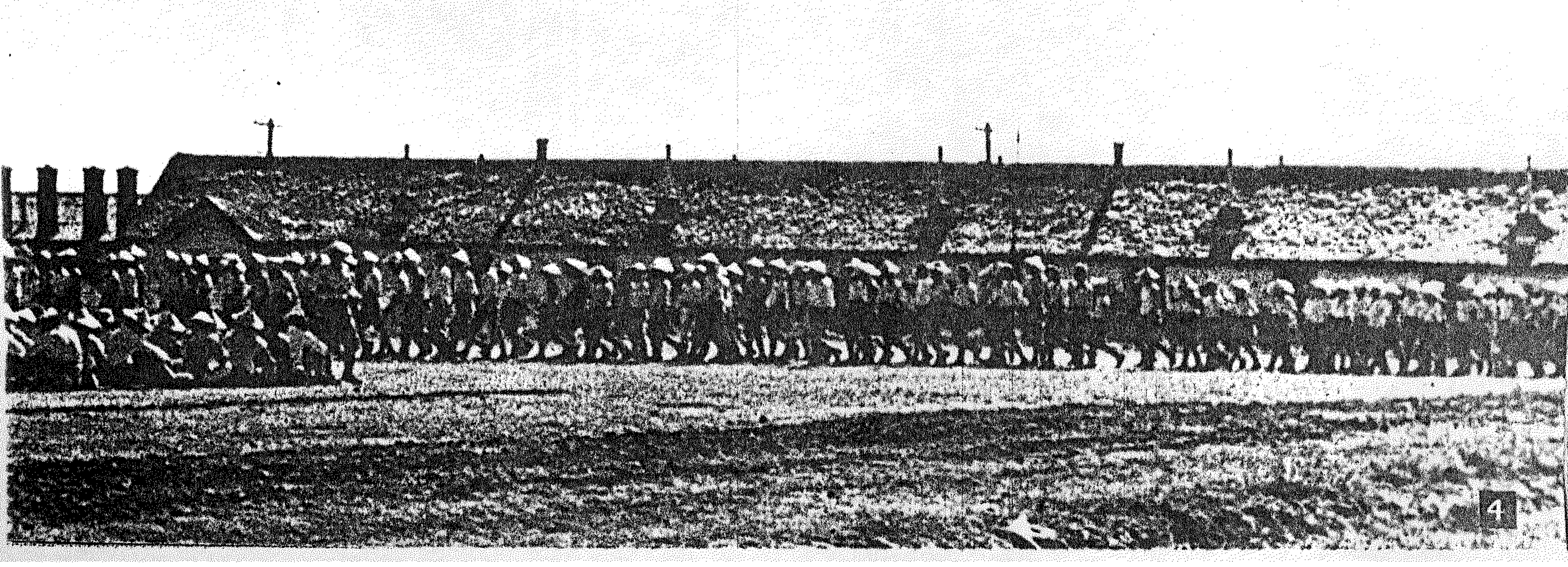
1・希望を聖鍬に托して嬉々訓練をつゞける　2・曠野のオゾンを呼吸して大陸向體格に本格的に鍛えられて行く　3・大陸に生きるには骨髓までも土に浸まなければダメだ　4・朝國旗の下にまづ集ふ　5・風車利用の井戸　6・訓練はあくまでも軍隊式　7・希望は曠野の如く果しなく

國策開拓民中青年義勇隊是最使我們期待的.他們都是十六歳至二十歳的日本農村青年.從康德四年先遣隊四百名入植龍江省嫩江縣爲始.康德五年以降.立五年計劃.第一期豫定五萬人康德五年度三萬.六年度三萬.二十年後六十萬人.隊員訓練於新京設置訓練本部.訓練所分大訓練所.特別訓練所.甲.乙.兩種小訓練所.分基本訓練及實務訓練.以期養成將來中堅分子


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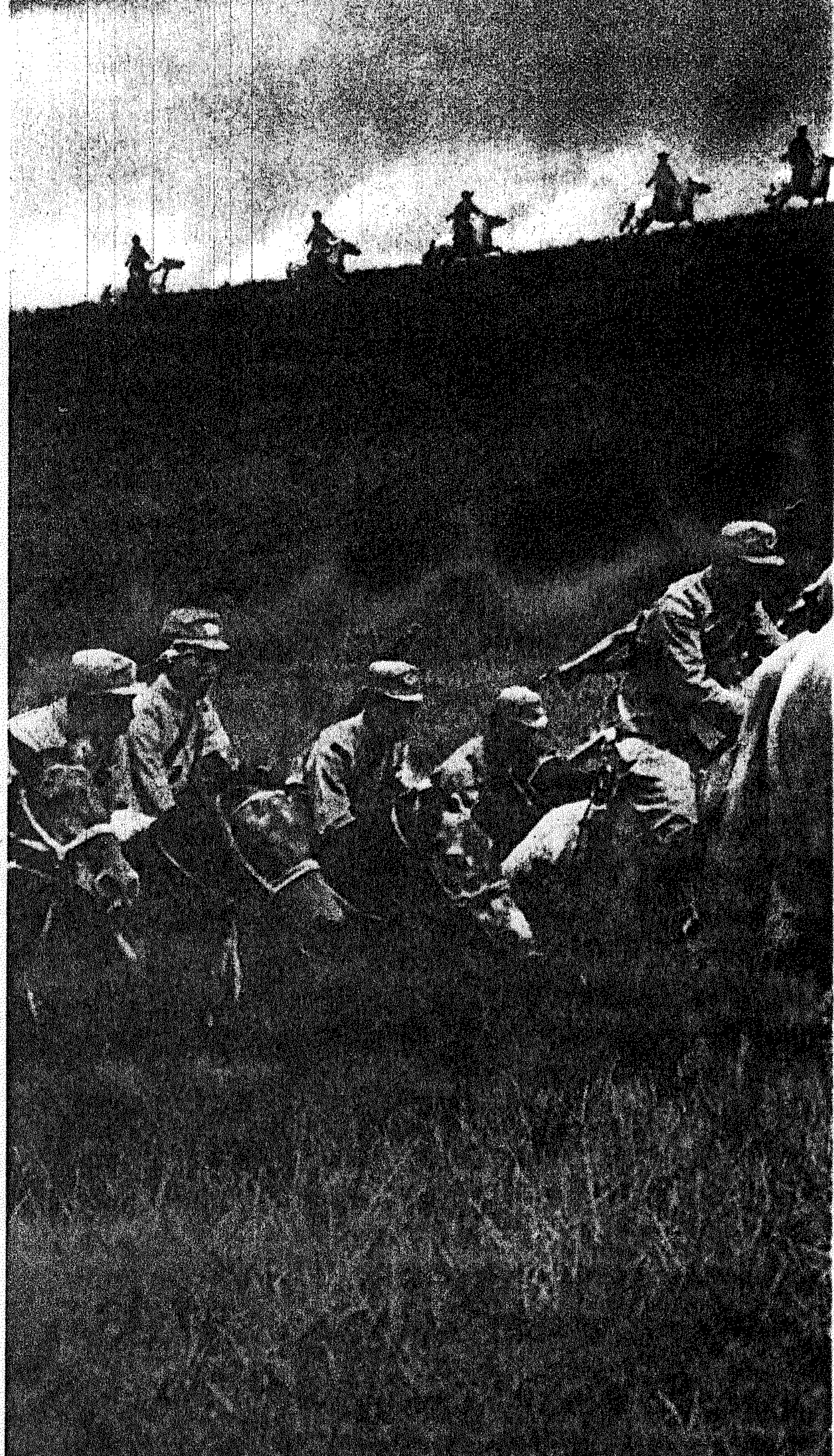

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Fighting Defenders





The administration of Manchoukuo's national defense is in the hands of the Department of Public Peace, which has taken systematic steps to evolve a well-rounded military organization. The soldiers of Manchoukuo have already proven their mettle in collaboration with the Japanese forces in bandit fighting and also on the North China and Soviet frontier fields of battle. Famed is the Hsingan cavalry brigade composed of the warlike Mongolian riders. These riders retain in their veins all the stern fighting qualities of their illustrious ancestor, the great Genghis Khan who led his hordes to Europe across the Mongolian plains about 700 years ago.

To strengthen its responsible position as an important flank in Japan's



of Manchoukuo

anti-Communistic defences, the Manchoukuoan army has instituted various measures for improving the quality of its men. In 1939 a decree was promulgated for the regulation of military uniforms. Another step of far-reaching importance is the Government's decision to enforce the military conscription system from March 1940.

. Manchoukuoan infantryman.
. Crack cavalry corps of the Manchoukuoan Imperial Guards.
. Beautifully mounted are these cavalrymen of the Imperial Guards.
. Manchoukuoan soldiers receiving moral training.
. Fencing tournament in the barracks of the Imperial Guards.

2

驚異！
建國八年の
國兵制度

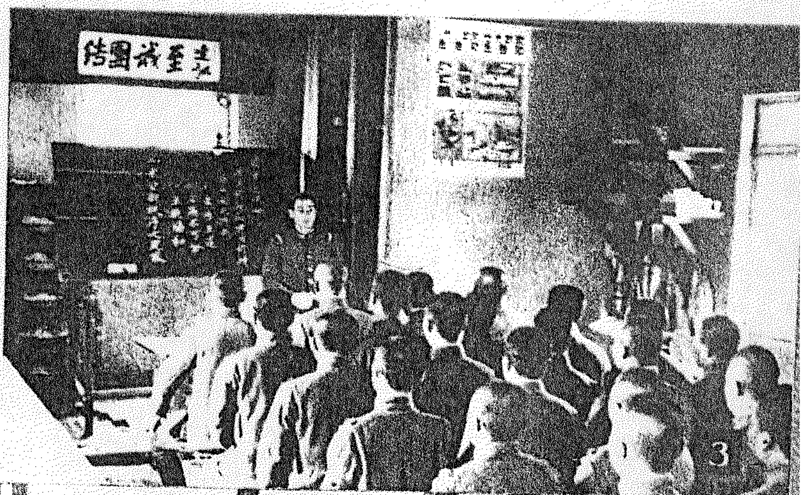
國軍は建國以來既に八星霜,今日斷然面目を一新し滿洲帝國の軍隊としてその全機構を整備するに至り,既に本格的活動期に入つた。この間に國內匪賊討伐はもとより遠く北支戰線に活躍して日本軍の作戰に協力,又ノモンハン事件には,日滿共同防衞の實を擧げ,ソ聯軍を擊退して赫々の武勳を樹てた。かくて國軍の裝備は着々充實,既に「翼」を有するに至り全軍の士氣大いに上つてゐるが,その快速自動車部隊もノモンハン戰線へ出動して威力を發揮した

國軍の目標はノモンハン事件を契機として從來の國內治安維持から一轉して國土防衞へと新展開を見せ皇軍と共にアジア防衞の責任の一半を分擔すべく質量の改善擴充に向つて進みつゝある。これに關聯して從來の募兵制度を改め,昭和十五年內に國兵法を公布し,同十六年三月を期して之を實施することになつたのは國防體制強化上當然の事であるが建國僅か八年にして徵兵制度が布かれるのは滿洲國をもつて嚆矢とする

1・國軍步兵の勇姿　2・滿洲國軍騎兵隊　3・國軍精神訓話　4・國軍禁衞隊の銃劍術

滿洲國軍的功績,現已毋須贅言,維持國內治安,協助友軍在華北前綫作戰,又本着共同防衞,活躍於諾門汗,擊退蘇聯軍,樹立赫々武勳,國軍裝備極其充實,尤其興安軍,洵稱爲亞細亞之哥薩克,如南軍司令官甘珠爾札布少將,北軍司令官烏爾金少將,護國意氣,直可冲天,鑑於諾明汗事件,國軍之目標,由治安維持,轉爲國土防衞,改募兵爲國兵制度,本選頁主義組織精軍,以强化國防,由軍隊教育以培養國家觀念,增進國民體位,建國僅八載,有此輝々經舉者,實以滿洲國爲嚆矢

1・國軍之勇姿　2・滿洲國軍騎兵隊・精悍雄爽！禁衞騎兵　3・國軍精神訓話　4・國軍禁衞隊之槍劍術



3



4



忠　靈　塔

蒼穹を衝いて燦と輝く東洋平和のため大陸の土を鮮血に染めた護國の英靈を祀る忠靈塔。新京を訪れる人々は第一に敬虔な祈りと感謝の念を捧げねばならぬ。故武藤元帥をはじめ日滿軍警並に滿鐵殉職者の英靈玆に鎭りまして永劫に表彰されるのである。

爲滿洲建設樂土爲東洋謀太平之滿日軍警及滿鐵殉職諸烈士英靈誠爲永久不朽標識也